34a(2) 1956

ALABAMA

McKay wins; Stakely easy court victor

News P.1
Wed. 5-2-56
B'ham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Gov. James E. Folsom, for once, failed to "fall out of a well," as he was clobbered in yesterday's primary election by Talladega State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. for Democratic national committeeman from Alabama.

Rep. McKay, 35-year-old Sylacauga lawyer and outspoken advocate of racial segregation (he is chairman of the Sylacauga White Citizens Council) piled up a lopsided majority over Folsom and Gadsden Atty. Roy D. McCord.

NOT ONLY was the governor snowed under in his bid for a place in the national Democratic Party's highest councils, but candidates "slated" with him in the statewide races were defeated soundly.

Unofficial returns from 2117 of Alabama's 2805 boxes showed McKay running far ahead. McCord ran a poor third. The totals were:

McKay	160,821
Folsom	55,286
McCord	30,795

Gov. Folsom sent this telegram to Rep. McKay:

"I congratulate you on your victory. I stand ready to help you in any way to further the work of the Democratic Party."

Observers up and down the state, who had conceded Gov. Folsom an edge in this three-cornered race, saw the erstwhile heavy vote-pulling governor lag behind from the first trickle of ballot returns.

Folsom had been pounded hard by the youthful McKay, a heretofore political unknown, who suddenly looms very large on Alabama's political horizon.

McKAY, AUTHOR of Alabama's interposition resolution, which Gov. Folsom permitted to become effectives without his signature, pounded the governor hard. He charged the Folsom administartion with "waste and extravagance" and with 'belated" support of segregation measures.

As had been expected, Sen. Lister Hill ran far ahead of retired Adm. John G. Crommelin to win renomination to the U. S. Senate. This was the second attempt by Crommelin, sidelined by the Navy for his bitter criticism of Pentagon policies, to unseat Sen. Hill.

UNOFFICIAL tabulations from 2083 of the state's 2805 boxes showed:

Hill	164,728
Crommelin	82,437

The only two Alabama congressmen who had opposition—Reps. Frank Boykin in the First District and George Grant in the Second District—were apparent winners.

But State Rep. Wilbur Nolen Jr. of Montgomery pressed Congr. Grant much closer than did Prichard's James T. Hamrick in his race against Boykin.

Returns from 223 of 328 boxes in the First District showed:

Boykin	20,972
Hamrick	8,337

Tabulations from 254 of 416 boxes in the Second District showed:

Grant	16,584
Nolen	12,817

Returns from 2056 boxes gave these results on the race for associate Supreme Court justice:

Stakely	148,289
Mayhall	78,197

Tabulations from 2039 boxes in the race for associate judge of Court of Appeals showed:

Cates	109,261
Bone	58,570
Conway	46,491

Third man in this race was William Conway, Birmingham attorney.

RETURNS from 2137 boxes in the race for Public Service Commission president showed:

Owen	124,574
Tucker	80,262
Drinkard	47,779

Drinkard, former state commander of American Legion, is a brother of State Conservation Director Bill Drinkard, member of the Folsom cabinet.

GOV. FOLSOM, who had carried all but five of Alabama's 67 counties in winning the governorship a second time two years ago, was leading in only four counties for Democratic national committeeman. News

The four counties were his home bailiwick of Cullman and DeKalb, Jackson and Winston, the latter being predominantely Republican. P.16

The "comeback" Gov. Folsom was reported to have made in his intensive "report to the people" stump speeches failed completely to materialize at the polls.

Folsom had answered McKay's sharp criticism on the racial issue by declaring he would maintain segregation as long as he is governor. And he signed the Hare bill to implement the Boutwell "freedom of choice" amendment to be voted on in Alabama Aug. 28. That gives parents and legal guardians the right to send children to all-white, all-Negro or to mixed schools.

McKay, in assailing Gov. Folsom, contended that the governor had aided the NAACP in its drive to topple Southern racial barriers.

The Talladega lawmaker hammered hard at Folsom for having "wined and dined" New York Negro Congr. Adm. Adam Clayton Powell at the executive mansion.

DEFEATED ALONG with Folsom were candidates linked with his so-called "slate," even though the governor and his campaigners denied he had a lineup of candidates. Folsom said he had adopted a "no hate, no slate, uninstructed and undecided" platform.

Snowed under with Folsom were Jasper Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, who lost to Justice Davis F. Stakely for Supreme Court; Court of Appeals Judge Rowan Bone, appointed by Folsom, who was defeated by Montgomery Atty. Aubrey M. Cates Jr., and John E. Drinkard, Cullman automobile dealer and close friend of the governor, who ran far behind incumbent Jack Owen for president of the Public Service Commission.

Forging up strongly in second place and well ahead of Drinkard was Billy Tucker, Birmingham insurance man and polio-stricken former Auburn football player.

THE JUBILANT McKAY said: "I am most grateful to the voters of Alabama. If the final results show that I am elected, I shall do my utmost to honestly and sincerely represent the Democrats of Alabama in the highest council of the national Democratic Party."

McKay made his first statewide race against a background of controversy stirred by Negro demands for integration of schools.

Tension had mounted over the months-long boycott of Montgomery buses by Negroes and the forced enrollment of Autherine Lucy, the University of Alabama's first Negro student.

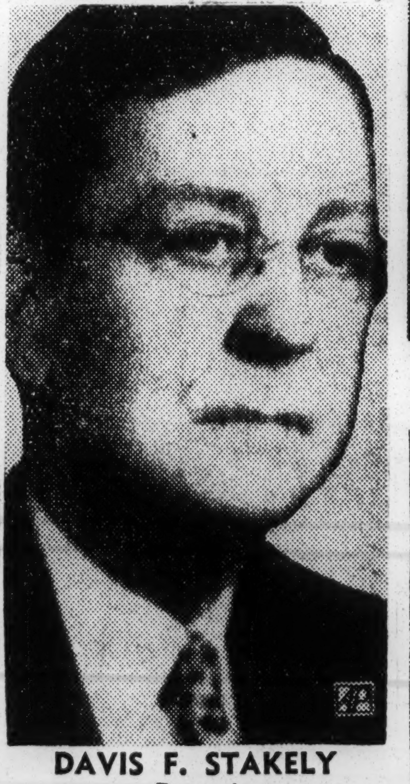
Grant has lead over Rep. Nolen

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2 (AP)—Congressman George Grant, who has been in the House of Representatives 18 years, held on to a substantial lead over State Rep. Wilbur Nolen today in the race for Congress in the Second District.

Unofficial returns from 236 of the 416 boxes in yesterday's Democratic primary showed Grant ahead 15,046 votes to 11,492.

The incumbent congressman led his opponent in Pike County, Grant's home, and Montgomery County, where Nolen lives.

Grant was elected to the House in 1938.

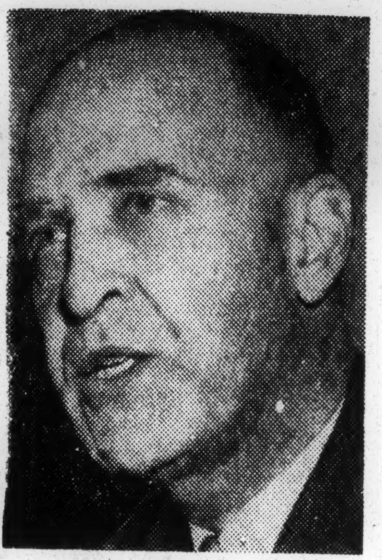


DAVIS F. STAKELY
. . . Remains on court

REP. GEORGE GRANT
. . . Stays in Congress

CONGR. FRANK BOYKIN
. . . Also reelected

AUBREY M. CATES JR.
. . . Gets court post



SEN. LISTER HILL
. . . Another term

Negro finishes 16th in field of 19 in Prichard election

News P.6
Tues. 9-18-56
B'ham, Ala.

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 18—(AP)—The first Negro to run for a Prichard council post received a resounding defeat in the municipal election yesterday.

The Rev. Joshua Barney, 68, whose home had been shot up since he entered the contest, came in 16th in a field of 19 in a race for five council posts. In the contest for mayor, Incumbent G. V. Dismukes won election to his fifth consecutive term. He defeated Carl S. Dixon, 2253-1338.

These five were elected to four-year council terms:

James Terry, 1409 votes; Lloyd Lassiter, 1330; Rayford Summers, 1283; Lyman Drew, 1278, and Everett Turner, 1203.

BARNEY RECEIVED 392 votes. Approximately 600 of the 1000 qualified Negro voters cast ballots. There are about 4000 white voters.

A gunman who first asked Barney to step outside his home Sept. 7 then fired four shots into his home. No one was hit.

Barney said he had also received threats of harm if he did not withdraw from the race. He said he wasn't withdrawing because "we do not feel . . . that we can yield nor surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy democracy."

Prichard, an industrial area north of Mobile, has a population of more than 20,000.

Segregationist Bests Folsom in State Party Race

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2 (AP).—A strong advocate of racial segregation defeated Gov. James E. Folsom for Democratic national committeeman from Alabama.

An unofficial count of 1,964 of the state's 2,805 precincts in yesterday's Democratic primary gave state Rep. Charles W. McKay jr. 146,512 votes, Gov. Folsom 51,593 and Roy D. McCord, 27,708.

Candidates who have said they favor Adlai E. Stevenson for the Presidential nomination formed a majority among the leaders seeking places on Alabama's delegation to the Democratic national convention. The delegation, which will cast twenty-six votes, will go to the convention unpledged.

The campaign for national committman was marked by bitterness over racial unrest and issues.

Rep. McKay, author of Alabama's nullification resolution that wants to shoulder aside the United States Supreme Court's integration decrees, said Gov. Folsom showed weakness in defending the South's traditions of separation of the races. Rep. McKay also said Gov Folsom had been an ally of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people in its drive to break down racial barriers in the South.

Gov. Folsom countered with statements that he has always believed in segregation and that public schools in Alabama would remain segregated as long as he was Governor.

Associated Press wirephoto

Charles S. McKay

In the other major race, Sen. Lister Hill defeated Adm. John Crommelin, (ret.), in a contest for a Senate seat. An unofficial count of 1,935 precincts gave Sen. Hill 154,435 votes to Adm. Crommelin's 76,534.

Voters ballot tomorrow in runoff races

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Candidates today pressed 11th-hour vote bids in runoff campaigns which, except for a few local races, have been tame tussles.

Indications were that only about 200,000 voters would turn out statewide in tomorrow's second Democratic primary to nominate runoff aspirants for Public Service Commission president and complete the election of Alabama's 52-member delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

This would compare with more than 360,000 votes cast in May 1 balloting when most of the public and party office races were decided.

Polls will open throughout the state at 8 a.m. And they will remain open in Birmingham and throughout Jefferson County, in which voting machines will be used, until 7 p.m. Voting places will close in most rural areas outside Jefferson at 5 p.m., although the ballot booths will stay open in most cities and towns up and down the state until 6 p.m.

ONLY ONE DEMOCRATIC state-at-large delegate post was at stake in tomorrow's voting, with 10 district delegate seats to be filled. Three of the district posts will be decided in the Ninth (Jefferson) District runoff.

Overshadowing state races here were sizzling runoff scraps for Jefferson probate judge and for an associate post on Birmingham's City Commission.

The total vote expected in populous Jefferson was only about 35,000, as compared with more than 53,000 May 1.

Fighting it out for probate judge were Jefferson Rep. Paul Meeks, who had a first primary lead of more than 3000 votes over Judge G. C. Boner, with Folsomism one of the main issues. Judge Boner was appointed last year by Gov. James E. Folsom.

And in the special city election runoff being held on the same day of the primary windup, former City Commissioner Eugene Connor was battling it out with J. T. Waggoner, former city street superintendent. Connor held a slight lead over Waggoner in May 1 voting.

THE RACIAL issue also has figured prominently in the runoff campaigns, just as it did in first primary fights when Talladega State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., defeated Gov. Folsom and Gadsden Atty. Roy D. McCord for Democratic national committeeman.

Of the two statewide races, that between Public Service Commission President Jack Owen and Birmingham's Billy Tucker has attracted most runoff interest.

Owen came within 2415 votes of winning first primary nomination to another term as commission president over Tucker, insurance man and former Auburn football player, and Cullman's John E. Drinkard.

Running it out for the remaining delegate-at-large seat were Selma's N. L. Horne, railroad man, and Anniston's H. L. Batchelor, loan and insurance man. Horne led in first primary voting. Both are unpledged, with Batchelor saying he would vote for Stevenson.

Democratic voters elected 15 at-large delegates and 26 of 36 district delegates four weeks ago. Aside from three district delegate posts to be filled in Jefferson, two will be elected in a four-man runoff in the First District. A two-candidate tussle will decide the winner for one delegate seat from the Second and an eight-candidate runoff fight is being waged for all four posts from the Eighth District stretching through the Tennessee Valley.

The segregation question has been much discussed in the Public Service Commission runoff, with Negro groups fighting Owen because of his action to maintain segregation on Alabama's buses and trains.

Tucker likewise has declared himself strongly for maintaining segregation.

"EFFORTS HAVE been made by some persons to link me with the Negro bloc vote," said Tucker. "I have made my position on this matter very clear and have told the Negroes that if they vote for me, they will be voting for a member of Citizens Councils in Alabama."

He predicted that the man who gets the Citizens Councils' vote will win the nomination, adding "I hope to get it."

Owen urged a big turnout of Alabamians Tuesday to turn back what he predicted would be heavy Negro bloc voting against him because of his stand on segregation.

Tucker says he belongs to four councils and again questioned Owen's not belonging to a council.

Owen said he doesn't belong to a council because of his "judicial position," pointing out that, as commission president, he would not be eligible for membership. It has been a policy of the councils not to accept persons in judicial positions.

Boner says that his appointment to the probate judgeship by Folsom in no way binds him to the governor.

Meeks says that "Folsomism" was defeated at the polls May 1 and urged that the job be finished at the polls tomorrow.

Meeks emphasized in a letter to Matt Murphy Jr., a Boner campaigner, that he had never sought appointment by Folsom to any judgeship or other post in this county.

And the legislator reiterated that "I have not thrown mud in this campaign and refuse to get into a mud-slinging contest."

"To do so is unbecoming a candidate for a judgeship," Meeks added.

Birmingham's commission runoff between Waggoner and Connor also saw Lamar Weaver, eliminated in May 1 voting, seeking write-in votes in tomorrow's election.

MUNGER CITES DEFEAT ON RACIAL STAND:

GOP Delegates Chosen For Second District

GREENVILLE, Ala.—Howard L. Foshee of Montgomery and J. R. Bennett Jr., of Greenville yesterday were chosen to represent Second District Republicans at the GOP National Convention.

Alternate delegates to the Aug. 10 convention in San Francisco will be Perry O. Hooper of Montgomery and John S. Huffman of Fairhope.

Four delegates from the state at large will be elected Friday at the Republican state convention in Birmingham. Each of the nine congressional districts sends two delegates.

Meanwhile, Eugene Munger Jr., a Montgomery businessman nominated for delegate, blamed his failure to receive a single vote on his stand on segregation.

Munger said he answered a question on the subject that "I feel the same way the national party feels."

William E. Brooks Jr. of Brewton was reelected chairman of the executive committee and Mrs. Vera B. Williamson of McKenzie was reelected secretary.

Negro candidate at Huntsville says threats received

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 12—A Negro newspaper man and educator running for a post on the Huntsville Board of Aldermen said he had been told to drop out of the race.

L. C. Jamar, editor of The Huntsville Mirror, a Negro weekly newspaper, and principal of Conyers Junior High School at Gurley, is one of 39 candidates seeking five posts on the board.

Jamar ran an unsuccessful race for a similar post in 1952.

"MOST OF MY votes then were white," said Jamar. "I'll get a good white vote this time," he added.

He said the threats concerning withdrawing were made by telephone.

"I have no intention of withdrawing," he said.

Shots Fired Into Home Of Ala. Negro Candidate

MOBILE, Ala.—There was much excitement in the city of Prichard, Ala., when it was learned that some unknown person or persons had fired shots into the home of the Rev. J. A. Barney, the first Negro to run for office in Prichard.

The Rev. Mr. Barney, an evangelist, is candidate in the Prichard City Council race along with two other white persons. The shooting caused much indignation in this suburban-like city on the outskirts of Mobile.

Four shots were found lodged inside the Rev. Mr. Barney's house.

According to Mrs. Augusta Marsh, daughter of the candidate, threatening calls urged the Rev. Mr. Barney to get out of the council race, stating that the Ku Klux Klan would oppose him, and that "they" were coming to get him.

34a(2) 1956 ALABAMA

Macon Voters Turn Down Folsom Bid In Primary Race

News Tuskegee, Ala. Thurs. 5-3-56

Macon County voters followed the lead of the rest of Alabama Tuesday in rebuffing the bid of most of the so-called "Folsom slate" in the Democratic Primary although the decision here was less pronounced. In his own campaign for the post of national committeeman, Gov. Folsom was soundly whipped by Macon County voters.

The vote in this race:

C. W. McKay, Jr.	970
Gov. Folsom	716
Roy Davis McCord	74

Although he lost by a substantial margin in the state totals, John E. Drinkard, who bore the Folsom label in the race for president of the Public Service Commission, had a plurality in Macon County. Drinkard's total in the county was 665, against 637 for Jack Owen and 453 for W. F. Tucker.

Another of the "Folsom slate", Judge Rowan S. Bone, also had a plurality in the race of judge of the Court of Appeals, his total of 730 being six more than the next high man, Aubrey M. Cates, with 724. William Conway received 199.

These were the only Folsom candidates to be favored by Macon voters, all four anti-Folsom candidates in the race for delegate to the National Democratic Convention from the Third District being favored. In the state-at-large delegate race anti-Folsom candidates also were favored.

Judge Davis S. Stakely, running for re-election against Roy Mayhall, of the Folsom slate, had a margin of 979 to 709 in the county.

Senator Lister Hill, as expected, was given a commanding margin in the county over John Crommelin. The vote in this race was Hill, 1240. Crommelin, 544.

Folsom's Severe Defeat

News Wed. 5-2-56 B'ham, Ala.

The severe defeat for Gov. Folsom attested by unofficial returns early today from about two thirds of the state's boxes in the race for Democratic national committeeman points plainly to acute dissatisfaction with his record in office and his position on the segregation issue.

Rep. Charles W. McKay, Jr., who had a vote almost double the backing for both Folsom and Roy D. McCord, the third candidate, is author of the resolution adopted by the Alabama Legislature declaring null and void the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the schools. **Mr. McKay in his campaign emphasized the charge that the governor has been lacking in support of segregation.**

Mr. McKay, aided by the powerful tide of anti-Folsom sentiment, won a very impressive victory, as a relative newcomer to statewide politics. Congratulations to him.

It has been apparent that in the two years since Gov. Folsom's first primary victory in 1954, his political appeal has been dwindling drastically. The factors mainly responsible seem unmistakably evident.

ALABAMA
The Wages of Moderation

Time Nov. 14, 56

In the 15 months of his second term as governor of Alabama, moose-tall (6 ft. 8 in.) James Elisha ("Kissin' Jim") Folsom has striven to the limit of his limited talent to keep the peace between the races. He opposed or vetoed almost all the racist state legislature's anti-Negro bills; he criticized the spreading White Citizens' Councils. Last January he termed the legislature's resolution of nullification "nothing but hogwash," but he let the resolution pass without his signature so as to avoid an uproar.

In this spirit of moderation, Folsom submitted himself to the voters for a mid-term test of strength, running for Democratic national committeeman in the 1956 Democratic preferential primary. Last week Alabama rudely turned him down. Folsom won only four of the 62 counties he had won in 1955. He lost industrial Birmingham despite the support of the leaders of organized labor. He lost his own native Coffee County. He lost all of northern Alabama, the state's traditional stronghold of relative moderation. The tally against Kissin' Jim: 226,738 to 78,174, just short of three to one.

The man who beat Folsom was another significant pointer to Alabama's hardening mood: State Representative Charles W. McKay Jr., 35, lawyer, World War II bomber navigator, chairman of the Sylacauga White Citizens' Council, who authored the state's nullification resolution. McKay's way of campaigning was to call Folsom "one of the foremost supporters of the N.A.A.C.P." His victory was a grim political omen that would put little heart into the beleaguered moderates of the Deep South.

Lewis Arnold—Birmingham News

WINNER MCKAY & WIFE
A jolt to the Kisser.

FOLSOM'S 'Y' ALL COME' NIXED FOR '57 CAR TAGS

Advertiser Fri. 2-3-56 P. 1 Montgomery, Ala.

In the face of mounting opposition from both the Legislature and the public, Gov. James E. Folsom announced yesterday the "Y'All Come" slogan which he used in his 1954 gubernatorial campaign will not appear on Alabama's 1957 automobile license plates.

Ralph Hammond, Folsom's press secretary, said yesterday the governor had nixed the plan which had been disclosed late last week by Revenue Commissioner Larue Horn.

"The governor said 'Y'All Come' was his personal campaign slogan and it wouldn't be proper or fitting to put it on license plates," Hammond said.

Folsom used the slogan on all his campaign literature in 1954, and it was also his campaign theme song.

Horn's disclosure that the slogan would appear on next year's tags brought sharp criticism from members of the Legislature. A resolution was prepared protesting the use of the slogan in the House Tuesday but was not introduced. Sponsors said they wanted to confer with Folsom before introducing it.

Plans for tags are prepared each year by the State Revenue Department and are printed in the tag plant at Kilby Prison.

Estes' Slate Dealt Setback In State Vote

Advertiser Thurs. 5-3-56 Montgomery, Ala.

The forces supporting the presidential nomination of Sen. Estes were given a jarring setback in the election of Democratic convention delegates in Tuesday's Primary election.

With results in the state-at-large and district races still far from conclusive the pro-Kefauver, pro-Folsom candidates had fallen far behind.

In the race for the 16 state-at-large seats, the top 16 candidates had all indicated in a recent poll by The Advertiser that under no circumstances could they foresee casting their convention half-vote for Kefauver.

ADLAI FAVORED

Of the 16 leaders, 12 had indicated in the poll they would prefer the nomination of Adlai Stevenson over any of the leading candidates at the present time. The had voiced no preference. These four were Laurie C. Battle, who was leading the race, W. W. Malone, Eugene (Bull) Connor and N. L. Horne.

The 12 other leaders, including the only three pledged candidates in the race, were Sen. John Sparkman, State Rep. Karl Harrison, Carl Griffin, D. Hardy Riddle, Vernon Merritt Jr., Ernest Stone, Leslie C. King, W. Carvel (Bud) Woodall, Graham Wright, S. T. Russell, B. Q. Scruggs and H. R. Batchelor. Sparkman, Harrison and Merritt were running pledged to support Stevenson.

Conspicuous by their poor showings were the strong Folsom supporters in the state-at-large race, all of whom finished far down the list.

They included State Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, State Rep. J. W. Brassell of Russell, Dr. Lowell Clemmons of Cullman, State Rep. Jimmy Dement of Athens, Mayor J. E. Brantley of Banks, Dan Davis of Florence, Robert Forman of Attalla, State Rep. Jack Kelly of Winston, C. H. (Tip) Jackson of Theodore and of Anniston. Mrs. McPherson, the only woman in the race, was running last.

DISTRICT DEFEATS

The defeat of pro-Folsom candidates also was evidenced in the Second and Third District delegate races. In the Second District the two men identified in The Advertiser poll as being pro-Folsom—Ned Moore of Opp and finished seventh and eighth respectively, in a field of eight.

In the Third District the story was the same. The two pro-Fol-

som candidates in the field of six—E. C. (Bud) Boswell and Paul R. Brunson—brought up the rear.

Returns were still too incomplete to determine which of the candidates would appear in the runoff, but it was almost a certainty there would be a second primary needed to settle several of the positions both in the state-at-large race as well as on the district level.

PARTIAL RETURNS

Returns from 1,895 boxes in the state-at-large race:

Laurie C. Battle 128,275; U.S. Sen. John J. Sparkman 116,121; W. W. Malone 108,119; Karl Harrison 105,947; Carl Griffin 102,187; Eugene Connor 100,785; D. Hardy Riddle 94,963; Vernon Merritt Jr. 94,397.

Ernest Stone 91,737; Leslie C. King 87,733; W. Carvel Woodall 85,249; Graham Wright 84,484; J. T. Russell 82,185; B. Q. Scruggs 82,150; H. R. Bathcelor 78,599; N. L. Horne 76,700.

Y. G. Allen 70,247; J. E. Brantley 44,100; J. W. Brassell 34,931; William I. Byrd 64,382; Lowell H. Clemmons 34,410; Dan Davis 46,796; James M. Dement 46,270; Robert H. Forman 44,805; John Griffith 55,576; C. C. Horton 50,966.

C. H. Jackson 41,267; J. H. Kelly 49,699; Ethel McPherson 35,426; Neil Metcalf 45,191; William J. O'Neal 51,355; Ralph Price 49,556; T. E. Rayfield 53,794; John D. Self Jr., 49,235; M. J. Williams Jr., 68,068.

BEDSOLE LEADS

District delegates (four to be elected from each district):

First (256 of 309 boxes): J. G. Bedsole 17,131; Robert Locke 13,174; John M. Tyson 11,046; John M. Coxwell 10,782.

T. L. Griffin 9,707; Leonard Hardy, 9,032; Bert Thomas 8,346; Gregory Oakley 8,048; John W. Drinkard 6,186; Wallace Pruitt Jr., 5,418.

Second (270 of 347): Bob Kendall Jr., 20,340; L. W. Brannan Jr., 20,215; C. J. Kettler, 16,922; A. Payne Russell 14,339.

Hugh Roelle, 10,635; W. M. Hodgson 8,918; Ned Moore 6,639; Cliff Herren 5,595.

Third (176 of 287): George Wallace 13,317; Major Watt Espy 10,738; Ealon Lambert 9,963; Joseph W. Smith 8,147.

E. C. Boswell 6,279; Paul R. Brunson 5,976.

Fourth (154 of 265): Hugh D. Merrill 12,966; Glenn Curlee 11,205; W. S. (Bill) Weatherly 10,756; Charles Thomason 9,053.

Guy Sparks 8,030; Tom Blake Howle 6,279; Thomas W. Cooley 5,650.

STARNES AHEAD

Fifth (299 of 337): Gene Starnes 18,901; Judge Wylie Hickman 17,429; C. G. Allen 15,703; Edward B. Miller 14,950. J. C. Henderson 13,891; F. L. Ferrell 9,290.

Sixth (188 of 227): Ralph Williams 12,129; Bert Bank 11,876; Jack McGuire 11,264; James H. Sharbutt 11,091.

Walter B. Henley 10,964; John H. Pinson 7,254; Arthur Louis Ferguson 7,069; M. D. Tingle 6,908.

Seventh (230 of 332): Herman W. Maddox 13,210; Herman A. Keeton 10,826; Dan F. Mobley 10,802; Benj. Grady Wilson 10,457. Charles Railey 10,001; H. Opton Kelly 9,686.

FOSTER VICTORY

Eighth (115 of 267): Joe S. Foster 4,978; Billy Laxson 4,267; Martha McBurney 4,156; Joe S. Elliott 4,070.

Joe Money 3,435; Roy Malone 3,329; William A. Brown 3,220; Charley Carmichael 2,949; Marylee Benson Hall 2,560; Walter Harrison 2,405 Sam H. Wheat 2,367; Murray A. Beasley 2,352; Maurice Blackwell 2,201; Charles G. Long 1,830; Arnold Madison 1,118.

Ninth (380 of 380): Luther Patrick 28,550; Bill Dorrough 21,492; S. W. Smyer Jr., 21,284; William C. Barber 19,491.

M. W. Bagwell Jr., 17,082; Raymond Weeke 16,327; Mrs. Thomas Christian 16,143; H. H. Askew 15,369; Harry E. Smith 10,374; Charles E. Howard 9,381; Alex T. Gulas 7,49 ; Howard Striplin 4,134.

Georgian Says Alabama Vote Shows Stand

Post Herald, Birmingham, Ala. Mon. 5-7-56

Says South Intends To Keep Way Of Life

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP)—Rep. Davis (D., Ga.) said today the South is applying political pressure in behalf of racial segregation and cited last Tuesday's Alabama primary as an example.

Appearing with Rep. Keating (R., N. Y.) in a television debate (NBC American Forum), Davis said the Alabama outcome "demonstrates that there is a firm intention of the part of the people of the South to retain our present way of life."

The segregation question was an issue in Alabama's Democratic primary and was a factor in the defeat of Gov. James E. Folsom for national committeeman.

After denying accusations by critics that he is "soft" on the racial issue, Folsom was beaten handily by State Rep. Charles W. McKay, an outspoken segregationist.

Davis, who did not elaborate on the Alabama situation, said leaders of both parties "are trying to outbid each other for the colored vote."

This statement was quickly challenged by Keating, the House sponsor of the civil rights proposals of the Eisenhower administration.

Keating said there are "leaders in both parties who believe sincerely" in racial integration and civil rights legislation.

He added that President Eisenhower is not backing civil rights proposals "for political purposes."

Keating said integration is inevitable and that "a hundred years hence a lot of this discussion will have a historical meaning that people in that era will not understand."

Davis replied, "I do not think it is inevitable." He said recent integration rulings by the Supreme Court were made "without authority."

Candidates Enter Ala. 'Run-Offs'

Courier P. 8 Sat. 5-26-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—Two Negro candidates for aldermen in the Fairfield city primary won spots in the run-off election set for Tuesday, June 12, here.

Atty. Demetrius C. Newton and Vernard F. Thomas showed surprising strength in gaining enough votes to put them in the second balloting.

Both placed second in a three-way contest for positions on the Fairfield City Council.

They ran from different wards and were not opposed by each other. Mr. Thomas polled 575 votes in seeking position 2, Ward 4, while Attorney Newton attracted 525 ballots in trying for position 11, Ward 3.

Seeking reelection—

Owen reiterates pledge to retain segregation

News Tues. 5-22-56 P. 29 B'ham. Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Public Service Commission President Jack Owen today urged a big turnout of Alabamians in next Tuesday's run-off primary to turn back what he predicts will be heavy Negro bloc voting against him because of his stand for segregation.

In a speech prepared for delivery over a Birmingham television station, Owen declared that all Alabamians "know where I stand on segregation. You can bet the Negroes will turn out in an attempt to defeat me and bring about an end to segregation on Alabama's buses."

OWEN, WHO will speak at 6:45 p.m. over WBRC-TV, is a candidate for renomination as head of the commission. He pointed to his prompt action in ordering railroads and buses to replace signs designating segregated waiting rooms, after the Interstate Commerce Commission had ordered them taken down.

He also cited his action in connection with the Montgomery bus boycott as another example of how he has fought to maintain segregation during his nine years as member of the commission.

"AS LONG AS I am a member of the Alabama Public Service Commission," Owen emphasized, "I will do all in my power to see that segregation is maintained on Alabama's buses and passenger trains.

"You know where I stand on this matter of segregation. You don't have to take a chance."

The commission president also took a poke at "big business," saying he is not going to let special interests force the average man to pay higher residential telephone rates "no matter how much big business howls."

OWEN, WHO first was elected to the PSC in 1946, pointed out that he and other commission members have consistently fought telephone rate increases, but has been overruled by the courts.

He pointed to the 1951 Supreme Court decision, which ruled that Southern Bell Telephone Co. is entitled to a minimum profit of 6⅔ per cent on its investment in Alabama.

"That left NO choice, except as to where the profit would come from," he added.

Owen also pointed out that approximately 90 per cent of Alabama's long distance telephone calls are business calls.

"BUSINESS CAN deduct these charges from its income tax, and business is more able to pay the bill than the average man, who can't take this tax deduction," said Owen. "So, the burden of the telephone bill was placed on long distance rates and business rates."

He added that the number of telephone customers in Alabama has more than doubled since he has been on the commission, jumping from 263,000 in 1947 to 597,000 today.

OWEN ALSO pointed out that electricity hasn't risen one cent since he became a member of the commission, adding that "in some instances they are even lower now than they were nine years ago."

"At the same time, electric service in Alabama has increased by almost 100 per cent," Owen said. "There are 569,000 electric customers now, compared with 316,000 nine years ago."

He added "that's what I call really looking after the public interest. I've always looked after the interest of the average man since I've been a member of the commission, and I always will."

OWEN CITED official returns from the May 1 primary to show he lacked only 2415 votes of winning renomination over two opponents, saying "I appreciated that support from the bottom of my heart."

Owen's runoff opponent is Birmingham's Bill Tucker, insurance man and former Auburn football star. Cullman's John E. Drinkard was third man in the first primary race.

MINISTER STILL IN RACE

Negro Seeking City Council Post In Prichard

Commercial Appeal Memphis, Tenn. Thurs 9-13-56 P. 47

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 12—(UP)—A 68-year-old Negro minister said Wednesday he has been threatened and intimidate but he still plans to run for election to the all-white Prichard City Council Sept. 17.

Rev. Joshua Barney, a carpenter-preacher, said he felt he could not 'yield nor surrender to those who hate us and would destroy democracy . . .'

Rev. Barney barely missed being hit Sept. 7 when someone fired four pistol shots into his home. He had just turned away an unidentified white man who had tried to lure him outside.

Rev. Barney is the first Negro to seek a council post. He said he also has received numerous threatening telephone calls but "We have been greatly encouraged since the attempt on my life by the good wishes, prayers and support of many thoughtful citizens of our community, both Negro and white.

"I will remain in the race and if it is the will of the people of Prichard that I be elected, I will work faithfully, honestly and untiringly to promote the best interest of all the people of our city."

Prichard, a suburb of Mobile, has about 25,000 persons. There are 5,000 qualified voters, 1,000 of whom are Negroes.

Rev. Barney seeks one of five council seats. There are 17 other candidates, all white.

NEGRO CLERIC FIRED ON

Candidate for Alabama Office

White Intruder Sought

Times New York Sat. 9-8-56

MOBILE, Ala., Sept. 7 (UP)—Four pistol shots were fired early today into the home of a Negro minister. He had been receiving threatening telephone calls since he became a candidate for the all-white City Council at near-by Prichard.

The shots, one of which barely missed the Rev. Joshua A. Barney, shook his plans but did not force him out of the race.

"I haven't made up my mind," the 68-year-old minister said. "I want to think it over some more."

Police sought clues to the identity of a white man who was believed to have done the shooting. The man roused the Negro out of bed during the morning on the pretense that "I want to talk to you."

Newton, Thomas In Fairfield City Primary Run-Off June 12

Demetritus C. Newton and Vernard F. Thomas won spots in the run-off Fairfield city primary June 12 after making strong showings in the May 15 primary balloting.

Both placed second in a three-way contest for positions on the Fairfield City Council. They ran from different wards and were not opposed by each other. Mr. Thomas polled 575 votes in seeking position 2, Ward 4 while Atty. Newton attracted 525 ballots in trying for position 1, Ward 3.

Atty. Newton will be in the run off with George M. Pharr, Jr., who polled 792 votes. Mr. Thomas will face Samuel M. Troutman June 12 who received 694 votes.

VERNARD F. THOMAS

IN JUNE 12 RUN-OFF—On the basis of complete but unofficial returns from the May 15 Fairfield primary Vernard F. Thomas and Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, candidates for aldermen, won enough votes to place them in the June 12 run-off.

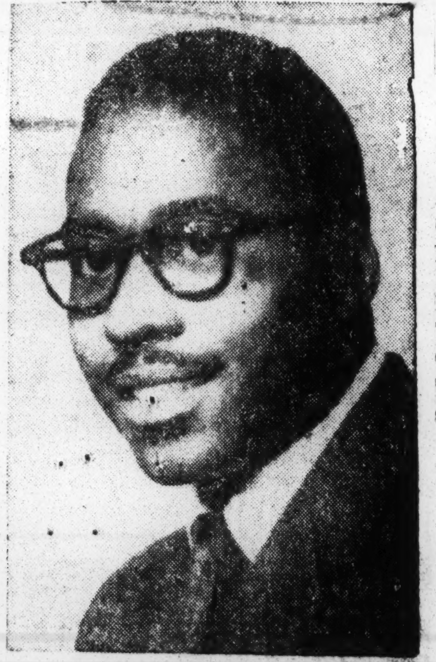
Run-offs are listed between Fred B. DeMeritte and Otto Kemp for mayor.

A study of the unofficial returns show that both Mr. Newton and Mr. Thomas picked up support outside of their immediate wards. At least one Interurban Heights leader campaigned openly for another candidate who ran in the same bracket with Mr. Newton.

The two youthful civic leaders — Newton and Thomas — were making their first bids for public office. They became the first members of their group to stand as candidates in the Fairfield Democratic Primary. However, four years ago Edward Robinson ran for alderman on an independent ticket. He lost decisively.

Mr. Newton is president of the Fairfield Voters League and Mr. Thomas is an instructor at Western High School.

Here are the unofficial returns from the May 15 primary:



ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON

MAYOR	
Fred E. DeMeritte	730
Otto Kemp	478
Frank Burton	462
Chairman of Board of Aldermen	
James T. McRae	1027
Dr. H. W. Allgood	709
Ward 1, Position 1	
Henry R. Kelso	1051
James M. Riley, Jr.	624
Ward 1, Position 2	
T. S. Smith	990
H. P. Allen	432
J. C. Brown	307
Ward 2, Position 1	
H. P. Phillips	970
R. I. Phillips	724
Ward 2, Position 2	
W. O. Johnson	903
J. Frank Williams	618
M. L. Joiner	167
Ward 3, Position 1	
George M. Pharr, Jr.	792
Demetrius C. Newton	525
Roy Swift	445
Ward 3, Position 2	
A. O. Strickland	1246
Robert M. Guerry	446
Ward 4, Position 1	
P. M. Scott (unopposed)	
Ward 4, Position 2	
Samuel M. Troutman	694
Vernard F. Thomas	575
David Mitchell, Jr.	458
Ward 5, Position 1	
W. C. Odom (unopposed)	
Ward 5, Position 2	
J. W. Gardner	1007
Lawerence Sides	708
Ward 6, Position 1	
Horace R. Craig (unopposed)	
Ward 6, Position 2	
C. Henry Hoglund (unopposed)	

Twelve poll watchers appointed by Atty. Newton and Prof. Thomas, each naming six, were among the poll officials. They were Mrs. Annie B. Crayne, Mrs. Mary L. Brown, Mrs. Sarah W. Cox, Twillie Smith, Theodore Boykins, William McMickens, Eddie L. Baker, Horace Vann, Colfax Taylor, Andrew J. Hayden, James McNeil and Charlie Peterson

Runoff Figures Disavow Aid Of Integrationists

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Two candidates in the Tuesday Democratic primary have advised the Citizens Council of Ensley that they belong to a citizens council, Mrs. Agnes E. Brand, secretary of the Ensley group, said yesterday.

The two are Billy Tucker, candidate for president of the Alabama Public Service Commission, and J. T. Waggoner, candidate for Birmingham City Commission.

C. C. Owen, Tucker's opponent, said as president of APSC and being in a judicial position, he isn't eligible for membership in a council.

Eugene Connor, running against Waggoner, said he isn't a council member, but that he is willing to join.

The answers were received on questionnaires sent out by the council.

Mrs. Brand emphasized that the council isn't making recommendations candidates.

The nine questions were:

1. Will you give your whole-hearted support to the action which has already been taken by the legislature of Alabama toward maintaining segregation?

2. Are you willing to advise those voters, Negro or otherwise, who favor the policy of integration that they may not only expect no support for their policies from you, but also that they may expect you to fight with every means at your disposal any attempt to bring integration into this state?

3. Has the NAACP or any other organization dedicated to the breakdown of Alabama's policies on segregation made any financial contribution to your campaign, directly or indirectly, to the best of your knowledge?

4. Will you cooperate with other Southern public officials on all levels to maintain segregation in all schools, transportation facilities, parks, etc?

5. Do you say to the Negro voter: 'If you vote for me you cannot now or ever expect any support from me for integration in any form whatever'?

6. Are you willing to submit to our secretary a notarized list of organizations contributing to your campaign?

7. Do you believe in the Citizens' Councils of Alabama movement?

8. Are you a member of a unit of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama?

9. If not, will you join a unit of the Citizens' Councils of Alabama?

Connor answered "yes" to all except Nos. 3 and 8 to which he replied "no." Waggoner replied "yes" to all except No. 3 to which he answered "no" and to No. 9 which needed no answer.

Boner answered "yes" to all except 3 and 8 to which he replied "no" and to No. 9 to which he said "yes," if permitted to do so."

Meeks replied "yes" to Nos. 1, 4, and 6 and "no" to No. 3.

To No. 2 he replied "I will support our Southern customs and abide by the laws of Alabama to uphold same."

To No. 5, Meeks said "I favor the good relations we have had in the past between the races and will continue to support our Southern way of life."

To No. 7, he answered "I believe in the principles, as I believe in upholding the laws of Alabama and our Southern customs as they help to promote peace, racial integrity and better citizenship."

Nos. 8 and 9 were not answered by Meeks, according to the council.

Owen answered "yes" to Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7. He said "no" to No. 3 and cited his judicial position in replying to Nos. 8 and 9.

Tucker answered "yes" to all questions except No. 3 to which he replied "no."

State Voters To Decide Runoffs Today

Convention Delegates To Be Chosen

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Polls open at 8 a.m. around the state today for balloting in the Democratic primary runoff election.

They will close at 5 p.m. in rural areas, 6 p.m. in the cities, and 7 p.m. in Jefferson County.

Returns should start flowing in shortly after the closing hours because of the short ballot.

Montgomery voters will decide a $5,765,000 bond issue with which to finance a public works program.

Two races are being held to decide victors for circuit judge posts.

In the 23rd circuit, Judge Harry L. Pennington is opposed by J. D. Carroll Jr., for a full term. Both are from Huntsville. Pennington was appointed to the post when it was created.

Leonard I. Burt, Sheffield, and Clifford K. Delony, Tuscumbia, will battle it out for the judgeship in the 31st circuit.

Jefferson Countians will ballot for J. Paul Meeks or G. C. Boner for probate judge.

Birmingham voters are to decide between Eugene Connor and J. T. Waggoner for City Commission.

Jefferson Countians also must choose three district delegates from among six candidates for the Democratic National Convention. The condidates are:

M. W. Bagwell Jr., William C. Barber, Mrs. Tom Christian, Bill Dorrough, Sidney W. Smyer Jr. and Raymond Weeks.

Other district delegate runoffs are being held in:

The First Congressional District where two posts are being fought for by four competitors. John M. Coxwell, Monroeville; T. L. Griffin, Mobile; State Rep. Gregory Oakley, Pine Apple, and State Rep. John M. Tyson, Mobile.

Second District, two candidates for one position: Hugh Rozelle, Atmore, and W. Payne Russell, Montgomery.

Eighth District where eight candidates are in the race for four positions: Murray W. Beasley, Tuscumbia; Charlie Charlie Marmichael Jr., Tuscumbia; Joe S. Elliott, Decatur; Joe S. Foster, Huntsville; Marylee Benson Hall, Scottsboro; Martha Roberts McBurney, Florence; Roy Malone, Athens, and State Rep. Joe Money, Scottsboro.

The state-at-large delegate race is between N. L. Horne, Selma, and H. R. Batchelor, Anniston.

President C. C. (Jack) Owen, Montgomery, of the Alabama Public Service Commission, is opposed for re-election by Billy Tucker, Birmingham.

In Jefferson County, voters will choose between Robert L. Ellis Jr. and O. G. Gresham for a four-year term on the County Board of Education.

Negroes' Defeat Asked In Runoff

FAIRFIELD, Ala., June 10 (AP)—The Fairfield Democratic Club today urged defeat of two Negro candidates in the Tuesday runoff race for alderman.

The club, in a letter signed by its president, George Veitch Jr., said, "it is our feeling that the city administration can render its best service to the people by having all white aldermen."

The white candidates are George M. Pharr Sr., and Samuel N. Troutman. Pharr is opposed by Demetrius C. Newton, a Negro attorney, and Troutman by Vernard F. Thomas, a high school teacher.

The white men are employes of UMS Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron Division.

Fairfield is an industrial suburb of Birmingham.

Two Defeated In Fairfield Run-Off Tues.

Atty. Demetrius C. Newton and Prof. Vernard F. Thomas were defeated in the run-off in Fairfield Tuesday, June 12.

But on the strength of their pulling power at the polls, Fred E. Demeritte who carried the Negro vote, defeated Otto Y. Kemp, who won the Democratic nomination for mayor by a margin of 135 votes.

Here are the unofficial returns: For Ward 3, Position 1 - Newton 533, George M. Pharr, Jr. 1334.

For Ward 4, Position 2 - Thomas 546, Samuel M. Troutman 1323.

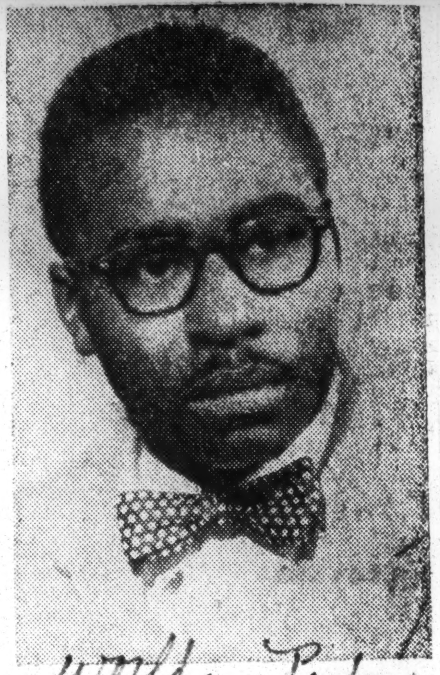
For Mayor, Demeritte polled 951 votes to 816 by Kemp.

Newton received 8 more votes in the run off than he did in the primary while Thomas lost ground by 29 votes. However Thomas received 13 more votes than Newton in the run-off and 50 more than Newton in the primary.

George Veitch, Jr. chairman of the all-white Fairfield Democratic Executive, had circulated a letter among white voters asking them not to vote for the two Negro candidates.

A study of the returns indicate that despite this anti-Negro appeal Newton and Thomas attracted some votes outside of their wards.

Under the Fairfield aldermanic system candidates must live in the wards they seek to serve but are voted upon on a citywide basis.



ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON

Atty. Demetrius C. Newton, who was a candidate in the June 12 runoff election in Fairfield, wil be the featured speaker at the ninth annual "Men's Day Celebration" scheduled for 3 p. m. Sunday, June 17 at the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church.

In a record-breaking voter turnout last Tuesday, Mr. Newton running for alderman from Ward 3 polled 533 votes to 1334 by George M Pharr, Jr. He received 525 votes in the May primary.

Mr. Newton is president of the Fairfield Voters League, graduate of Wilberforce University and the Boston University School of Law, and a member of the Clarke-Robinson Post 311 (American Legion).

The theme for the observance is "Christian Men Accepting Their Moral and Civic Responsibility."

The Rev. John W. Goodgame, Jr., pastor of the church, will deliver the special "Men's Day Sermon" at the 11 o'clock hour. Special music will be rendered by the Men's Chorus.

Prince Stollenwerck is general chairman of the celebration and John Traylor is chairman of the program committee.

Perry Howard Faces Opposition

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Perry W. Howard and Mrs. Edna F. Redmond, Negro members of the Republican National Committee, are among four Southern GOP leaders facing an ouster fight which may flare up at San Francisco in credentials contests involving present leadership of the party in Mississippi and South Carolina.

■

Toledo Official May Get Bench

TOLEDO, Ohio — (ANP) — Robert V. Franklin Jr., assistant city law director, has been recommended, along with eight other applicants, for consideration to fill an impending Municipal Court judgeship vacancy.

■

Fla. Attorney Loses Election

RIVIERA BEACH, Fla.—(ANP) — F. Malcolm Cunninghame, a Negro attorney, who drew more votes than any of his three white opponents in the recent city primary, lost decisively last week in the runoff election.

■

Pastor Enters N. Y. Vote Derby

BROOKLYN (ANP) — The Rev. George W. Thomas has entered the race for the New York Senate. He has the endorsement of Republican leader in the Eighth Senatorial District in Brooklyn. The incumbent Senator is Walter Cook.

Negro Qualifies In Prichard Race

PRICHARD, Aug. 19 (AP) — A Negro has qualified as a candidate for the city council of this municipality of more than 23,000 population.

Election officials said yesterday the Rev. Joshua A. Barney, Negro evangelist and carpenter, qualified just before deadline.

It is the first time a Negro has run for office in Prichard. Barney's entrance made 21 candidates for the five-man council.

The election will be held Sept. 17.

NEGRO STILL CANDIDATE

Minister Seeking City Post in South Was Threatened

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 12 (AP)—A 68-year-old Negro minister said today he planned to stay in the race for a seat on the Prichard City Council. The Rev. Joshua Barney said he had decided to continue his campaign despite the facts that shots had been fired at his home and that threats had been made on his life.

Mr. Barney is the first Negro to qualify as a candidate for the council. Eighteen white candidates are seeking the five council seats in the election Monday.

Negroes' Defeat Asked In Runoff

FAIRFIELD, Ala., June 10 (AP)—The Fairfield Democratic Club today urged defeat of two Negro candidates in the Tuesday runoff race for alderman.

The club, in a letter signed by its president, George Veitch Jr., said, "it is our feeling that the city administration can render its best service to the people by having all white aldermen."

The white candidates are George M. Pharr Sr., and Samuel N. Troutman. Pharr is opposed by Demetrius C. Newton, a Negro attorney, and Troutman by Vernard F. Thomas, a high school teacher.

The white men are employes of UMS Steel's Tennessee Coal and Iron Division.

Fairfield is an industrial suburb of Birmingham.

What's Cooking in Politics?

2 Negroes Can Win in Alabama

FAIRFIELD, Ala.—Two Negro candidates here are seeking election to the Fairfield City Council in the Democratic primary, Tuesday, May 15.

Demetrius Caiphas Newton, 28-year-old lawyer, who originally filed his qualifying papers March 30, and Vernard F. Thomas, city school teacher, have filed for office from two of Fairfield's six wards.

The two councilmanic candidates become the first Negro persons ever to qualify to run for public office in Fairfield in the Democratic primary. However, some years back, Edward Robinson ran as an independent for a place on the council.

Fairfield has a population of 7,907 Negro persons and 5,263 white persons.

owner of a chain of funeral establishments and a Democrat.

BULLETS OR BALLOTS

Negro Council Candidate Refuses To Give Up Race

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 12 (AP)—The first Negro candidate for a Prichard council post said today he refuses to yield or surrender despite the shooting of his home and threats on his life.

The Rev. Joshua Barney, 8, said he decided to continue his campaign. He had told reporters following the shooting incident that he needed time to think it over.

"We do not feel that we can yield no surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy Democracy," he said today.

Barnye is one of 18 candidates seeking five council seats in the election Monday. They are running at large and not by districts.

Four bullets were fired into his home early Friday morning by a gunman after Barney refused his requests to step outside. No one was hit, although one bullet narrowly missed Barney.

The minister said he and his telephone threats to withdraw from the race. He quoted one caller as saying, "this is the Ku Klux Klan."

Prichard police have patroled the vicinity since the shooting, but no arrests have been made.

Prichard, an industrial area, adjoins Mobile's northern city limits. It has a population of more than 20,000, woth 5,000 qualified voters. About 1,000 are negroes.

Barney issued a statement in which he said:

"There have been certain lawless elements who have made an attempt to kill me. They have threatened and intimidated my family as well as myself.

"We have been greatly encouraged since the attempt on my life by the good wishes, prayers, and support of many thoughtful citizens of our community, both Negro and white.

"We are grateful for the protection afforded by the law enforcement officials. We have put our trust in God, in the great democratic principles of our Constitution, and in the citizens of our community who believe in law and order and democracy.

"We do not feel, therefore, that we can yield nor surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy democracy.

"I will remain in the race, and if it is the will of the people of Prichard that I be elected, I will work faithfully, honestly and untiringly to promote the best interest of all of the people of our city."

Barney, who also works as a carpenter, was pastor of a Negro Methodist Church here before entering evangelial work.

4 Shots Fired Into Home Of Negro Seeking Office

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP)—Four pistol shots were fired into the home of a Negro minister seeking public office, one bullet narrowly missing the 68-year-old man, police reported.

The Rev. Joshua A. Barney also told officers he had received a number of telephone calls warning him to quit the race and get out of town.

The minister is the first Negro ever to seek a post on the Prichard City Council. He said he was asleep shortly after midnight when a man called him from the front porch.

He went to the door and faced a tall, heavy-set white man who told him "I'm one of Red's men. I want to talk to you."

Barney said he replied he didn't know any "Red" and told the man to come back later in the morning. As he close dthe door the shots rang out. One slug tore into a wall just 18 inches from him.

Police maintained a watch the rest of the night.

The minister's daughter and two sons were in the house with him at the time.

Alabaman Stays In Prichard Council Race Despite Threats

PRICHARD, Ala.—(SNS) — Unshaken by two alleged telephone threats aimed at forcing his withdrawal from the Sept. 17 councilmanic race here, the Rev. Joshua Barney, said he was determined to continue as a candidate.

The Tuskegee Institute trained clergyman-carpenter, is the first member of his racial group ever to offer as candidate for the five-man Prichard City Council.

Meantime, he elaborated on a 10-point platform upon which he is basing his campaign. He has pledged to work "for the best interest of Prichard."

Of the dialed threats, he said:

"Two telephone calls were received by one at my home and I was told to pull out of the (councilmanic) race or there would be trouble."

He said that the threat calls were reported to Prichard police and to the city's mayor. Candidate Barney said that both suggested to him that if he needed police protection, it would be furnished to him.

Rev. Barney said that this in no way dampened the spirit of the people and that he definitely will in the race for a seat on the council.

His platform committed him to representing, if elected, all of the people of Prichard. It adds:

"I will work cooperatively with council members and other officials for continuous promotion and preservation of honest and efficient government which adequately meets the needs of Prichard toward the ultimate goal of a city, second to none, of responsible citizens intellectually, morally, and spiritually."

"As my guide, "In all thy ways acknowledge Him and He shall direct thy paths" Prov. 3:6, I offer the following program of action:"

"1. The enaction of a sound program for the recruitment, selection, training, pay and retirement of policemen, firemen, and similar officials."

"2. The elimination of waste and duplication of activity on the part of city employees."

"3. The enforcement and improvement of existing sanitary regulations."

"4. The development of an adequate recreational and educational program for teen agers."

"5. The development of an adequate social welfare program.

A. Employing social workers.

6". Launching of programs for community betterment."

"7. The promotion of free trade of ideas between the citizens and public officials of Prichard."

"8. The immediate investigation of problems relating to unsatisfactory community conditions."

"9. Adequate fire and theft insurance."

"10. The elimination of sub-standard housing.'

Many new faces—

16 Alabama cities boot out mayors; 20 incumbents win

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Alabama's municipal elections yesterday insured that there will be a lot of new faces on city governing bodies in the state.

With some 1690 offices to be filled in scores of towns and cities, the picture was by no means complete. But it was obvious that there will be much new blood.

A cross-section of 36 races in which the incumbent mayor was opposed showed that 20 incumbents defeated opponents for reelection and 16 bowed.

LARGER CITIES which will have new mayors include Decatur, Cullman, Demopolis, Homewood, Auburn, Tallassee, Marion, Alexander City, Greenville, Bay Minette, Andalusia and Chickasaw.

Knox McRae, state finance director during the first Folsom administration, ousted Mayor H. R. Summer at Decatur. McRae won 2670 votes to 1425. Three of the five Decatur Council members lost. Third in the mayoralty race was Euel K. Gray with 505 ballots.

Another key Tennessee Valley race saw Mayor R. B. (Speck) Searcy of Huntsville lead a six-man field by a comfortable margin. Searcy received 4923 votes while his nearest opponent, Joe S. Foster, had 1725. Three of five incumbent aldermen were renamed to their posts.

TWO NEGROES who ran for council posts at Prichard and Huntsville in spite of anonymous threats were soundly beaten. The Rev. Joshua Barney was the first of his race to seek an elective office while L. C. Jamar was running for a second time at Huntsville.

Columbiana Mayor Wales W. Wallace overcame opposition from a Citizens Council leader to retain his position in the Shelby County city.

Wallace received 414 votes to 205 for W. M. (Bill) Rabren, chairman of the Columbiana Citizens Council. Both men are attorneys. Wallace ran on his record as mayor.

At Aliceville Mayor Roth E. Hook returned to his municipal post in a campaign opposed by G. S. Downer, who has been a Pickens County commissioner 26 years. The vote was Hook 403, Downer 294.

Mayor Horace H. Flowers of the little all-Negro community of Hobson City between Anniston and Oxford lost his bid for another term in office. Joseph F. Striplin was the winner, 40-18.

34a(2) 1956

ALABAMA

Segregation Big Alabama Issue

Vote Tuesday on State Officials, Party Delegates

By REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28 (AP)—A presidential election year campaign with racial segregation as the prevailing issue reaches a climax Tuesday when Alabama Democrats ballot in the statewide party primary.

The voting Tuesday and a runoff May 29 for candidates failing to get a majority will decide the complexion of Alamana's delegation to the Democratic national convention.

They will have a significant bearing on the political future of Gov. James E. Folsom, a candidate for Democratic National committeeman, victory for Folsom would strengthen him politically. A defeat would be a severe blow.

To Elect 52 Delegates

And they will determine the outcome of three congressional contests along with those for several state offices.

The race for convention delegate was complicated by the secretary of state's announcement first that 20 and then that only 16 candidates were disqualified for failure to file expense accounts before the deadline.

But a state supreme court decision two years ago held that a disqualified candidate could still be elected if he received the most votes. The penalty is removal of his name from the ballot, but if the ballot are already printed—as they were this time—he can still win.

Fifty-two delegates will be elected along with 34 alternates to attend the convention in Chicago Aug. 13. Sixteen delegates will come from the state at large; four from each of the nine congressional districts. Each delegate will have one-half vote.

Officially, they will go to Chicago unpledged, but an Associated Press poll of candidates showed Aldai Stevenson with an edge over Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Most candidates predicted a hard fight at the convention over the segregation issue.

One is Sen. John Sparkman, the Democrats' vice-presidential nominee under Stevenson in 1952. He is supporting the former Illinois governor again.

McKay Accuses Folsom

The segregation question has played its most prominent role in the race for committeeman which finds Folsom opposed by state Rep. C. W. McKay Jr., of Talladega and Roy D. McCord of Gadsden.

McKay has charged the governor with taking a belated interest in segregation and has tagged him as the "principal person in Alabama who has aided and abetted the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People."

Until he approved a recent bill aimed at giving parents the "freedom of choice" of sending their children to segregated or integrated schools, the governor had refused to sign legislative acts designed to safeguard the segregation tradition.

The interposition resolution chosen by Alabama and some other southern states as a means of challenging the supreme court's school integration decrees was one that went into effect without Folsom's signature. He calls it "hogwash."

McKay was author of the resolution.

Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Montgomery, the national committeewoman, returns to office unopposed.

Voters also will nominate a U. S. senator and nine congressmen. Only Sen. Lister Hill and two House members, Reps. Frank Boykin and George Grant, have opposition.

Alabama Vote Tuesday Eyed On Race Issue

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28 (AP).—A presidential election year campaign with racial segregation as the prevailing issue reaches a climax Tuesday when Alabama Democrats vote in the State-wide party primary.

The balloting, and a runoff May 29 for candidates failing to get a majority, will decide the complexion of the State's delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

The vote also will have a significant bearing on the political future of Gov. James E. Folsom, a candidate for Democratic national committeeman.

And voters will determine the outcome of three congressional contests along with those for several State offices.

To Pick 52 Delegates

Fifty-two delegates will be elected along with 34 alternates to attend the convention in Chicago August 13. Each delegate will have one-half vote.

Officially, they will go to Chicago unpledged, but an Associated Press poll of candidates showed Adlai Stevenson with an edge over Senator Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Most candidates predicted a hard fight at the convention over segregation.

One is Senator Sparkman, the Democrats' vice presidential nominee under Mr. Stevenson in 1952, who is supporting the former Illinois Governor again.

Segregation has played its most prominent role in the race for committeeman, which finds Gov. Folsom opposed by State Representative C. W. McKay, jr., of Talladega and Roy D. McCord of Gadsden.

Governor Criticized

Mr. McKay has charged the Governor with taking a belated interest in segregation and has tagged him as the "principal person in Alabama who has aided and abetted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Also to be nominated are a United States Senator and nine Congressmen. Only Senator Lister Hill and two House members have opposition.

Seeking Senator Hill's seat is retired Admiral John Crommelin of Wetumpka. World War II naval air hero sidelined by the Pentagon in 1950 for criticism of defense policies.

15 Candidates Are Disqualified

New Ruling Saves Some Late-Filers

The list of candidates disqualified from Tuesday's election for failure to report expenses in time was cut yesterday from 20 to 15.

A new ruling from the attorney general's office set the filing deadline as Monday midnight rather than Saturday midnight.

MacDonald Gallion, assistant attorney general, said a 1953 law excludes Sundays and legal holidays in computing deadlines.

Since the deadline fell on Saturday, when most state offices are closed, the deadline should have been carried over to the next day when the office was open for business.

Ray D. McCord, Gadsden, candidate for Democratic National Committee, at first was ruled disqualified.

But under Gallion's interpretation yesterday, McCord remained a candidate along with four other late-filers whose expense accounts arrived prior to the midnight Monday deadline.

The 15 disqualified candidates either failed to file statements or got them in too late.

Reinstated after earlier being disqualified, in addition to McCord, were:

State Rep. Robert G. Kendall Jr., Evergreen, second district delegate to the convention; Bert Banks, Tuscaloosa, sixth district delegate; Earl E. Cloud, Huntsville, for the 23rd judicial circuit judgeship, and Bob Moore Jr., Hamilton, unopposed for judge of the 25th circuit.

Among those disqualified were three candidates for delegate from the state-at-large, including:

John Ike Griffith, Birmingham; William I. Byrd, Alexander City, and William J. O'Neal, Montevallo.

Four candidates from Jefferson County seeking district spots, were knocked out of the race. This left eight candidates running for the four positions.

Eliminated were:

M. W. (Mike) Bagwell Jr., Charles E. Howard, Harry E. Smith and Howard Striplin.

Others eliminated, all from district delegate races, were:

W. M. Hodgson, Bay Minette, second district: Arthur Louis Ferguson, Tuscaloosa, and Walter B. Henley, Northport, both of the sixth district.

Charles Rainey, Cullman, and Benjamin Grady Wilson, Jasper, both of the seventh district:

Maurice Blackwell, Sheffield; Walter N. Harrison, Florence, and Charles C. Long, Florence, all of the eighth district.

LESSON IN DEMOCRACY

Prichard Voters Cast Ballots With 'Nary Shot Being Fired

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 17—The Rev. Joshua Barney, first Negro to qualify in the Prichard council race, was soundly beaten today. Polling 393 votes, he ran 16th in a field of 19 for the five council posts.

In the mayor's race, incumbent G. V. Dismukes defeated Carl S. Dixon 2,253 to 1,338 votes. Councilmen elected were: James Terry, 1,409 votes; Lloyd Lassiter, 1,330; Rayford Summers, 1,283; Lyman Drew, 1,276, and Everett Turner, 1,203.

By BOB MURPHY
Advertiser Staff Writer

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 17—The citizens of Prichard—white and Negro—went to the poles today and 'nary a shot was fired.

The people of this city of some 20,000 that bumps hard against the northern limit of Mobile disappointed the NAACP by not interferring with due process.

Rev. Joshua A. Barney, 68-year-old Negro candidate for seat on the city council, shuffled up to voting machine number one, shortly after the polls opened. He was fifty in line and voted without incident, despite reported threats that he'd never live to pull the voting lever. Nobody gave the part time preacher a second glance—not even a hard stare, as life at the polls went on as usual.

Rev. Barney, who works as a carpenter, had a choice spot on the voting machine setup. His name was on the top row, third from the left.

But he didn't take advantage of the preferred listing. The Rev. Barney was nowhere in sight. He was the only one of the 19 council candidates and two mayorality hopefuls who didn't stump the large crowd for their valuable vote.

Prichard is voting in mayor and five councilmen and the campaigning, all except Barney — is taken from the old Grass Roots school.

Sweat - drenched candidates worked harder today than they will if they stay in office forever. Ike and Adlai should take lessons in hard handshaking and softsoaping from the candidates outside the poster plastered city hall.

This outlander from Montgomery was set upon by four candidates in quick order. Handshaking, however, was quickly halted when it was explained that I held no vote. These boys don't waste time.

It also was a field day for youngsters too. All the politicians had pockets full of candy and gum which was dispensed with benign mildness as vote holding parents approached.

Chief of Police E. C. Anderson, in office for 14 years, was playing no favorites, naturally, and would only venture a prediction that this election received the largest turnout ever in the history of Prichard.

At midday the chief's 27-man board girded for a last minute onslaught of industrial workers from plants which dot the area.

The chief said this was the most quiet election in the city's history despite the injection of the race question. Anderson had expected

"two or three fights." None materialized, despite the heated campaigning and sideline arguments.

Barney had four shots thrown into his house on Bonner Avenue on Sept. 7. He allegedly has also received some threatening phone calls. But barney has taken precautions; his house has been spotlighted and he has been residing elsewhere at the urging of his three married children.

The entire Barney incident has been dismissed by local residents with a collective shrug. They — including many Negroes — don't think he has a chance to finish in the money.

There was some mob action today, however, but it was the mobbing of individual voters over enthusiastic campaigners.

This lesson in Democracy no doubt will irk those who cry for Democracy in the South.

Threaten 2nd Ala. Candidate

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. — (ANP)— In the wake of shots fired in his home and phone calls threatening the life of Rev. J. A. Barney Negro political candidate in Prichard, a second Alabama Negro political candidate has been "threatened to get out of the race."

L. S. Jamar, Negro educator and newspaperman here, who is running for a post on the Huntsville board of aldermen said last week, he has been "threatened and ordered to get out of the race."

Jamar, 56, editor of the Huntsville Mirror, a Negro weekly, is in a field of 39 candidates seeking five posts on the board. He ran unsuccessfully for a similar post in 1952.

Negro Defeated In Council Race

PRICHARD, Ala.—Seeking his first political office, the Rev. Joshua A. Barney, 68-year-old clergyman-carpenter, lost but outpolled three white candidates in the race for the Prichard City Council.

Nineteen candidates were seeking five places on the council. The Rev. Mr. Barney placed 16th in the balloting.

Ala. council hopeful will stay in race

PRICHARD, Ala.—Following two threatening telephone calls, the Rev. Joshua Barney last week said he was more determined to continue as a candidate for the five-man Prichard City Council.

He added that he called the local police and mayor after receiving the calls and both promised him police protection if he needed it.

"Two telephone calls were received by me," he said, adding: "I was told to pull out of the (councilmanic) race or there would be trouble."

* * *

THE REV. MR. BARNEY first of his race to become a candidate for the local council said the threats in no way dampened the spirit of the people and that he will definitely stay in the race.

Meanwhile, the Tuskegee Institute trained clergyman-carpenter elaborated on a 10-point platform upon which he is basing his campaign. He pledged to work "for the best interest of Prichard."

"I will work cooperatively with council members and other officials for continous promotion and preservation of honest and efficient government which adequately meets the needs of Prichard...

"1. The enaction of a sound program for the recruitment, selection, training, pay and retirement of policemen, firemen, and similar officials;

"2. The elimination of waste and duplication of activity on the part of city employees; improvement of existing sanitary regulations;

"4. The development of an adequate recreational and educational program for teenagers;

"5. The development of an adequate social welfare program employing social workers;

"6. Launching of programs for community betterment;

"7. The promotion of free trade of ideas between the citizens and public officials of Prichard;

"8. The immediate investigation of problems relating to unsatisfactory community conditions;

"9. Adequate fire and theft insurance;

"10. The elimination of substandard housing."

Barney Loses In Bid For Office

PRICHARD, Ala. (SNS) — Sixty-eight-year old Rev. Joshua A. Barney, making his first bid for public office, lost out in his race for the Prichard City Council, although he ran ahead of three of the 18 white candidates in the race.

REV. JOSHUA A. BARNEY

He polled 392 votes in running 16th in the race for the five-man city council. An estimated 1,000 Negro voters are among the 5,000 Prichard voters. The city has a population over 20,000.

Rev. Barney, a Tuskegee Institute graduate, minister and carpenter, has been threatened, shot at, and warned and during the campaign. But the remained in the race.

Unable to intimate him to the extent ht would withdraw from the race, unidentified forces threatened his life if he voted on elction day. He voted without incident .

He became the first member of his racial group to run for public office in this city.

In Huntsville, L. C. Jamar, teacher-journalist, running for a post on the city council, was unsuccessful. This was his second try.

Hoodlums defied by 2nd Ala. candidate

HUNTSVILLE, Ala. (ANP)— In the wake of shots fired in his home and phone calls threatening the life of the Rev. J. A. Barney, political candidate in Prichard, a second Alabama candidate has been threatened to "get out of the race."

L. S. Jamar, educator and newspaperman here, who is running for a post on the Huntsville Board of Aldermen, said last week he has been "threatened to get out of the race."

Mr. Jamar, 56, editor of the Huntsville Mirror, a colored weekly, is in a field of 39 candidates seeking five posts on the board. He ran unsuccessfully for a similar post in 1952.

"MOST OF my votes then were white," he said.

"I received three threats on the telephone from people who told me that I'd better get out of the current race, but I have no intention of withdrawing.

"I'll get a good white vote this time. I believe they are afraid I'll be elected this time because they didn't bother me in 1952," he said.

Mr. Jamar, who also is principal of Conyers Junior High School at Gurley, said his race in 1952 marked the first time in 50 years that a colored person had run in a city election here.

They are running at large and not by districts. Four bullets were fired into Mr. Barney's home early Friday morning by a gunman who first asked him to step outside. No one was hit.

Prichard, adjoining Mobile's northern city limits, has a population of more than 20,000. It The town has more than 5,000 is mainly an industrial area. The town has more than 5,000 qualified voters, of whom an estimated 1,000 are Negroes.

NEGRO STILL CANDIDATE

Minister Seeking City Post in South Was Threatened

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 12 (AP) —A 68-year-old Negro minister said today he planned to stay in the race for a seat on the Prichard City Council. The Rev. Joshua Barney said he had decided to continue his campaign despite the facts that shots had been fired at his home and that threats had been made on his life.

"We do not feel * * * that we can yield nor surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy democracy," he said.

Mr. Barney is the first Negro to qualify as a candidate for the council. Eighteen white candidates are seeking the five council seats in the election Monday.

34a(2) 1956 ALABAMA

Two Toss Hats Into Position 1 Council Race To Succeed Bridges

News P.1 Tuskegee, Ala. Thurs. 8-16-56

A wide open scramble for Position No. 1 on the City Council shaped up this week as two candidates entered their names as prospective successors to J. E. Bridges, junior member of the Council, who made a surprise announcement early this week that he will not be a candidate.

At noon Thursday seven candidates had qualified for the five Council posts and persistent reports were that three or more additional hats would be tossed into the ring before the deadline Saturday night.

Latest entry in the race was H. A. (Asa) Vaughan, Jr., son of a former Council member and prominent planter and stockman who qualified Thursday morning for the No. 1 position.

An earlier entrant for this post was James L. (Jimmy) Braswell, insurance man and farmer.

Prior to the entrance of Mr. Vaughan, reports circulated Wednesday that three or four persons were considering entering. One prospect was still reported having the matter under consideration, but another spread the word informally that he would not run against Mr. Vaughan.

Nathan Steinberg, who announced some time ago that he will be a candidate, was not ready Thursday morning to announce which post he will seek but said he definitely will qualify before the deadline Saturday.

Qualification papers have been filed by four incumbents, L. D. Gregory for Post No. 2; Frank A. Oslin for Post No. 3; G. B. Edwards, Jr., for Post No. 4 and W. Foy Thompson for Post No. 5.

R. M. Boyd, real estate man and former Council member, was the first to qualify last week. He will seek Post No. 2.

Nine Candidates Qualify For Four Council Positions

Tuskegee News Thurs. 8-23-56
Tuskegee, Ala.

Nine candidates for four City Council positions to be filled in the Sept. 17 city election began serious campaigning for votes this week. One City Councilman, G. B. Edwards, Jr., in Place No. 4, and Mayor Phil Lightfoot do not have opposition. Deadline for qualifying expired at midnight last Saturday.

At least one new member of the Council was assured for the next term with the decision of J. E. Bridges not to seek re-election. Seeking his Place No. 1 spot are H. A. (Asa) Vaughan, Jr., and James L. Braswell, Jr.

Mr. Vaughan is the son of the late H. A. Vaughan, Sr., who served on the City Council for several terms and donated the land for the Macon County Hospital and most of the land for the city lake.

L. D. Gregory, who is completing two terms in Position No. 2, is being opposed by R. M. Boyd, real estate man and former member of the Council.

Place No. 3 on the Council, now held by Frank A. Oslin, drew three candidates in the forthcoming election. Mr. Oslin is being opposed in his bid for re-election by Lee Y. Lamar, young insurance agent, and H. E. (Ed) Wilson, service station operator.

Councilman Edwards in Spot No. 4 does not have opposition but W. Foy hompson, veteran of two terms on the Council, is being opposed by Nathan J. Steinberg, local wholesale grocery executive, for the No. 5 position.

Early campaigning in the race consisted cheifly of distribution of campaign cards, handshaking and rounding up of pledges of support by the various candidates.

Six Qualify For Five Places On Notasulga Council

Tuskegee News Thurs. 8-23-56 Tuskegee, Ala.

Three members of the Town Council are seeking re-election and three other candidates have qualified for the five Council posts to be filled in the Sept. 17 municipal election at Notasulga. Two present members of the Council are not seeking re-election and Mayor Roy J. Akin is unopposed for another term.

Unlike larger cities, the candidates for the Council are not required to run for a specified position and the five with the highest votes will be elected.

Present members who are asking another term are H. J. Anderson, G. O. Bush and P. B. Rea. Opposing them are G. F. Harper, E. P. Livingston and D. M. Jones.

The two members who decided against seeking re-election are C. C. Bridges and W. J. Garner.

BULLETS OR BALLOTS

Negro Council Candidate Refuses To Give Up Race

Advertiser Thurs. 9-13-56 Montgomery, Ala.

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 12 (AP)—The first Negro candidate for a Prichard council post said today he refuses to yield or surrender despite the shooting of his home and threats on his life.

The Rev. Joshua Barney, 8, said he decided to continue his campaign. He had told reporters following the shooting incident that he needed time to think it over.

"We do not feel that we can yield no surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy Democracy," he said today.

Barnye is one of 18 candidates seeking five council seats in the election Monday. They are running at large and not by districts.

Four bullets were fired into his home early Friday morning by a gunman after Barney refused his requests to step outside. No one was hit, although one bullet narrowly missed Barney.

The minister said he and his telephone threats to withdraw from the race. He quoted one caller as saying, "this is the Ku Klux Klan."

Prichard police have patroled the vicinity since the shooting, but no arrests have been made.

Prichard, an industrial area, adjoins Mobile's northern city limits. It has a population of more than 20,000, woth 5,000 qualified voters. About 1,000 are negroes.

Barney issued a statement in which he said:

"There have been certain lawless elements who have made an attempt to kill me. They have threatened and intimidated my family as well as myself.

"We have been greatly encouraged since the attempt on my life by the good wishes, prayers, and support of many thoughtful citizens of our community, both Negro and white.

"We are grateful for the protection afforded by the law enforcement officials. We have put our trust in God, in the great democratic principles of our Constitution, and in the citizens of our community who believe in law and order and democracy.

"We do not feel, therefore, that we can yield nor surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy democracy.

"I will remain in the race, and if it is the will of the people of Prichard that I be elected, I will work faithfully, honestly and untiringly to promote the best interest of all of the people of our city."

Barney, who also works as a carpenter, was pastor of a Negro Methodist Church here before entering evangelial work.

Negro Candidate Pondering Race After Home Shot

Advertiser Sat. 9-8-56 Montgomery, Ala.

PRITCHARD, Ala., Sept. 7 (AP)—A 68-year-old Negro preacher whose home was shot up early today debated tonight whether he will continue his candidacy for the City Council.

The Rev. Joshua Barney is the first of his race to qualify for one of the five Council posts. There are 18 white candidates for the Council in the Sept. 17 election.

Asked by a reporter if he intends to stay in the race, Barney answered: "I need time to think it over before I express my intentions."

He added that he or members of his family have received three threatening telephone calls from unidentified persons in recent days. One caller was quoted as saying, "This is the Ku Klux Klan."

Four shots were fired into the house about 12:30 a.m. today by an unidentified man who first called on Barney to step outside.

No one was hit but a glass door was shattered.

Negro candidate at Huntsville says threats received

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., Sept. 12—A Negro newspaper man and educator running for a post on the Huntsville Board of Aldermen said he had been told to drop out of the race.

L. C. Jamar, editor of The Huntsville Mirror, a Negro weekly newspaper, and principal of Conyers Junior High School at Gurley, is one of 39 candidates seeking five posts on the board.

Jamar ran an unsuccessful race for a similar post in 1952.

"MOST OF MY votes then were white," said Jamar. "I'll get a good white vote this time," he added.

He said the threats concerning withdrawing were made by telephone.

"I have no intention of withdrawing," he said.

Won't quit cleric says

(Earlier Story Page 16)

PRICHARD, Ala. — "I won't quit."

Having previously ignored numerous telephone threats that there would be "trouble" if he did not pull out of the otherwise all-white councilmanic race, 68-year-old Rev. Joshua Barney Saturday, disdained four bullets which early Friday were aimed to kill him or to frighten him into changing his mind.

The Rev. Mr. Barney is the first colored person ever to seek a post on the five-man Prichard City Council.

HE SAID he was asleep shortly after midnight Friday when a man called him from the front porch.

He went to the door and faced a tall, heavy-set white man who told him: "I'm one of Red's men. I want to talk to you."

The minister said he replied he didn't know any "Red" and told the man to come back later in the morning.

* * *

AS HE CLOSED the door the shots rang out, one slug tearing into the wall just 18 inches from the Rev. Mr. Barney.

Police maintained a watch around the home the rest of the night and are patroling the block, according to Mrs. Augusta Marsh, daughter, who makes her home with the Rev. Mr. Barney.

Mrs. Marsh said that she and her two children, Alphonso H. Mash Jr., 17, and Julius A. Marsh, 16, were asleep in the home at the time the shooting occurred.

No arrests had been made by the weekend. Prichard is a suburb of Mobile, Ala., and race relations had reportedly been very good there until the White Citizens Council became active.

* * *

MEANWHILE IN Birmingham, the largest city in the state, the home and automobile of Mrs. Ivesta (Peggy) Mitchell, young businesswoman, were recently riddled with bullets in a 3:40 a.m. attack by gunmen.

Mrs. Mitchell, a divorcee, said she investigated and discovered that a bullet had entered the front window of her home, hit a wall in an opposite room and fell to the floor.

Upon further investigation, Mrs. Mitchell said, she discovered that about five shots had been fired around the front door, and that two or three had been fired into her 1955 model Buick car which was parked in the driveway of her home.

She stated further that a bullet was also discovered in the trunk-lid and a window glass was broken out.

THE MATRON told police that she had lived in Birmingham for four years and was an employee of Radio Station WEDR and a home consultant for a milk company on a two-month leave of absence.

An official of the radio station said Mrs. Mitchell was not a salaried employee of the station, but merely runs a half-hour free lance show entitled the "Peggie Mitchell Show."

A spokesman for the milk company said the firm recently temporarily dropped the consultant service in which Mrs. Mitchell served, apparently at the behest of the White Citizens Council.

2 Negroes Run For Council

PRICHARD, Ala. (ANP)—The Rev. Joshus A. Barney, evangelist and carpenter, has qualified as a candidate for the five-man Prichard City Council in the Monday, Sept. 17 election. A total of 21 candidates have entered the contest.

In Huntsville, Ala., L. C. Jamar, teacher-journalist, has qualified as a candidate for the five-man city council, which has 19 candidates. He is making his second bid for a seat on the council. The election is also set for Sept. 17.

Negro finishes 16th in field of 19 in Prichard election

PRICHARD, Ala., Sept. 18—(AP)—The first Negro to run for a Prichard council post received a resounding defeat in the municipal election yesterday.

The Rev. Joshua Barney, 68, whose home had been shot up since he entered the contest, came in 16th in a field of 19 in a race for five council posts. In the contest for mayor, Incumbent G. V. Dismukes won election to his fifth consecutive term. He defeated Carl S. Dixon, 2253-1338.

These five were elected to four-year council terms: James Terry, 1409 votes; Lloyd Lassiter, 1330; Rayford Summers, 1283; Lyman Drew, 1278, and Everett Turner, 1203.

BARNEY RECEIVED 392 votes. Approximately 600 of the 1000 qualified Negro voters cast ballots. There are about 4000 white voters.

A gunman who first asked Barney to step outside his home Sept. 7 then fired four shots into his home. No one was hit.

Barney said he had also received threats of harm if he did not withdraw from the race. He said he wasn't withdrawing because "we do not feel . . . that we can yield nor surrender to those who hate us and who would destroy democracy."

Prichard, an industrial area north of Mobile, has a population of more than 20,000.

Tuskegee Grad In Pritchard Council Race

Pritchard, Ala. (SNS) "The spirit of Pritchard is good," declared the Rev. Joshua A. Barney, candidate for the City Council here in the election set for Monday, Sept. 17.

Then Alabama-born, Tuskegee-trained, pulpit-inspired Rev. Barney, is one of the 21 candidates seeking the five places on the Pritchard City Council.

In Hunsville, Ala., L. C. Jamar, teacher-journalist, has qualified as a candidate for the five-man city council, which has 19 candidates. He is making his second bid for a seat on the council. The election is also set for Sept. 17.

The Rev. Barney becomes the first Negro to seek public office in Pritchard.

Rev. Barney, a native of Choctaw County and has been a resident of Mobile County since 1918.

He is a graduate of Tuskegee Institute and was a teacher at Marion, S. C. and at Tuskegee for a period of eight years. Rev. Barney is also the holder of a certificate in carpentry from the Tuskegee Institute.

He is a former pastor of the St. John Methodist Church in Chickasaw Terrace, and is now in the evangelistic work of the Methodist Church. He served as superintendent of the St. John's Sunday School for 30 years.

Seeing the need of a civic organization of the Pritchard Civic League No. 2 which has made tremendous gains in civic work in the Prichard area.

Rev. Barney said in tossing his hat in the ring, that he is trying to satisfy the demands and wishes of the people of Prichard.

A platform has not been completed by Rev. Barney and his staff, however, it is expected to be released by the week-end.

Rev. Barney is the father of six children, all of whom have gained prominence in their own right.

Joseph B. T. Barney, residing in Oakland, Calif., oshus M. and Julius Barney, residing in Chicago where they are engaged in electrical contracting, and Blaine Barney of Prichard, a radio technician working at Brooklyn, AFB.

Two daughters, Mrs. Ester Finley, a seamstress and Mrs. Augusta B. Marsh, a teacher in the Mobile public school system.

Rev. Barney said he is working deligently to become the first Negro elected to the Council.

205 votes separate commission candidates—

Connor holds slim lead over Waggoner; Folsom shellacked

EUGENE CONNOR
. . . Leads race

J. T. WAGGONER
. . . Runnerup

Commission race goes into runoff

News. P.1 Wed. 5-2-56
B'ham, Ala.

BY EDWIN STRICKLAND, News staff writer

Former City Commissioner Eugene Connor wound up with a 205-vote lead over J. T. Waggoner in the race for the unexpired term of Wade Bradley on the Birmingham City Commission.

The official canvass of the vote at noon today showed:

CONNOR—12,157.
WAGGONER—11,952.

Three other candidates in the race ran far behind the pace setters in this order:

Lamar Weaver, 3150; Lewey Robinson, 1216, and T. O. Ellis, 818.

Connor and Waggoner will meet again on May 29, in the runoff to determine the winner.

THE LEAD changed hands several times during Tuesday's tabulations, with Connor showing great strength in the Woodlawn-East Lake area, and in sections of East Birmingham, Wylam, Pratt City and spotted in West End, Central Park and Ensley.

Waggoner drew his heavy vote from West End, Ensley, parts of Central Park, Norwood, the downtown area and Southside.

"I'm happy over the returns," Connor said today, "and I want to thank all my friends who worked so hard in this race.

"If we continue as hard as we did in the first race, there's no doubt in my mind that we will win by a big majority on May 29."

WAGGONER EXPRESSED confidence in the outcome of the election on May 29.

"I believe that the people in this city who want clean, progressive government, will rally to my cause now even more than they have. I feel confident of election on May 29.

"I believe that I could have won the election in the first race had it not been for efforts to associate my name with that of Gov. Folsom. I have never voted for or supported Folsom in any way, and he would not know me if he saw me," Waggoner said.

"I ran this race on my own record and merits and not with the aid or endorsement of any candidate, office holder or former office holder."

THE CITY VOTE fell just short of 30,000. Heavy voting early yesterday indicated that a near-record off year vote was in the making, but balloting dragged through the afternoon in many of the districts.

There are about 75,000 voters in the city, and the turnout amounted to only about 40 per cent.

Candidates were unable to raise many important issues to attract the vote in the city race. This accounted, in part, for the disappointing turnout.

WEAVER PULLED a mild surprise by showing strength throughout the city. He was the only one of the five candidates who came out during the campaign in favor of employing Negro police in Birmingham.

It was Weaver's first venture into politics as a candidate, though he was active in the management of two previous city campaigns.

Political observers were far off base in guessing the pulling power in this election of Robinson, who had served a term in the Legislature and one term as Birmingham City Commissioner.

Ellis was making his third try for a place on the Commission.

News P. 16

BOTH CONNOR and Waggoner have expressed themselves as strongly in favor of maintaining segregation in schools, parks buses and other public places in the city. Connor had hit the issue harder, and his strength was reflected in areas where the Citizens Councils units were most active.

Connor served a term in the Legislature before winning a place on the City Commission 20 years ago. He served four terms as Public Safety Commissoiner, but did not seek reelection in 1953.

He ran an unsuccessful race for governor in 1950, and was beaten in 1954 in the race for sheriff of Jefferson County.

Connor was one of the "walkout delegates" in the 1948 Democratic National Convention. On the basis of yesterday's returns, he had cinched a runoff spot for delegate to the 1956 Democratic Convention.

SINCE LEAVING public life, Connor has operated a service station and is presently engaged in selling radio advertising.

Waggoner was a civil service employe for the city of Birmingham for 18½ years. All of that time was served in the department he seeks to head as commissioner.

Waggoner rose through the ranks by merit examinations to become superintendent of the city's street department. He resigned that job to make the City Commission race in 1953, and was nosed out by 38 votes by Bradley.

Since that time, and before entering the present race, Waggoner served as an area representative for the National Infantile Paralysis Foundation.

Folsom Appointee Loses In Primary

Advertiser Mons. 5-3-56 P.10A
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSCUMBIA, Ala., May 2 (AP)—H. Neil Taylor, appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom to a circuit judgeship last January, was defeated in his bid for nomination to a full term in yesterday's primary.

The Russellville attorney ran last in a three-man race, on the basis of unofficial returns.

Leonard J. Burt, Colbert County judge, and Clifford K. Delony, Tuscumbia attorney, will meet in a runoff May 29. Delony had 4,913; Burt 4,483, and Taylor, 3,693.

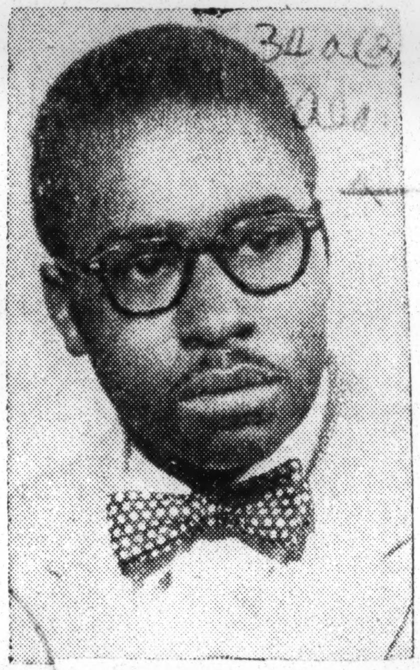
Taylor was named to the 31st Judicial Circuit bench to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Judge Harold V. Hughston.

Two Fairfield Negroes Opposed In Election

World Tues. 6-12-56 P.1
B'ham, Ala.

"It is my personal opinion that there are some smart Negroes just like there are some smart white folk, and even some Negroes are smarter than some of our white folk in public office, but I don't think it is right for Negroes to hold public office in our city," declared a Fairfield, Alabama white business man, George Veitch, Jr., of 5021 Parkway in an interview Saturday morning

Veitch identified himself as president of the thirty-two-year-old all-white Fairfield Democratic Club which sent out letters to qualified voters Friday, June 8, urging the defeat of two Negro candidates for



ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON

the board of alderman in today's primary runoff election in Fairfield.

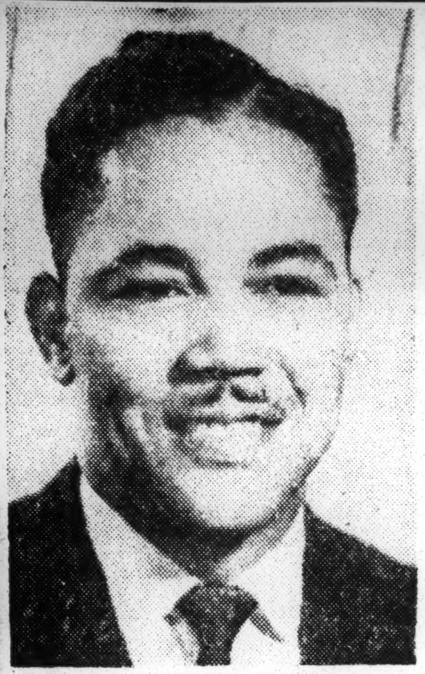
The two Negro candidates in today's runoff are Attorney Demetrius C Newton and Vernard F. Thomas, Western High School instructor. Newton opposes George M Pharr Jr, in the race for nomination to Ward 3, Position 1, while Thomas and Samuel M. Troutman are in the race for Ward 4, Position 2.

Veitch said that "I have never met those two Negroes (Newton and Thomas), and I hear they are very smart, intelligent Negroes like that Negro principal of the high school but for the best interest of our city Fairfield), we feel that the time isn't ripe for them to be in public office."

"There is too much confusion already over Alabama and the South. And we don't want that kind of confusion in Fairfield. As soon as those two Negroes would take office in Fairfield, trouble would start in the city government's office and continue right on down to the person in the street," Veitch stated further.

Veitch is president of a business identified as "Veitch Machine Company" at 325 47th Street, Fairfield

He said that "like the rest of th



VERNARD F. THOMAS

South, we white folks in Fairfield love our Negroes, but they must stay in their place. And their place is not our public government offices." He said that Newton and Thomas may be qualified, "but they still don't belong in our public offices."

In part, the FDC's letter said:

"It is our feeling that the city administration can render its best service to the people by having all white aldermen.

"If you want to help maintain our Southern tradition and way of life, we ask you to go to the polls on Tuesday (today) and vote for George M Pharr Jr, and Samuel M. Troutman."

Reached late Saturday morning, Dr. G P Parham, had no reaction comment, but said that he had not heard of nor seen the letter which was distributed to the voters. He added that he did not receive one.

During his entire conversation, Veitch apparently found it very difficult to pronounce the term "Negro," frequently using the derogatory unfavorable term.

Negro citizens make up approximately fifty-five percent of the population of Fairfield. The Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, in its survey of 1950, reported that Fairfield's total population included 7,907 Negroes and 5,263 whites. Seven persons of other racial identities completed the total. However, a latest source disclosed that there are roughly 8,000 Negro citizens in comparison with 7,000 whites in Fairfield.

Advertiser

Aug. 28 Election Embodies Tax, Segregation Proposals

P. 4-A

Montgomery, Ala.

6-14-56

TWO down and two to go is the 1956 election status of the voters of Alabama. Behind them are the two Democratic Party elections—the May 1 primary and the May 29 runoff. To come are a statewide constitutional amendment referendum Aug. 28, followed by the Nov. 6 general election.

The amendment ballot in August is considerably shorter than a similar referendum last December when 30 proposed changes to the Constitution were submitted (29 of them rejected).

Only six proposed changes in the state's organic law are to be voted on Aug. 28, three of statewide application, the other three purely local.

The proposed local amendments, that is those applying only to an individual city or county, are identical to three which were turned down last Dec. 6.

But while the ballot is short in length, it is long in significance.

Two of the three statewide amendments are designed expressly to give the state sweeping legal support in its fight to maintain the separation of the races.

The third seeks to ease what is certain to be a critical shortage of school money in the 1956-57 school term.

THE proposed amendments, in the tentative order in which they will appear on the ballot, are as follows:

Freedom of Choice School Amendment: This widely publicized proposal, the fruit of a year-long study by the Legislative Interim Committee on Segregation (the Boutwell Committee), if ratified, would constitute Alabama's bluntest answer to the challenge of the U.S. Supreme Court's decree relative to school desegregation. The proposal would make sweeping changes in the State Constitution relative to the operation of public schools. These changes, in brief, can be summed up as:

(1) Allow students to make a choice as to whether they wish to attend segregated or integrated schools. Hence the identification of the plan as a "freedom of choice" proposal.

(2) Eliminates a present constitutional requirement for free public schools, and leaves the way open for the legislature to set up a private school system if such a necessity should arise. It must be emphasized, the Freedom of Choice amendment does not abolish the public school system, it would merely open the door for such a step at a later time which could be carried out by the legislature without the necessity of a statewide referendum.

(3) Makes it unlawful to compel a student to attend school with members of the opposite race.

(4) Empowers the legislature to make school board members judicial officers of the state, thus making them immune to damage suits.

★

SENATOR ALBERT BOUTWELL of Jefferson, who served as chairman of the interim committee which worked out this proposal, is convinced the plan is legally acceptable in that it is entirely free of any coercion. No student would be forced to go to a segregated school, nor would any student be forced to attend an integrated school. Boutwell contends, as have many other legal authorities, that the U.S. Supreme Court did not rule that segregation in itself was unconstitutional, but only that *forced segregation* was unconstitutional.

As a result, this amendment now represents the state's primary weapon of retaliation in Alabama's growing arsenal.

★

CORPORATE Income Tax Amendment: This plan, which has the strong support of Gov. Folsom as well as school officials, proposes to increase the state income tax on corporations from a maximum of 3% to a maximum of 5%. The most effective argument used in behalf of this amendment is that individuals have long since been required to pay on a graduated scale up to 5%, therefore corporations should pay likewise.

While no comprehensive study has yet been made by analysts of the State Revenue Department to determine how much additional money would be produced from this tax increase, it is roughly estimated the hike would bring in at least $5,000,000 annually, all of which would be earmarked for school purposes.

To substantiate the need for this additional revenue, school officials rightly point out that during the current school year some $13,000,000 in onetime money is being collected (from the individual income tax windfall resulting from the new withholding law, plus a changing of deadlines for the payment of corporate taxes). Thus, they argue, steps must be taken to secure money to replace the onetime revenue being used this year. The corporate income tax increase is designed to at least partially ease this very real problem.

★

ALIENATION of Public Improvements: Another segregation proposal, and one that glided through the legislature almost unnoticed, this amendment would permit any city, county, town or other subdivision of the state to alienate (sell) with or without consideration any public improvement such as public parks, playgrounds and public housing projects.

In other words, this would permit a city or county to give away if necessary a public park or swimming pool to some private organization or individual, the improvement thus alienated becoming private and not subject to any decision by the U.S. Supreme Court. (A similar bill was passed in Mississippi a year ago, and since that time has been used in several cities where public parks have been "sold" to civic clubs, organizations, etc., usually at a price of $1.)

The amendment, however, has two safeguards. First, before a city or county can carry out such a plan, it must be authorized through a legislative act, and second, the plan must then be approved by a people affected in a local referendum.

This amendment is specifically an answer to the U.S. Supreme Court's decree abolishing segregation in public parks.

★

SPECIAL School Tax for Auburn and Opelika: This is the first of three amendments purely local, and in this case applying only to the two Lee County municipalities. If ratified by the state, this amendment would authorize each of the two cities to call for a local election to determine if the electorate favored the levying of an additional five mill ad valorem tax, proceeds of which would be earmarked for schools in the city involved. This plan was rejected last December, although it was approved in both of the cities.

★

MARION County Industrial Development: Identical to a number of other local amendments adopted by Alabama counties, this would permit th county to use its financial resources and property toward attracting additional industry. It would authorize the county to purchase property, construct plants, buildings, etc., which would be used by incoming industries. Of most importance, however, is that the amendment would permit the levying of a property tax by the county not to exceed 2% on the value of all taxable property in the county. The tax would be levied at the discretion of the county governing body, with no local referendum required. This plan was rejected both in Marion County and the state last December.

RACE ISSUE TO DECIDE ALABAMA ELECTORS?

Convention Delegates Up For Grabs Tuesday

FOLSOM TO GET TEST

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 28.—A presidential election-year campaign with racial segregation as the prevailing issue reaches a climax Tuesday when Alabama Democrats ballot in the statewide party primary.

The voting Tuesday and a runoff May 29 for candidates failing to get a majority will decide the complexion of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic national convention.

Folsom Is Candidate

They will have a significant bearing on the political future of Gov. James E. Folsom, a candidate for Democratic National Committeeman. Victory for Governor Folsom would strengthen him politically. A defeat would be a severe blow.

And they will determine the outcome of three congressional contests along with those for several state offices.

The race for convention delegate was complicated by the secretary of state's announcement first that 20 and then that only 16 candidates were disqualified for failure to file expense accounts before the deadline.

Can Still Be Elected

But a State Supreme Court decision two years ago held that a disqualified candidate could still be elected if he received the most votes. The penalty is removal of his name from the ballot, but if the ballots are already printed—as they were this time—he can still win.

Fifty-two delegates will be elected along with 34 alternates to attend the convention in Chicago Aug. 13. Sixteen delegates will come from the state at large, and four from each of the nine congressional districts.

Each delegate will have a half vote.

Officially, they will go to Chicago unpledged, but an Associated Press poll of candidates showed Adlai Stevenson with an edge over Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Hard Fight Predicted

Most candidates predicted a hard fight at the convention over the segregation issue.

One is Senator John Sparkman, the Democrats' vice presidential nominee under Mr. Stevenson in 1952. He is supporting the former Illinois Governor again.

The segregation question has played its most prominent role in the race for committeeman which finds Governor Folsom opposed by state Representative C. W. McKay Jr. of Talladega and Roy D. McCord of Gadsden.

Mr. McKay has charged the Governor with taking a belated interest in segregation, and has tagged him as the "principal person in Alabama who has aided and abetted the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Ignored Segregation Bills

Until he approved a recent bill aimed at giving parents the "freedom of choice" of sending their children to segregated or integrated schools, the Governor had refused to sign legislative acts designed to safeguard the segregation tradition.

The interposition resolution chosen by Alabama and some other southern states as a means of challenging the Supreme Court's school integration decrees was one that went into effect without Governor Folsom's signature. He calls it "hogwash".

Representative McKay was author of the resolution.

Mrs. Lennard Thomas of Montgomery, the national committeewoman, returns to office unopposed.

Voters also will nominate a United States Senator and nine congressmen. Only Senator Lister Hill and two House members have opposition.

Negroes seeking Fairfield posts

Two Negro men have announced they will run for alderman in Fairfield's May 15 Democratic primary.

They are Vernard Thomas, seeking qualification as a candidate for Position 2 in Ward 4, and Demetrius C. Newton, Position 1 in Ward 4.

Four years ago a Negro ran for alderman in the city's general election, but was defeated.

Among other white candidates not announced previously are George M. Pharr Jr., seeking Position 1 in Ward 3, and Robert M. Guerry, Position 2 in Ward 3.

Tomorrow midnight is deadline for candidates to register for qualification in the primary.

Voters Soundly Reject Administration 'Team'

Folsom's Blessings Prove Kiss Of Death In Primary

By BOB INGRAM

The complete rejection of Folsomism and all it stands for by the voters of Alabama in Tuesday's Democratic Primary was more clear cut last night with but several hundred rural boxes yet to be tabulated.

Gov. James E. Folsom and most of the candidates running with his blessing were rebuffed, each having been systematically singled out from the long ballot by the electorate and soundly defeated. Such was the case in both North and South Alabama, with Folsom's Tennessee Valley strength never making its appearance.

State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega routed Gov. Folsom in the race for Democratic national committeeman. With 2,619 of the state's 2,895 boxes tabulated, McKay had polled 205,360 votes to Folsom's 68,549. A distant third was Roy D. McCord of Gadsden with 39,382.

MAYHALL TRAILING

No more successful were the for state offices—Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, Appeals Judge Rowan Bone and John E. Drinkard.

Tabulations from 2,601 boxes gave Justice Davis F. Stakely of the Supreme Court a tremendous lead over Mayhall — 191,071 to 99,439. Mayhall conceded defeat shortly after noon yesterday, wiring his congratulations to the veteran Stakely.

Judge Bone, seeking a full term to the Appeals Court seat to which he was appointed last June by Folsom, was far behind Aubrey C. Cates of Montgomery. The total after 2,539 boxes had been counted gave Cates 139,555 to Bone's 72,787. The third man in the race, William Conway of Birmingham, was close behind Bone with 59,346.

If this trend held up in the boxes still to be counted, Cates would win the nomination without a runoff. He had held a steady 4,000-vote majority over his two opponents most of the day.

RUNOFF POSSIBLE

However, the possibility of a runoff was taking shape in the three-man fight for President of the Public Service Commission.

C. C. (Jack) Owen, the incumbent, had built up a commanding lead but he was still 2,556 thousand votes shy of the necessary majority.

Of 2,616 Owen had polled 158,776; Tucker of Birmingham was second with 101,583 and the Folsom candidate, Drinkard, was a poor third with 58,749.

Meanwhile, in the three congressional races the incumbents all won, with only one having a close call.

Rep. George Grant of the Second District defeated Montgomery State Rep. Wilbur Nolen by an unofficial count of 27,326 to 25,008. Nolen conceded defeat late yesterday afternoon.

U.S. Sen. Lister Hill and Rep. Frank Boykin of the First District each was renominated with ease.

Hill had more than doubled the vote of his opponent, Adm. John Crommelin, after 2,348 boxes had been tabulated. Hill had polled 191,121 to Crommelin's 91,273.

BOYKIN TRIUMPHS

Boykin won on the same scale. boxes tabulated, he was leading James T. Hamrick 23,709 to 9

The defeat of Folsom in the Macon, executive-secretary of the Alabama Association of Citiens' Councils, to declare that the primary results showed "the people of Alabama are sick and tired

Engelhardt said further that the NAACP."

Folsom conceded defeat yesterday morning as it became increasingly apparent he had no chance of overtaking McKay. In a terse telegram to the winner, Folsom said:

"I congratulate you on your victory. I stand ready to help you in any way to further the work of the Democratic Party."

As final returns poured in from throughout the state, the most startling came from North Alabama counties which in the past have always voted overwhelmingly for Folsom. Unofficial returns indicated McKay had either carried or was leading in 63 of the state's 67 counties.

Folsom carried his home county ot Cullman by the very unimpressive margin of 2,932 to 2,260, and he was leading in DeKalb, Jackson and Winston counties.

McKay, on the other hand, scored surprising wins in such counties as Marshall, Fayette, Marion, Madison and Etowah. The Etowah vote was particularly interesting in that McKay polled more than the combined total of both Folsom and McCord. The latter is an Etowah resident. McKay received 5,232, McCord 2,411 and Folsom 2,471.

Also of interest here was the fact McKay carried Etowah dement of Folsom. Etowah is the county in the state. This merely proved once again that whilet he leadership of labor might endorse a candidate, the rank and file union members frequenly ignore this endorsement.

Charges by McKay that Folsom would poll a heavy Negro vote apparently were substantiated in part by the returns from Macon County.

While McKay was sweeping to overwhelming victories in most South Alabama counties, his margin of victory in Macon was considerably less. With several boxes still to be counted, McKay polled 802 votes in Macon to Folsom's 517, by far the governor's best showing in South Alabama.

This report on the Macon vote came shortly after it had been announced that a large number of Negro voters in that county were marching on the polls Tuesday.

The primary Tuesday also saw Gov. Folsom lose a race in Crenshaw County for the first time. In past years Folsom never lost in this county, but Tuesday he was snowed under. The final count gave McKay 2,353 to only 342 for Folsom.

Folsom also lost Coffee County, the site of his birthplace. With more than half the boxes tabulated McKay was leading 1,442 to 320.

Connor Facing Runoff In Birmingham Race

BIRMINGHAM, May 2 (AP) — Former City Commissioner Eugene Conner and J. T. Waggoner, ex-Birmingham street

superintendent, will meet in a runoff election May 29, in the city commission race.

Complete but unofficial returns gave Connor 12,313, and Waggoner 11,896. Other results, Lamar Weaver 3,141, Lewey Robinson 1,221 and T. O. Ellis 824.

The former city commissioner also was among leaders in statewide campaigning for 16 delegate-at-large seats at the Democratic National Convention. He was a States Rights walkout delegate in 1948.

Connor served four terms on the city commission, but didn't seek re-election in 1953. He had been an unsuccessful candidate for Jefferson County sheriff since then.

Former Folsom Aide Wins Cullman Vote

CULLMAN, May 2 (AP)—Circuit Judge Murray A. Battles, appointed by Gov. James E. Folsom when the new 32nd Judicial Circuit was created last year, today was elected as official returns in Tuesday's primary were made available.

Battles, Folsom's former legal adviser, received 3,293 votes to 3,022 for Robert A. Sapp, in Cullman County tabulations.

RUNOFF MAY 29

Advertiser

County Vote Tells Story Of Dip In Folsom Power

Thurs. 5-3-56 Montgomery, Ala.

P.1

By TOM JOHNSON

Somewhere 'twixt the cup of '54 and the lip of '56, Gov. James E. Foloms's Montgomery County strength suffered drastic shrinkage.

As a result of the anti-Folsom pressure, young State Rep. Charles W. McKay will be certified winner of the race for Democratic National Committeeman after the state returns are officially canvassed.

Canvassing of the local elections began yesterday.

A special runoff was ordered for May 29 to determine which of two candidates will occupy place No. 3 on the Montgomery County Board of Revenue.

M. Bibb Folmar, though high man in the field of five candidates, fialed to get a majority over B. Theron Bradley. Folmar received 4,186 votes, Bradley 3,725.

Officially certified as the Democratic nominees — and thus assured of election in November—were L. R. (Daddy) Grimes for place No. 1 on the revenue board and W. Tom Jones for place No. 2.

T. O. (Tillie) Walker and James Z. (Zack) Perry were certified winners of seats on the county Board of Education.

In one other county election, W. A. Gardner Jr. and Ben T. Cauthen were nominated as justices of the peace in Hope Hull.

Next to the Hill-Crommelin race, which was placed at the top of the ballot, heaviest balloting was in the contest between McKay and Folsom, with most of it going to McDay.

Two years ago, Folsom campaigning vigorously for a second chance at the governorship, carried the county by a comfortable inch.

Tuesday, running against McKay Folsom lost the county by a mile.

Political observers say the explantation lies, in large part, in Folsom's actions and statements on segregation—summarized by his description of the interposition resolution as "hogwash."

P.11-A

By contrast, McKay, who authored that resolution, was an outspoken advocate of racial segregation.

Whatever the explanation, Folsom's erstwhile supporters in Montgomery County soundly renounced him this week in favor of McKay.

A typical example of this can be found in Beat 7, which Folsom carried in 1954 by well over 400 votes. Then, he polled 1,337 votes to 904 for Jimmy Faulkner, his next highest opponent.

Tuesday's voting in Beat 7 reveals a decisive change of heart: 467 for Folsom, 1,751 for McKay.

Other beats went pretty much the same way.

Beat 5: Two years ago, Folsom missed carrying the Capitol Heights beat by only nine votes. Tuesday, he missed by 2,031.

Beat 9: (Hope Hull): Folsom missed by 7 votes carrying the precinct two years ago. Tuesday, with fewer persons voting, he lost by 104.

Beat 2: Folsom won in 1954 by 845 votes. He lost Tuesday by 458.

Beat 18 (Chisholm Elementary School): Folsom territory in '54 by 260 votes. Two years later, McKay territory 299 to 40.

Folsom losses must be considered on a percentage basis since some 10,000 fewer persons voted Tuesday as in 1954. By this method, the blows are even more telling.

In the Cloverdale beat, for nstance, Folsom lost by a much greater rato than he dd n 1954, when Faulkner carred Cloverdale 1,153 to 449 for Folsom.

Ths week, the Cloverdale voters gave McKay 1,959 votes, Folsom 233.

Folsom's appearance on the ballot s credted wth brngng out what s consdered a szable off-year vote.

Herbert Naton, secretary-treasurer of the Montgomery Democratc Executve Commttee, sad canvass of the vote showed that 15,759 voters went to the polls ths week to elect party and state offcers. He consdered that an "extremely" good vote.

Naton prased the work of electon offcals and the rearrangement of beats and votng machnes, whch, he sad, resulted n one of the "most effcent and orderly" electons n the hstory of the county.

Folsom Beaten In Alabama Vote

Star P.1

Wed. 5-2-56

Race Issue Bitter; Senator Hill Wins

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2 (AP).—A strong advocate of racial segregation defeated Gov. James E. Folsom for Democratic National Committeeman from Alabama.

B'ham, Ala.

An unofficial count of 1,820 of the State's 2,805 boxes in yesterday's Democratic primary gave State Representative Charles W. McKay, jr., 133,268 votes to 44,730 for Mr. Folsom.

The third candidate in the race, Roy D. McCord, trailed with 24,528 votes.

Candidates who have said they favor Adlai Stevenson for the presidential nomination formed a majority among the leaders seeking places on Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

The campaign for national committeeman was marked by bitterness over racial unrest and issues.

Mr. McKay, author of Alabama's nullification resolution that wants to shoulder aside the United States Supreme Court's integration decrees, said Mr. Folsom showed weakness in defending the South's traditions of separation of the races.

Mr. McKay also charged that Mr. Folsom had been an ally of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in its drive to break down racial barriers in the South.

In the other major race, Senator Lister Hill defeated John Crommelin, a retired rear admiral, in a contest for a United States Senate seat. An unofficial count of 1,827 boxes gave Hill 139,391 votes to Admiral Crommerline's 72,484.

Representative Frank Boykin won his party's nomination for return to Congress from the First District and Representative George Grant had a substantial lead in his bid for the Second. Other members of the congressional delegation were unopposed.

Times P.1 New York Thurs. 5-3-56

Associated Press Wirephoto

SEGREGATIONIST WINS IN ALABAMA: Charles W. McKay and Mrs. McKay learn of his victory over Gov. James E. Folsom in election for Democratic national committeeman. A State Representative, Mr. McKay wrote the state's resolution seeking to void national integration decrees.

Alabama Lesson

Star Fri. 5-4-56

Big Jim Folsom, Governor of Alabama, has just learned one of the lessons of current political life in the South. Running for Democratic National Committeeman for his State, he was soundly beaten by approximately a 3-to-1 margin. He was beaten because of charges—which he denied—that he "showed weakness in defending the South's traditions of separation of the races." He was beaten by a State representative who sponsored Alabama's nullification resolution directed at the Supreme Court's decrees favoring integration.

Washington, D.C.

Although Governor Folsom has indicated a relatively moderate attitude toward the racial issue he restated his belief in segregation and pledged that Alabama's public schools would remain segregated as long as he is Governor. But even a suggestion of moderation was too much, politically. The lesson appears to be that there is no safe middle ground on this issue in the deep South. The dividing line is wide and clearly cut. Those who favor, or even tolerate, integration may have a following, but they do not have the votes.

34a(2) 1956

ALABAMA

REP. McKAY

Charles W. McKay Vs. James E. Folsom

Advertiser P.4-A Thurs. 3-15-56

Poles Apart From Folsom On Racial Legislation, The Young Sylacauga Attorney Is Set To Bag The Giant

Montgomery, Ala.

By Bob Ingram

STATE Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., of Talladega County, shows no visible concern over his lot of being cast in the role of giant killer in the May 1 Democratic primary.

McKay is a candidate for National Democratic Committeeman from Alabama, a position also sought by Gov. James E. Folsom. The stage is thus set for a battle between the giant Folsom, at one time an astoundingly successful vote getter, and McKay, who until recently was wallowing in the mass of political obscurity which is the House of Representatives.

Ingram

The screaming headlines accorded McKay in recent weeks, which largely stemmed from his authorship of the nullification resolution, seem almost out of character for this man.

Personable and soft spoken, McKay is a far cry from the man which has been created in the public's mind by the bold face headlines. He is no race hater, no rabble rouser. He is but a very determined young man with a sincere conviction that segregation should be and must be maintained in Alabama, for the benefit of both races.

A Stake In Negro Advancement

"I hold no animosity for members of the Negro race. I am very much for their training and education. It is to the economic welfare and advantage of Alabama that all of our citizens, both white and colored, be trained and educated. By helping the Negro people raise their level of income, we will at the same time help our state," McKay explained. "However, I insist that our traditional and customary segregation standards be maintained."

"And I am also convinced that the vast majority of Alabama's Negroes desire the maintenance of segregation too," McKay continued. "They know how to operate their schools, their own churches, their own playgrounds and civic centers, and they fear that any compulsory integration would mean that they no longer would be able to exercise control over these facilities."

Useful Device Or Hogwash?

McKay moved out of the ranks into the political limelight early this year when he introduced and pushed through the Legislature the nullification resolution.

"I became interested in the subject after reading material regarding nullification or interposition in *The Richmond News Leader*, a Virginia newspaper," McKay explained. "And I am convinced today that perhaps this approach is the only legal means now available to us to maintain racial segregation."

Widely read on the subject and its historical precedence, McKay noted that "in every case in the past where interposition has been employed, it has been successful."

It was this resolution which Gov. Folsom called "nothing but hogwash . . . just like a hound dog baying at the moon."

McKay grinned as he recalled this statement by the governor.

"I'm proud to be known as the hogwash man, if it is hogwash," McKay said. "Those of us who believe in segregation also believe that the subject is worthy of the most studied consideration. We do not consider it either hogwash or baying at the moon. The issues at stake are far too serious to be referred to in such a manner as that."

With some degree of pride, McKay noted that after the Alabama Legislature had approved the resolution, four other Southern states followed suit—Virginia, Georgia, South Carolina and Mississippi.

McKay, now a resident of Sylacauga but born in Clay County, will reach his 35th birthday April 29, two days before the primary. And he smilingly admitted that for this year at least he would like to postpone any birthday celebrating for a couple of days.

Republican Father

A graduate of the University of Alabama Law School, McKay is the father of four children, three girls and a boy. The most recent additions—twin girls—

were born during the first special session of the legislature last January.

"As far as I'm concerned, that was an extra-special session for me," McKay grinned.

McKay has to his credit a distinguished combat record in World War II. Serving as a navigator on a B-24 in the South Pacific, he participated in 27 combat missions and five major campaigns with the 13th Air Force.

At this point McKay interrupted to confirm a story which has already begun to be circulated by his opponents.

"It is true my father is a Republican, he has been all his life. It is also true that my mother is a Democrat, my two brothers and one sister are Democrats, and I am a Democrat," McKay said emphatically. "By the same token, it is also true that by father is a Presbyterian, but I happen to be a Methodist."

"I've never voted anything but a straight Democratic ticket, nor have I ever missed voting in an election since I became 21," he continued. "Even during the war I voted absentee in every election. I have always been sort of a fanatic on voting. It's not a privilege as far as I am concerned — it's a duty."

"The fact that my father is a Republican was brought up in my race for the House of Representatives in 1954," McKay added. "Just about everybody in Talaldega County knew this to be true, yet I still polled 65% of the vote against two other opponents, winning without a runoff."

Poles Apart From Folsom

McKay's voting record on segregation bills in the House is in direct contrast with Folsom's record on the same bill. McKay voted for all of the local bills relating to the subject, several of which were vetoed by Gov. Folsom. McKay also supported the school placement bill and the "freedom of choice" constitutional amendment. Folsom let the placement bill become law without his signature, but did not have the prerogative to sign or veto the freedom of choice measure as it was submitted in the form of an amendment to the Constitution.

The young Sylacauga attorney says thus far he has received "nothing but encouragement" from his suporters throughout the state.

"I have been both surprised and pleased by the support indicated in North Alabama counties," McKay said.

The upcoming collision between Folsom and McKay has overshadowed the fact there is a third candidate in the same race—Roy D. McCord, Gadsden attorney. His task will be to seek to steal the public's eye from the Folsom-McKay fight, and that will not be easily performed.

CONVENTION CALL

Advertiser P.1

Folsom Message Stirs Fire On Senate Floor

Thurs. 3-22-56

Montgomery Ala.

Three anti - administration senators traded verbal blows with Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday after the governor renewed his appeal for a constitutional convention.

After two previous messages failed to strike fire, Gov. Folsom tried again yesterday and succeeded after a brief personal visit to the Senate.

His message insisted that the constitutional convention route is the only practical way to cure Alabama's segregation ills.

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson, a pro-segregation leader in the Legislature, retorted that the governor "apparently has ulterior motives" behind his continued insistence on a constitutional convention.

An earlier special session called by the governor for the specific purpose of providing for a constitutional convention to revise Alabama's basic law adjourned shortly after the House and Senate both rejected it.

"Apparently the governor has fallen from grace with the people of Alabama because of his action or lack of action regarding the racial problem," Sen. Boutwell said.

"I don't know the purpose behind the governor's repeated requests for a constitutional convention, but he apparently has some ulterior motives in mind and I challenge administration supporters to say what is his purpose."

Meanwhile, the Senate completed legislative action on the last of the emergency school bills for which the special session was called. It approved 27-4 a House-passed enabling act to go along with the corporation income tax boost amendment.

A constitutional amendment lifting the ceiling on the corporate income tax from 3 to 5 per cent to put it on parity with the rate on individuals is to be voted on by the people Aug. 28.

Advertiser

This amendment, if ratified, is estimated to be good for about six million dollars a year to help meet a threatened shortage of school funds next year. P.2-A

The Senate also passed and sent to the governor a bill to make it easier to count votes in the race for delegate at large to the National Democratic Convention in the May primary.

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Hugh Merrill of Calhoun, changes Alabama's law against single shot voting so that any number of votes up to 16, the maximum to be cast in the delegate at large contest, will be counted.

Voting machines won't reject unlawful votes under the single shot law where there are more than 12 places to be filled.

The House didn't meet yesterday but the House Education committee held a public hearing on a bill by Rep. N. S. Hare of Monroe proposing a 3 cent per bottle tax on soft drinks for education.

After spokesmen for soft drink dealers lambasted the suggested tax as discriminatory and unfair the committee killed the measure by postponing it indefinitely. Not one committee member voted for it.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston tried to revive an administration measure proposing to put the Legislature on an annual salary of $1,900 plus $1,900 for expenses while in session but failed.

The Senate voted 18-12 against reconsidering the measure which was defeated yesterday 20-11.

There was no immediate reply from Gov. Folsom or his spokesmen in the Senate as to Boutwell's challenge for an explanation of his insistence on a convention.

As he has on several occasions, Folsom challenged the Legislature to let the people vote on the question of a constitutional convention, which he claims is the only way to solve the segregation tangle.

His message said members of the Legislature together with officials of the executive and judicial branches of government are sworn to uphold both the state and federal constitutions.

"Now, therefore, I remind you that the only legal means that the hundreds and thousands of office holders, past office holders and veterans of Alabama can be relieved of that obligation is through a convention assembled," he wrote.

"Such a convention, as a body, is the only way that the soverign people can express their will. That and that alone is the only way that any nullification act can take place in Alabama."

In a message Tuesday Gov. Folsom claimed that an interposition resolution passed by the Legislature sometime ago seeking to set aside the U.S. Supreme Court's anti - segregation order in Alabama has no legal force.

Gov. Folsom is campaigning for the office of National Democratic committeeman from Alabama in the May 1 Democratic primary. He is opposed by Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega, author of the Alabama interposition resolution.

The Morgan County senator took issue with the governor's contention that a constitutional convention is the only way to get an expression from the people on what they want to do about the segregation issue.

"I think we as members of the Legislature are aware of the temper of the people of Alabama and will express their will in refusing to go along with the governor's plan for a constitutional convention," Sen. Calvin said.

"I for one, am not afraid to let the voters decide this question, but we as members of the Legislature have some responsibility in sifting through questions before passing them to the people."

Sen. James S. Coleman of Greene County said he would like to know which U.S. Constitution Folsom was sworn to uphold — "the one which existed prior to the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling of May 17, 1954 or the one now in effect."

Coleman recalled that for more than 75 years the supreme court said the separate but equal doctrine as to public school facilities was constitutional but "now the court has changed its mind.

"The Supreme Court has no authority to rewrite the constitution or to make laws — only the right to interpret them."

Sen. Coleman, who ranks high as a constitutional lawyer, is running for a place on the state supreme court.

He also questioned "whether a convention in Alabama can take any action that will change the constitution of the United States."

ALABAMA:

Kisses Grow Cold

Newsweek P.31

Mon. 5-14-56

Dayton Ohio

James Elisha Folsom, governor of Alabama, has the nickname "Big Jim" from his size—6 feet 8, 245 pounds—and the nickname "Kissin' Jim" from his boast that he kissed the 50,000 prettiest women in Alabama during one political campaign. A reporter once remarked that his only qualifications for the governorship were that he belonged to the Elks and could write his own name.

This, however, was the minority viewpoint. In 1954, after traveling 28,000 miles through the state with his "toll grinders" hillbilly band, campaigning for what he called the "branch-heads vote," Folsom was swept into office after getting 300,000 votes in the primary—more than all six of his opponents put together.

Last week, the "branch-heads" turned on Governor Folsom savagely. He lost in the race for Democratic National Committeeman by almost 3 to 1 to State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr.

The main issue: Segregation.

Strange Tactics: With the "branch-heads" burning up over the Supreme Court decision banning segregation in the public schools, Folsom's tactics in the past few months had confounded observers.

He had described as "hogwash" an interposition resolution that McKay introduced into the Legislature, designed to thwart the decision. He had ridiculed the Citizens' Councils and their segregation crusade. He had entertained New York's Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. in the Governor's Mansion.

There were side issues:

▶Folsom's freewheeling spending, and the general conviction that only his friends could get state contracts.

▶His proposed $110 million in new taxes.

▶A decrease in old-age benefits.

Alabamans agreed, however, that it was primarily Folsom's attitude on the school-segregation issue that had cost him the election.

34a(2) 1956

Legislature Bucks Folsom Re-Apportionment Proposal As Special Session Opens

Special to The News

MONTGOMERY, Ala.— The Alabama Legislature convened Tuesday for its special session called by Gov. James E. Folsom to act on his campaign pledge for a constitutional convention and legislative reapportionment. But immediate opposition to plan flared and the governor's proposal appeared doubtful of approval.

Macon County's Sen. Sam Engelhardt said he and a number of his colleagues are ready to "filibuster all summer long if necessary".

Engelhardt said there are at least 13 members of the senate committed to that course of action if necessary to defeat the governor's proposal of a constitutional convention..

Some political observers predicted that a number of legislators, formerly friendly to any administration proposal, had changed their thinking since the December 6 constitutional amendment election and will no longer follow the governor blindly on all issues.

Meanwhile, four proposals to study the school situation were shunted off to to committees when neither house seemed interested in considering them. The proposals, while differing in detail, in the main had the same purpose . . . to make surveys of the needs of public education in the state and to start action on meeting them.

Predictoins that a move would be made to adjourn the special session at once failed to mature.

HOLIDAY EVENTS—

Three social functions at the governor's mansion highlighted the Montgomery holiday social season this year.

Reviving a practice of his first administration, Gov. and Mrs. James E. Folsom entertained several thousands of state employees at a reception and tea at the mansion Christmas from 4 p.m. until 7 p.m.

A few days before Christmas the governor and Mrs. Folsom entertained members of the cabinet, assistant directors, and their wives at a Christmas buffet dinner between 6 p. m. and 9 p. m. The some 60 officials and wives exchanged personal gifts among themselves under the large Christmas tree in the main living room, which had been set-up and decorated for the governor's six children.

The official holiday season was completed on New Year's Eve when Gov. and Mrs. Folsom entertained members of the Legislature and their wives at a breakfast. The governor and his guests later in the day attended the annual Blue-Gray football game at Cramton Bowl, w.th the governor still playing host.

Gov. Folsom to begin stump tour Monday

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 15—Gov. Folsom will begin a stumping tour of Alabama Monday for his "report to the people" on accomplishments of his administration. His first speech will be at the Fayette County Courthouse at 2 p.m.

The governor, who will be accompanied on his tour by virtually all members of his cabinet, will speak Tuesday night at 7 o'clock at the Walker County Courthouse at Jasper.

The tour will see Gov. Folsom formally launch his campaign for Democratic national committeeman from Alabama. He also will bear down for his 67-senator and 152-representatives reapportionment amendment to be voted on next November.

Fayette and Jasper will be the first stops in Folsom's swing through Northwest Alabama on a two-a-day speech-making schedule.

FOLSOM WILL go to Hamilton, where he kicked off his 1954 gubernatorial race, for a speech at 2 p.m. Tuesday. He will talk that night at the Franklin County Courthouse, Russellville, at 7 o'clock.

Wednesday will see him speak at Moulton at 2 p.m. and at Cullman at 7 p.m. to wind up his first week's campaigning.

State Conservation Director Bill Drinkard, who helped the governor arrange his itinerary, said the Corn Grinders hillybilly band would furnish music for the tour. The band accompanied Folsom on his 1954 campaign trips for governor.

The following week will see Gov. Folsom swing into the Wiregrass region in Southeast Alabama for a series of speeches. He is a native of Coffee County in the heart of the Wiregrass.

THE SECOND week will see the governor step up the pace of his speech-making to three a day in the Wiregrass counties.

Gov. Folsom, who has declared the main issue at stake in Alabama is "democracy against mobocracy," also is expected to pound away for his newly-advanced proposal for a constitutional convention as the "most effective and forceful means" of solving this state's racial problems.

In deploring some White Citizens Council organization leaders, Folsom declared in the issue of "democracy against mobocracy," he "stands firmly on the side of democracy, where I have always stood."

"Law and order is going to prevail," he said. "Mobocracy will be consumed by its own evils within. I believe that a great majority of our sound-thinking people in Alabama believe in preserving our peaceful way of life through the democratic processes, and not through mobocrat rule."

FOLSOM ADDED that "in my present political battle in Alabama, I stand again as a loyal party Democrat. The only organized opposition is the Mobocrat party who want to take law and order into their own hands."

And he repeated what he said he had "said a thousand times on the stumps of Alabama, and repeated again recently — the white and Negro children of Alabama are not going to be forced to go to the same public schools, as long as I am governor."

Even though Folsom declared recently that he's not interested in anyone else's campaign and will stay out of all other races, his candidacy for Democratic national committeeman makes him the central figure in the party ond public office tussles.

AFTER ALL, he has close friends and political appointees running for four state offices, including two Supreme Court judgeships, a Court of Appeals judgeship and presidency of the Public Service Commission. And they are looking to Folsom as the belwether.

However, the suggestion that slates already were forming in these races prompted Gov. Folsom to say that he has adopted a "no slate, no hate, uninstructed and undecided" platform.

And he said he is not taking sides in the races for delegates to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago Aug. 13.

In the race for national committeeman, Gov. Folsom is opposed by Talladega Rep. Charles McKay Jr., Sylacauga lawyer and chairman of the White Citizens Council there, and Gadsden Atty. Roy D. McCord. McKay has been one of Folsom's most outspoken critics.

IN THE RACE for one Supreme Court place, Justice James J. Mayfield, who is closely aligned with the Folsom camp, is opposed by State Sen. James S. Coleman Jr. of Greene, another Folsom critic.

Jasper Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, elected chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee with Gov. Folsom's backing, is running against Justice Davis F. Stakely for another Supreme Court place.

Court of Appeals Judge Rowan Bone, appointed by Folsom, has two opponents. They are Montgomery Atty. Aubrey M. Cates Jr. and Birmingham Atty. William Conway.

AND IN THE Public Service Commission president's race, Jack Owen is opposed by John E. Drinkard, Cullman automobile dealer and close friend of the governor and by Billy Tucker, Birmingham insurance man and former Auburn football player.

Gov. Folsom's stumping tour is expected to take him into a majority of the state's counties before the May 1 primary.

Folsom says he'd get 'hell beat out of him' in race

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 25 —(AP)—Declaring he would "get the hell beat out of me" if he ran, Gov. Folsom said today he doesn't intend to be a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention.

"I wouldn't run for dogcatcher," the governor told a news conference. "I'd get the hell beat out of me just like I did before when I tried to get elected in the middle of my term."

He referred to his unsuccessful race for delegate to the 1948 convention during his first term as governor.

"Anybody that tries to do as much as I have makes a lot of folks mad," Folsom observed.

Folsom Gives Press Slogan On Post Race

Gov. James E. Folsom said late yesterday his campaign slogan in his race for National Democratic Committee would be "no slate, no hate, uninstructed and undecided."

In his first press conference since entering the May 1 Democratic Primary a week ago, Folsom told newsmen that he did not plan to make an active campaign for the party office.

"Historically, no active, statewide campaign has been made for this race," Folsom siad, "and I do not intend to make one."

Two other candidates are in the same race—State Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega County and Roy D. McCord, Gadsden attorney.

ONLY ONE RACE

Folsom also said he did not intend to take any part in the other state races on May 1. Among the candidates running ro reelection are Justice James J. Mayfield of the Supreme Court and Judge Rowan Bone of the Court of Appeals, the former having run on a Folsom ticket in 1954 and the latter being appointed to the court by the governor. However, Folsom said he did not intend to actively campaign for either of these men.

"Those two fellows will be running their own races," Folsom declared emphatically. "No sir, I'm not taking part in any other races."

On the national political level, the governor said he had no preference between the three leading candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination — Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver and Gov. Averill Harriman.

NEUTRAL STAND

"I've got friends supporting all of them, so I'm going to take a neutral position," Folsom said. "It looks like now that Truman won't be a candidate for nomination, but I'll say again he could bet hell out of Ike, coming and going."

Folsom also said he intended to have his plan for a biracial commission brought up for consideration in the Legislature as soon as the school measures are passed.

"But if there's any opposition to the commission paln then I'm not going to push it," the governor added. "If it's not purely voluntary, then it won't work."

Folsom, Hill to Skip Ala. Demo Delegate Races

Journal & Constitution P. 5-E Jan. 29, 56

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 28—Missing from Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention next Aug. 13 will be Gov. James E. Folsom and Sen. Lister Hill, who will not run for delegate posts, but for different reasons.

However, such Democratic luminaries as Sen. John Sparkman, 1952 vice presidential running mate of Adlai Stevenson and a strong supporter of Stevenson for the nomination again, and Lt. Gov. Guy Hardwick of Dothan will run for delegate-at-large places. And they're considered virtually certain to win.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gov. Folsom, who had indicated earlier he would not run for delegate, made it definite this week when he said, "I wouldn't run for dogcatcher. I'd get the hell beat out of me just like I did before when I tried to get elected in the middle of my first term." That was in 1948.

Sen. Hill, who headed Alabama's Democratic delegation to the 1952 national convention at Chicago, is not going to run for delegate this time. But the reason he won't is because he's coming up for renomination to the U.S. Senate in the May primary when convention delegates will be chosen.

While Hill is probably in a stronger position for reelection than at any time during his long service in both houses of Congress, he has confided to friends that he intends to devote his full time to winning renomination and stay out of the delegate race.

Gov. Folsom's comment on his decision not to run for delegate recalled his unsuccessful race for delegate at large to the 1948 Democratic National Convention, when he suffered one of the worst defeats of his political career. Folsom also was an avowed aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination at that time.

Giving further reasons as to why he would not seek a place on the delegation this spring, the governor said, "Anybody who tries to do as much as I have makes a lot of folks mad."

Folsom also said he would be "too busy" with his fight for legislative reapportionment in Alabama, declaring: "I'd rather

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have one hour of fair apportionment of our Legislature than to spend four years as delegate to the Democratic National Convention."

"And I'm a good Democrat, too," he added.

Gov. Folsom is getting ready, just as soon as the present special session of the Legislature is adjourned sine die, to take to the stump and "make a report of my stewardship to the people of Alabama." He said he would speak in every county.

Since his pet constitutional convention plan to rewrite Alabama's basic law already has been turned down by both house and senate, Folsom expected to renew his fight for this in his stumping tour of the state.

A number of other Democratic stalwarts, including Judge Roy Mayhall, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, and former Chairman Ben Ray, are looked on as certain candidates for at-large places on the Alabama delegation to the national convention. They would be very strong candidates.

They were poised to make formal announcements as the 72-member state committee met at Montgomery to set primary election dates and fix qualifications for candidates.

And Alabama Democrats who bolted to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in the presidential election four years ago, again are expected to be barred as candidates in the primaries.

This state will send an unprecedentedly large delegation of 52 members, plus 34 alternate delegates, to the Chicago convention.

With 16 delegates-at-large to be elected, a large number of aspirants are expected to qualify for these posts. Not only Lt. Gov. Hardwick, who is widely mentioned as prospective candidate for governor in 1958, but a number of other gubernatorial aspirants are likely to test their strength in this campaign.

Some of those talked up as probable entrants are former Baldwin State Sen. Jimmy Faulkner, runnerup to Folsom in the 1954 governor's race, and former Lt. Gov. James B. Allen, who placed third in that tussle.

There has been talk that former Gov. Gordon Persons, a strong Stevenson backer in 1952, might run for one of the 16 delegate-at-large places. But those close to Persons doubt that he will run, even though he would be considered a sure shot to win.

Persons, who appears hale and hearty after suffering a heart attack near the close of his administration in 1954, is very likely to run for a second term as governor in 1958. And he is expected to center most of his political efforts on preparing for that race.

Insists it's non-political—

Folsom on stump again for report-to-the people

News P. 1 Mon. 3-19-56
B'ham Ala.

By FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 19—Gov. James E. Folsom today began what he termed a "non-political report-to-the-people" stumping tour of Alabama as the Legislature prepared to reconvene tomorrow for what is expected to be the final week of this special session.

The governor, a candidate for the key party post of Democratic national committeeman from this state in the May 1 primary, said he would not even mention that race in his "courthouse speeches."

FOLSOM, accompanied by virtually all members of his cabinet and other administration leaders, went to the hometown of State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell at Fayette to launch his sepaking tour.

His speech, set for 2 p.m., was expected to deal with the governor's request for a constitutional convention as the most effective means of settling Alabama's racial problems and legislative reapportionment.

The 67-senator and 152-member representative constitutional amendment to be voted on statewide Nov. 1 was administration sponsored.

GOV. FOLSOM had announced earlier the purpose of his speaking tour was to report to the people on "the accomplishments of my administration."

Meantime, four legislators disagreed sharply over the need for liberalizing Alabama's oil and gas laws, which Gov. Folsom had recommended in his special session called to help develop this new industry.

Etowah Rep. E. K. Hanby, sponsor of the House-approved oil well spacing bill, and Clarke Sen. Gerald Bradford, one of its strongest supporters in the upper chamber, both declared the measure is urgently needed to aid oil exploration and development.

Bradford and Hanby asserted that the present state law, restricting drillings to 40-acre tracts, is hindering "wildcatting," in that it discourages oil companies in drilling deep wells to drain off larger areas.

But Sens. Staten Tate of Coosa, chairman of the Senate forestry and conservation committee, and Roland Cooper of Wilcox, committee member, disagreed sharply.

THEY EXPRESSED their views on WAPI-WABT's "Legislative Report" program Sunday, with Sen. Tate declaring "We already have one of the best laws in the land, if the oil and gas people won't puncture it."

ure Friday when he sought to get the House bill recommitted to his committee.

It was during that debate that Sen. Tate charged some members of the Senate with "trying to make a Rankin Fite out of Lt. Gov. (Guy) Hardwick," the Senate presiding officer. Hardwick had sent the House-approved bill to the judiciary committee at request of some senators, who contended it would be bottled up in Tate's committee.

IN SUNDAY'S heated discussion on the radio-TV program, Sen. Tate said he had not intended to engage in "personalities," and "regretted" making the statement regarding the Senate presiding officer. Fite, as speaker of the House, is its presiding officer and assigns bills to various committees.

Tate, in answering Bradford's charge that he was attempting to kill the House measure, said he wanted only to consider it and amend it in "acceptable" form.

"No, you don't want to kill it—you just want to let it die," shot back Bradford.

THE CLARKE senator was referring to the fact that the present special session is nearing an end, with any delay endangering final passage of the proposal.

Rep. Hanby, as member of a subcommittee of the interim committee, said "I've worked on this matter longer than anybody else, and I think this bill is needed to aid oil development in Alabama."

Cooper said that "almost without exception all landowners in the Citronelle oil field near Mobile opposed this change."

It was pointed out that Dr. Walter B. Jones, state oil and gas supervisor for the State Oil and Gas Board, had agreed to the change. But Tate quickly pointed out that "Dr. Jones said he didn't see any immediate need for the bill."

Dr. Jones had enlivened the long controversy over changing oil and gas regulatory legislation by charging that "the politicians are trying to take over the oil and gas industry in Alabama."

"When the politicians take over," warned Dr. Jones, "you can toll the bell."

SENS. COOPER and Tate said they thought the politicians and large oil companies were attempting to take over the industry.

This brought from Sen. Bradford the comment that "I don't know of anybody but politicians who had passed a bill."

Hanby pointed out that the Alabama regulatory law placing the 40-acre limit on oil well drillings had been patterned after the Arkansas law. But he also pointed out that the Arkansas law was changed in 1945 to encourage oil exploration and production.

The Alabama board, meeting Friday, fixed new regulations on oil well drillings in the Citronelle field. They set 300 barrels a day as the maximum which could be taken from a well in the upper zone, with 200 barrels the lower zone daily limit.

Sen. Bradford pointed out that to undergo the financial risk of drilling wells as deep as 10,000 feet, which cost some $250,000, oil companies needed to have the right to drain larger areas than 40 acres.

All four legislators said they were opposed to Gov. Folsom's plan for a constitutional convention to consider racial problems. Cooper pointed out that such a convention could not be limited to racial problems, adding the assertion that "I think it's just a round-about way Gov. Folsom has of trying to get a constitutional convention called."

Rep. Hanby, member of a legislative interim committee which made a lengthy study of oil and gas regulatory laws in other states, was emphatic in asserting the present Alabama law is blocking oil well explorations.

Sen. Bradford, equally emphatic in assailing the restrictive statute and urging that it be changed, charged that Sen. Tate and other members of the conservation committee are attempting to kill the House-approved bill.

Bradford, who also is a member of this committee, pointed out that the committee had not acted on a similar Senate measure and was trying to choke off the House-approved bill. The latter, which passed the House 85 to 9, would permit oil companies to drill deep wells in Alabama fields to drain as much as 160-acre tracts.

SEN. TATE denied that his committee was attempting to kill the House-approved bill, which had been assigned to the Senate judiciary committee when it came over from the House.

Tate plunged the Senate into heated debate over the meas-

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Folsom Wins Court Round In Reapportionment Tiff

Reapportionment hopes brightened yesterday when the State Supreme Court ruled that a constitutional amendment doesn't need a two-thirds vote in a special session of the Legislature.

At the request of Gov. James E. Folsom, the court handed down an advisory opinion holding that the two-thirds rule governing legislation not included in a special session call dosen't apply to proposed changes in the Constitution.

Folsom called the present extraordinary session for a constitutional convention to rewrite the organic law. But since the Legislature has rejected that, he has endorsed a reapportionment amendment passed by the Senate last week.

Until the governor raised the question, many legislators and parliamentarians interpreted the Constitution to mean any measure outside the call for a special session required a two-thirds vote in each house to get through.

Section 76 of the Constitution says "There shall be no legislation upon subjects other than those designated in the proclamation of the governor calling such session except by a vote of two-thirds of each house."

The justices of the Supreme Court ruled in their advisory opinion that Section 76 deals only with "legislation, namely the enactment of laws." In other words the court said a constitutional amendment isn't "legislation."

Consequently, the justices held that passage of constitutional amendments comes under Section 284 of the Constitution, which fixes a three-fifths vote in the Legislature as the majority needed to submit an amendment to the people.

The court's opinion could be highly significant in the current reapportionment battle. On a close vote, it could mean the difference between success and defeat.

The two-thirds rule has been interpreted by the same court to mean two-thirds of a quorum voting in the Legislature. With all members present as they have been in recent days, it would take 21 votes in the Senate and 71 in the House to pass legislation outside the special session call.

But a constitutional amendment can be submitted with three-fifths of the membership—21 votes in the Senate and 64 in the lower chamber.

Meanwhile, race-conscious Black Belters in the House who are traditionally opposed to both reapportionment and integration may find themselves confronted with this problem today:

Would a continued filibuster against reapportionment materially affect their chances of passing a "Freedom of Choice" school bill aimed at preserving classroom segregation?

The third week of the present special session roared to a close last Friday with small county members of the House stalling for time to prevent a vote on legislation to reapportion the House and Senate membership.

Although the delaying action did block a showdown on that issue, it also prevented a possible vote on the school segregation measure already approved by the Senate and on the House calendar.

Reconvening after a weekend recess, the Black Belt bloc led by Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene County can insist on the reading of the House journal again, killing still more time.

But the more time they lose, the longer it will take to get to the "Freedom of Choice" Constitutional amendment which would let parents decide whether to send their children to segregated or integrated schools.

The admittedly pro-segregation measure also would authorize the Legislature to abolish the public school system if the members felt that drastic step necessary.

North Alabama legislators, most anxious for reapportionment and less concerned than the Black Belt with racial problems, could adopt the same time-killing tactics against the segregation measure that opponents used against reapportionment.

And the special session could adjourn sine die with the school bill still pending.

The Senate passed a reapportionment measure last Thursday which would give each county a fulltime senator and at least as many house members as it now has.

The House would be reapportioned on the basis of one seat for each 25,000 population or fraction thereof, but seven counties whose strength would be cut from two to one representative would get a bonus place to keep them at their present level.

A similar measure is on the House calendar without the bonus provision. Another bill already killed but revived and put back on the calendar would reshuffle the Legislature on a different formula.

While the lower chamber is wrangling over reapportionment, the Senate is concerned chiefly with school finances. A bill is on the calendar, for a possible vote today to let the schools borrow money to get them through this year and next.

Because revenue from a proposed new income tax was included in the educational appropriation bill passed by the Legislature last summer, the defeat of the tax amendment on Dec. 6 left the schools threatened with a cut in appropriations.

The borrowing measure is aimed at enabling the schools to get the full appropriations without additional taxes.

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FOLSOM'S 'Y'ALL COME' NIXED FOR '57 CAR TAGS

In the face of mounting opposition from both the Legislature and the public, Gov. James E. Folsom announced yesterday the "Y'All Come" slogan which he used in his 1954 gubernatorial campaign will not appear on Alabama's 1957 automobile license plates.

Ralph Hammond, Folsom's press secretary, said yesterday the governor had nixed the plan which had been disclosed late last week by Revenue Commissioner Larue Horn.

"The governor said 'Y'All Come' was his personal campaign slogan and it wouldn't be proper or fitting to put it on license plates," Hammond said.

Folsom used the slogan on all his campaign literature in 1954, and it was also his campaign theme song.

Horn's disclosure that the slogan would appear on next year's tags brought sharp criticism from members of the Legislature. A resolution was prepared protesting the use of the slogan in the House Tuesday but was not introduced. Sponsors said they wanted to confer with Folsom before introducing it.

Plans for tags are prepared each year by the State Revenue Department and are printed in the tag plant at Kilby Prison.

Alabama Group Urges Ouster Of Gov. Folsom

By the United Press.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., March 10. — A powerful White Citizens Council group petitioned today for the impeachment of Gov. James E. Folsom, charging he "connived" in the episode involving Negro coed Autherine Lucy.

The impeachment drive was launched at a rally of 4000 members of the North Alabama Councils last night when copies of the petition were passed out among the shouting crowd.

"He is guilty of corruption in office. . . . To have Autherine Lucy to enter the University of Alabama," the petition said.

The charge apparently grew from Gov. Folsom's denunciation of lawlessness which stemmed from the Negro's brief visit to the campus and from the governor's failure to proclaim his support of white supremacy.

Gov. Folsom could not be reahced for comment. In a news conference earlier yesterday, he said the racial flareup in his state "should be subjected to a state convention and brought to a head."

The segregation controversy, focused largely on the "Autherine Lucy riots" in recent weeks, also underwent these developments:

● Miss Lucy's attorneys filed a motion in United States District Court in Birmingham for her re-admittance to the University of Alabama by next September. Judge Hobart Grooms said he would set a hearing date later.

● A group of 19 Southern Senators planned to present to Congress Monday a manifesto "in the strongest kind of language" the segregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court.

● The Virginia General Assembly rushed last-day work on a bill to prohibit state colleges from scheduling athletic events with teams using Negro players.

Hill Qualifies For Primary

U.S. Sen. Lister Hill of Alabama officially became a candidate for reelection yesterday when he filed his qualifying papers in the office of Secretary of State Mary Texas Hurt.

A native of Montgomery, Hill was first elected to the Senate in 1938 to complete the unexpired term of Hugo Black, who resigned to accept an appointment to the U.S. Supreme Court. Hill was later elected to a full six-year term in 1939, and has since been reelected in 1944 and 1950.

Alabama's senior senator, Hill served in the U.S. House of Representatives from 1923 until 1938.

Thus far no one has qualified to oppose Hill in the May 1 Democratic primary.

Racialists Cry Impeach Gov. Folsom

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(UP)— A powerful White Citizens Council group petitioned Saturday for the impeachment of Gov. James E. Folsom, charging he "connived" in the episode involving Negro coed Autherine Lucy.

The impeachment drive was launched at a rally of 4,000 members of the North Alabama councils Friday night when copies of the petition were passed out.

"He is guilty of corruption in office . . . to have Autherine Lucy to enter the University of Alabama," the petition said.

The charge apparently grew from Folsom's denunciation of lawlessness which stemmed from the Negro's brief visit to the campus and from the governor's failure to proclaim his support of white supremacy.

ALL-OUT FIGHT MAPPED

Advertiser P.1

Reapportionment Made Folsom 'Must'

Fri. 2-3-56

Gov. James E. Folsom put a "must" tag on a reapportionment bill on the House calendar yesterday.

Montgomery, Ala.

Folsom called a special cabinet meeting, including legislative leaders, to discuss "ways and means" of getting a reapportionment bill through the House today when the Legislature meets again after a one-day recess.

"I have worked all my adult life for reapportionment," the chief executive said in a statement later," and I have instructed my administration leaders to go all out in the current fight to pass a reapportionment bill at this time."

Folsom has given his endorsement to a compromise measure passed by the Senate last week with the help of Black Belt members who in the past have always fought hardest against it.

The proposed constitutional amendment, now on the House calendar, would give each of the 67 counties a fulltime senator and one house member for every 25,000 population or fraction thereof.

But because seven Black Belt counties with less than 25,000 inhabitants now have two House seats each and would lose under the administration bill, it was amended in the Senate by agreement to let those counties keep the two they now have.

Thus the measure is written now so every county would have at least as many House members as they do now.

The reapportionment issue will be uppermost in the house today but the Senate faces another likely showdown over school financial problems.

Political Announcements

Tuskegee News

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

Thurs. 2-16-56

I hereby declare myself a candidate for member of the Board of Education of Macon County, Alabama, subject to action of the Democratic Primaries of May 1 and May 29, 1956.

Your vote and active support will be appreciated. P. 6

Madison Davis, Sr.

Paid political advertising by Madison Davis, Sr., Fort Davis, Ala.)

FOR BOARD OF EDUCATION

I hereby announce myself a candidate to suceed myself as a member of the Macon County Board of Education, subject to action of the Democratic Primaries of May 1 and May 29, 1956.

I will appreciate your vote and active support.

Mrs. H. A. Torbert

(Paid political advertising by Mrs. H. A. Torbert, Rt. 2, Opelika, Ala.)

FOR BOARD OF REVENUE

Tuskegee, Ala.

I hereby announce myself a candidate to succeed myself as a member of the Macon County Board of Revenue from District No. 2, subject to action of the Democratic Primaries of May 1 and May 29, 1956.

I will appreciate your vote and influence.

JOHN T. DYSON

(Paid political advertising by John T. Dyson, Tuskegee, Ala.)

FOR BOARD OF REVENUE

I hereby announce myself a candidate to succeed myself as a member of the Macon County Board of Revenue from District No. 4, subject to action of the Democratic Primaries of May 1 and May 29, 1956.

Your vote and active support will be greatly appreciated.

V. M. GUTHRIE

(Paid political advertising by V. M. Guthrie, Notasulga, Ala.)

Sparkman, Connor Join Qualifiers

Post-Herald, Birmingham

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 13 (AP) — Former Birmingham Police Commissioner Eugene (Bull) Connor and Sen. John Sparkman were among qualifiers today for Alabama delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Connor, an unsuccessful candidate for governor in 1950, was one of Alabama's walkout delegates in 1948 who left the National Convention in Philadelphia in protest to former President Truman's civil rights program.

Tues. 2-14-56

He qualified as a delegate from the state-at-large along with Sen. Sparkman, Democratic vice presidential nominee in 1952. Each of Alabama's 16 delegates from the state-at-large will have one-half vote at the convention.

Others filing with the Secretary of State as candidates for delegate in the Democratic Primary May 1 included:

W. Payne Russell, Montgomery, Second District.

Circuit Solicitor C. J. Kettler, Luverne, Second District.

J. C. Henderson, Alexander City, Fifth District.

Murray W. Beasley, Tuscumbia, Eighth District.

U. S. Rep. Frank Boykin of Mobile, who previously announced his candidacy for renomination, also formally qualified today.

Republicans in Chilton and Cullman counties notified the Secretary of State that the GOP will hold primaries May 1 in those counties to nominate candidates for local offices.

House Chills Plan To Oust Gov. Folsom

Advertiser P. 1

Wed. 3-14-56

Montgomery, Ala.

House of Representatives' members today shied away from a suggestion of a pro-segregation leader in Birmingham that Gov. James E. Folsom should be impeached.

Not one House member approached in an Associated Press survey was willing to support a plan advocated by Asa E. Carter, executive secretary of the north Alabama Citizens Council.

Other Citizens Councils over the state have disclaimed any connection with the Carter group.

The state constitution provides that impeachment proceedings against the governor would have to be instituted in the House of Representatives and they would be heard by the Senate.

JEWS BARRED

Meanwhile, Gov. Folsom took issue with Carter, although he didn't call him by name, noting that Carter "has now applied Jew-baiting to his White Citizens Council organizations by barring law-abiding Jews."

Carter says membership in his organization is limited to those who believe in the "principles of Jesus Christ."

Gov. Folsom's statement promised that "law and order" will prevail and that democracy will win out over "mobocracy," or rule by mob in Alabama.

"I believe the great majority of our sound-thinking people in Alabama believe in preserving our peaceful way of life through the Democratic processes, and not through mobcrat rule," the governor said.

While several House members said they agreed with Carter's charge that Gov. Folsom has failed to accept a leadership role in defending Alabama's system of segregation, they said they could not go along on the impeachment suggestion. P. 2-A

Gov. Folsom repeated again his prediction that he has made a number of times that "the white and Negro children of Alabama are not going to be forced to go to the same public schools as long as I am governor."

Advertiser

Anti-administration House members appeared firmly against the impeachment proposal along with most independents.

A former House speaker, Rep. Roberts Brown of Lee, blasted Carter's proposal as "utter foolishness" and "preposterous." He said the suggestion "just doesn't make sense."

Wed. 3-14-56

Two Black Belt lawmakers, Reps. McDowell Lee and Sim Thomas of Barbour, said they were not prepared to go along with the impeachment plan advocated by Carter.

PERSONAL GAIN

"I don't have any regard for Ace Carter," said Rep. Thomas. "In my opinion he's strictly an opportunist and he's in the Citizens Council only for what he can personally get out of it. He doesn't care how his intemperate talk will affect the welfare of the state."

Montgomery, Ala.

Another staunch Black Belter who more than often opposes the administration, Rep. Ira D. Pruitt of Sumter, observed that while he has not agreed with the governor's policy on segregation, "I don't think the suggestion by Carter would be practical."

Rep. Virgis Ashworth of Bibb said he, too, would have to oppose the impeachment proposal.

"I certainly don't think the governor has done anything serious enough to warrant bringing impeachment charges," he added.

DECLINED COMMENTS

Talladega's Rep. Charles McKay, author of the Alabama Interposition resolution which seeks to circumvent the U.S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation decrees, declined comment.

McKay who is campaigning against Gov. Folsom in a race for Democratic National Committeeman, explained that he felt any remarks he might make on the subject might be misconstrued.

Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery said he hasn't followed news accounts of Carter's impeachment plan because he has become "so fed up with these wild suggestions. I don't want to hear about them."

Paul Brunson files for delegate seat

News P. 1

Mon. 2-27-56

OZARK, Ala., Feb. 27—(AP)—Paul R. Brunson, assistant director of the Alabama Department of Civil Defense, announced yesterday he was qualifying as a candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention from the Third Congressional District.

Birmingham, Ala.

While visiting here, Brunson completed his qualifying paper and mailed them to the proper officials.

'REPORT TO PEOPLE'

Folsom On Stump Plugs Constitutional Revamp

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

FAYETTE, Ala., March 19—Gov. James E. Folsom today urged the Alabama Legislature to approve his plan for a constitutional convention because "I want to be relieved of my obligation to abide by the United States Constitution."

Folsom, kicking off what is to be a statewide "report to the people," elaborated at length on the segregation question, and once again insisted that the racial problem can only be solved "through a convention assembled by the soverign people of Alabama.

"One thing they could do in such a convention is resolve me from my oath to the U. S. Constitution, as well as all other officials of Alabama, "Folsom declared. "I personally would like to be resolved, as it is a big responsibility.

Later, in talking with newsmen, he stated flatly he "wanted to be relieved" of his obligation to the U. S. Constitution.

A crowd of about 450 people, including approximately 60 Negroes, jammed into the Fayette County Courthouse to hear Folsom's address.

After reviewing the accomplishments of his administration during the past year, Folsom began to plug for a constitutional convention "to ease our race problems."

And the governor warned that if the Alabama Legislature now in session did not take action on his conventional plan, he would call them back "right away."

"I want them to put up, shut up or back up," Folsom said. "I want to see if they have got the guts to let the people decide the question in a convention assembled."

Folsom also called on the people of Alabama to help him during the time "when many people are preaching hymns of hate."

"Being governor is a great job, but I have to have the confidence of the people," Folsom said. "And with some people now preaching hymns of hate and trying to cause disturbances between the races, that is when I really need your help."

"We are Christians, the Negroes are Christians and the Christian religion teaches you to love your Christian brother," the Governor said. "Let's forget our differences. The Negro has been here 300 years and he will be here 300 more years, and we are going to get along with them."

Folsom also made a passing reference to the nullification resolution which was approved by the Legislature in January, declairing the Supreme Court's desegregation decision "null, void and of no effect in Alabama."

"The Legislature passed a resolution which nullified and did a whole lot of other stuff," Folsom recalled. "I think it passed a hundred to nothing. That was alright to pass. Idid not object to it, but it can't relieve me of my oath to abide by the Federal Constitution."

"It was this resolution which Folsom had earlier called "a bunch of hogwash."

Earlier, Folsom discussed at length the accomplishments of his administration during the first year, emphasizing in particular the highway building program and the increased number of aged people who are now receiving financial assistance from the state.

Folsom Stable Helping Push John Drinkard

Wed. 3-21-56

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

JASPER, Ala., March 20 — If there was ever any doubt that Cullman's John E. Drinkard was running out of the Folsom stable in his race for president of the Public Service Commission, such doubt can now be erased.

Supporters of the diminutive Cullman automobile dealer have been entrenched at all strategic exits at the courthouse where Folsom has given his reports to the people. These supporters have included some of the members of the Folsom party, all of them passing out Drinkard candidate cards to one and all.

Certainly no one can take issue with Drinkard's platform which is printed on the back of the card. Among other things, he favors more telephones accompanied with better service and lower rates, and the maintainence of racial segregation on transportation facilities and waiting rooms in all parts of the state.

KEPT IN BACKGGROUND

Another Folsom - blessed candidate seeking state office, Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, was also present at the Jasper rally. However, he discreetly kept in the background, acting very unlike a candidate for the State Supreme Court. Jasper is Mayhall's home town, and it is unlikely he will need to do much campaigning here to carry the county.

Meanwhile, candidates seeking county and district offices are also taking good advantage of the Folsom rallies.

Among those is State Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker, who is a candidate for tax assessor. Selman, a Jasper attorney, makes no bones about his willingness to quit the Legislature in favor of the county office.

"The office I am seeking pays about $21,000 a year," Selman said, "and I can't expect to do that well in the Legislature."

Unlike his '54 campaign when "it clouded up but never did rain," Gov. Folsom hasn't gotten any breaks from the weather on his current tour.

A bitter cold wave, accompanied by frequent snow flurries and sleeting greeted Folsom both in Fayette and Jasper.

And the weather was blamed, as it usually is, for the meager crowd which showed up in Jasper Monday night. Only 75 people were present in the court room at 7 p.m. But after a 20 minute delay in the starting time, approximately 300 people finally showed up for the event.

The musical attraction accompanying the governor, the Corn Grinders, are being well received everywhere. For the type of music they play, the four men are surprisingly talented.

Of some note is the fact that not once have the musicians broken forth in "Y'all Come." Nor has Folsom shouted that slogan to the crowd as he has always done in the past.

The Corn Grinders' rendition of "16 Tons" is far and away their best and most appreciated number., That particular song obviously has a great deal of meaning in Walker County where unemployment has been at an all time high for months due to the closing of a number of coal mines.

As Walker's Sen. Reuben Newton noted, "Most of these folks know what it means to owe their souls to the company store."

Following the Jasper rally which was concluded in 24 minutes flat, the entire Folsom party as well as members of the press were treated to a splendid steak dinner at Sen. Newton's ultra modern Warrior River Motel nine miles south of Jasper.

Newton, his charming wife, Sue, and seven-year-old Mary Susan Newton all did themselves proud in the feeding and entertaining of their guests.

'Report' Given In Asheville By Governor

Sat. 4-7-56

ASHVILLE, Ala., April 6 (AP)—Gov. James E. Folsom today charged that some leaders are using the "poor old Negro" in an effort to "bust up the Democratic Party."

"Well, so long as I'm governor and titular head of the Democratic Party in Alabama, they're not going to bust up the Democratic Party in Alabama," he said in a speech at the St. Clair County Courthouse.

He repeated his pledge that he will maintain segregation in Alabama as long as he is governor.

The talk was one of six scheduled in North Alabama Thursday, Friday and Saturday. His remaining itinerary included a speech at Oneonta tonight, and at Athens and Decatur tomorrow.

"The Negro has been used as a political football in every presidential election for the past 150 years," Folsom said.

"Way back there was the Dred Scott Decision and the Negro.

RECENT HISTORY

"There was the Kansas-Nebraska Act and the Negro before the War Between The States. In recent history there was a Roosevelt and the Negro in 1940: FEPC and the Negro in 1944: Civil Rights and the Negro in the 1948 presidential election: and in 1952 it was 'Vote For Ike' and save the South from the Negro.

"Well, some voted for Ike, and what did we get? First we got that Supreme Court decision on school segregation written by Ike's appointee, Chief Justice Earl Warren. Next we got five dollar calves following $100 heifers, and we got less cotton acreage and less peanuts."

Folsom is touring the state with a "report to the people" on his administration. He said the speeches are non-political, although he is a candidate for Democratic National Committeeman.

Council chief rejoices over Folsom defeat

Wed. 5-2-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 2—(AP)—A White Citizens Council spokesman rejoiced over Gov. James E. Folsom's election defeat today as a sign that "the people of Alabama are sick and tired of Folsomism."

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of adjoining Macon County, executive director of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said the results "further indicate that Folsomism's strongest ally is the NAACP."

THE COUNCILS didn't formally endorse Folsom's victorious opponent for Democratic National Committeeman, State Rep. C. W. McKay Jr., is chairman of a council in Talladega where he lives.

Englehardt's group also polled candidates for committeeman and other races on their stand on segregation. Folsom declined to answer because he said he wasn't obligated to give an accounting to a "private group."

THE SENATOR also said the election showed the people are tired of what he called Folsom's "waste, extravagance and mugwumps," a reference to his spending of state funds and what opponents called his lukewarm attitude toward segregation.

Folsom Forces in Strong Vote Bid as Ala. Election Nears

Journal + Constitution P. 1-E
Sun. 4-22-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Opponents Out to Deal Ballot Setback to Governor on May 1

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 21—Alabama political campaigns moved into their final week before May 1 Democratic primary voting, with several of the statewide races and at least one important local tussle being fought around Gov. James E. Folsom.

The controversial governor — and he likes to call himself that —became the central figure in the Democratic primary fights when he pulled a last-minute surprise by jumping into the scrap for Democratic national committeeman from this state.

Folsom had declared earlier that he wouldn't run for "dog catcher" because he would get "the hell beat out of me." But he changed his mind and plunged into the race for the key link between Alabama's Democratic organization and the national party governing body.

'No Hate, No Slate'

Although several of the candidates, despite their denials, have been labeled as "Folsom slate" aspirants for public and party offices, the governor insists that he has a "no hate, no slate, uninstructed and undecided" platform.

Nevertheless, Gov. Folsom and some of his shrewdest lieutenants have oiled up the "Folsom machine" and are pressing hard for those generally regarded as teamed with him.

These candidates became more strongly identified as "Folsom slate" runners during the week when they, along with the governor, got the endorsement of the State Joint Labor Committee. It had been expected that Folsom, twice elected governor with strong backing from organized labor, would receive its blessing in his bid for national committeeman.

The joint committee is made up of leaders from the CIO-AFL, United Mine Workers and Railroad Brotherhoods.

But labor's endorsements have tended to solidify opposition forces, which are mustering their strength in a windup surge aimed at defeating Folsom and the candidates tied in with him.

Gov. Folsom took time out from his "report-to-the-people" stumping tour to fly to Kansas City for a luncheon huddle with

ALABAMA

former President Harry Truman, the man he has been boosting for the Democratic presidential nomination again. He contends that Mr. Truman can beat President Eisenhower "and all the other Republicans."

But many feel that Folsom will wind up supporting Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver for the nomination, since a number of the governor's lieutenants are campaigning to line up Alabama delegate support for Kefauver.

The governor and retired Gen. Lewis A. Pick, who now heads this state's new industrial development setup, among others, met with Truman and several industrial leaders in Kansas City. Folsom insisted they didn't discuss politics, but devoted their time mainly to getting more Missouri manufacturers and businessmen to use Alabama's docks and port facilities at Mobile.

'Most Influential'

However, Folsom said that the former president "will be one of the most influential men" at the Democratic National Convention Aug. 13 in Chicago.

The governor and his lieutenants are strongly supporting John E. Drinkard, automobile man in Folsom's home town of Cullman, for president of the Public Service Commission.

Drinkard, who is trying to unseat Jack Owen, veteran head of the commission, is a brother of one of Folsom's cabinet members—State Conservation Director Bill Drinkard. Billy Tucker, Birmingham insurance man and polio-stricken former Auburn football star, is the third man in this race.

Governor Folsom and his backers likewise are plumping hard for Judge Rowan Bone, Gadsden attorney and former state president of Young Democrats, who was appointed by the governor to an associate place on the Alabama Court of Appeals. Opposing Bone for this job are Aubrey M. Cates Jr., Montgomery attorney, and William Conway, Birmingham lawyer.

'Linked to No One'

Jasper Circuit Court Judge Roy Mayhall, chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee, also is being supported by Folsom forces in his race against veteran Supreme Court Justice Davis F. Stakely for an associate place on the high court. But Mayhall, who also has strong support from other sources, insists his candidacy "is linked to no one except the people of Alabama."

Folsom is opposed for national committeeman by one of the up and coming members of the Legislature—Talladega Rep. Charles McKay Jr., Sylacauga lawyer—and Roy D. McCord, Gadsden attorney and former legislator.

The joint labor group also endorsed a slate of candidates for the 16 delegate-at-large places on Alabama's 52-member delegation to the Democratic National Convention. All but three of them are Folsom adherents. And there are ardent Folsomites in just about all the district delegate races, with four to be elected from each of nine congressional districts.

Integration Foe Leads Gov. Folsom

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed 5-2-56

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 1 (AP)—An outspoken champion of segregation was well ahead of Gov. James E. Folsom, accused by his political foes of being "soft" on racial issues, for Democratic national committeeman on mounting returns from today's party primary.

State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. of Talladega County, making his first statewide race, pulled well ahead of Folsom and Roy McCord, Gadsden attorney, in the three-man race.

HILL RENOMINATED

Returns from 605 boxes of the 2,805 in the state gave:

McKay 39,909, Folsom 14,624, McCord 7,414.

Sen. Hill apparently won renomination by a wide margin over retired Rear Adm. John G. Crommelin.

Returns from 605 boxes gave Hill 42,557 to 19,373 for Crommelin.

The McKay-Folsom race had attracted major attention. McKay is a member of the Citizens Council, a group pledged to fight by all legal means to preserve segregation. He also is the author of the legislative resolution by which Alabama seeks to nullify the May 1954 decision of the Supreme Court outlawing segregated schools.

FOLSOM "HOGWASH"

Folsom refused to sign the resolution, calling it "hogwash." He, however, maintains he has always believed in segregation.

The long ballot delayed counting. Early returns were inconclusive in the races for delegate to the National Democratic Convention, to which some 52 persons with a half vote each will be named.

There were 114 candidates for the 52 places. Many said flatly they had no present choice for president. And many of the 47 now leaning to Adlai Stevenson said they might change. Stevenson was the only candidate named by more than four of the delegate candidates.

Racial Unrest, Fiscal Policy Factors in Folsom's Defeat

Constitution P. 2
Atlanta, Ga. Thurs 5-3-56

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., May 2 (AP)—A variety of causes—highlighted by unrest over the racial question—was credited today with Gov. James E. Folsom's resounding defeat for national Democratic committeeman in yesterday's party primary.

Personable, young State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr. increased his margin over the governor in late returns in the three-man race.

McKay

McKay, 35-year-old Sylacauga attorney had stumped the state charging Folsom showed no will to defend Southern traditions of separation of whites and Negroes. Folsom denied it and said schools would not be integrated as long as he was governor.

The unofficial tabulation of 2,228 of the state's 2,805 boxes gave McKay 178,626; Folsom 60,417 and Roy D. McCord, Gadsden attorney, 33,966.

Two judicial candidates who opponents charged ran with Folsom's backing also were beaten.

U.S. Senator Lister Hill won renomination handily over retired Adm. John Crommelin. Unpledged party convention delegates, including a majority who said they favored Adlai Stevenson for the presidential nomination, also were named.

FIRST STATE RACE

The one-sided margin of the victory by McKay, who was making his first statewide race, brought considerable speculation as to Folsom's fall in popularity.

Only two years ago, the tall Cullman insurance man had polled an unprecedented vote in defeating six other opponents for the nomination for governor in the first primary.

The two judicial candidates whose opponents said they had Folsom support were Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, Jasper, defeated by incumbent Justice Davis F. Stakely for a Supreme Court seat, and incumbent Judge Rowan Bone, beaten by Aubrey M. Cates, Montgomery, in a three-man race for a place on the State Court of Appeals.

INTERPOSITION ISSUE

McKay was the author of an interposition resolution adopted by the Alabama legislature which seeks to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court's decrees banning segregation. Folsom's remark that the resolution was "Hogwash" became a campaign issue.

State Sen. Sam Englehardt of Macon County, a White Citizens Council leader, charged the Folsom defeat showed "the people of Alabama are sick and tired of Folsomism."

Englehardt, executive director of the Alabama Assn. of Citizens Councils, said the defeat also showed that people were tired of what he described as Folsom's "waste, extravagance and mugwumps."

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

Advertiser P. 6-B

Folsom's Call May Go Unheeded As Lawmakers Prepare Conclusion

Sun. 3-18-56 Montgomery, Ala

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Legislature seems almost certain to conclude its current special session this week, and in so doing will leave undone a goodly portion of the legislation recommended by Gov. James E Folsom in his call.

In his extraordinary session proclamation issued Feb. 28, Folsom listed six purposes for summoning the lawmakers, but at this moment only three of these six items appear to stand any chance of enactment.

The three recommendations which will probably be carried out are:

1. The adjustment of education's appropriation to balance ith incoming revenue. A bill to carry this out has already passed the Legislature and is in the office of the governor for his signature.

2. A constitutional amendment to increase the corporate income tax to a maximum of 5 per cent. This proposal has passed the Senate, and a final vote is anticipated in the House Tuesday.

3. Measures designed to amend state laws relating to the development of oil and gas in Alabama. A bill concerning the spacing of oil wells has passed the House, but will face tough sledding in the Senate.

Meanwhile, practically no hope exists for any action on the other three purposes of the call — the creation of a biracial commission, a constitutional amendment placing members of the Legislature on an annual salary, and the creation of interim committees to make a detailed study of all three branches of state government.

A bill to set up the biracial commission was introduced on the first day of the session, but after being referred to committee it has not since been heard from.

Gov. Folsom has said he will not attempt to force any action on the commission idea, claiming that "it must be passed on a voluntary basis to be effective."

A measure to put the lawmakers on an annual salary of $1,900 plus an equal amount each year for expenses is on the Senate calendar but no determined effort has been made to bring it up for a vote.

No bill was ever introduced concerning Folsom's long sought study of the executive, judicial and legislative branches of government.

Adjournment of the special session is expected to come shortly after the series of bills relating to education are given final approval.

Still pending are the corporate income tax constitutional amendment and its accompanying enabling act, and another proposal which would change the date for remitting the fourth quarter collections of corporate income taxes.

This latter bill would require corporations to pay their final quarter of taxes on Sept. 15 rather than Dec. 15. By paying them earlier, the money ould be available for the current fiscal year which ends on Sept. 30.

Folsom Opens Tour

Gov. James E. Folsom will begin what he has called a "non-political" speaking tour of Alabama Monday.

The governor is scheduled to speak at the Fayette County courthouse in Fayette at 2 p.m., followed by an address at the Walker County courthouse in Jasper at 7 p.m.

On Tuesday Folsom will speak in Hamilton and Russellville, and Wednesday in Moulton and Cullman.

In a press conference Friday the governor said h speaking tour is the first in a series of his "Reports to the People."

"I promised the people in my 1954 campaign I would make a report at the end of each of my four years in office," Folsom explained.

He replied "certainly not" to a question as to whether he intended to "mix politics with his speaking tour. Folsom is a candidate for National Democratic Committeeman in the May 1 primary.

Living Expenses Up

Living expenses at the mansion of Gov. and Mrs. James E. Folsom picked up during the last week, largely because of the payment of a sizable number of mid-month bills.

A total of $3,915 was expended from the fund during the past week, with a lion's share of this amount going to a local catering service.

The Blue and Gray Catering Co. was paid $2,492 for services rendered at the Capitol.

Other checks inclued $262 to Sellers Termite Exterminating Co.; $227 to E. E. Forbes, a monthly installment on the purchase of an organ; $272 to a number of local florists for flowers; and $142 to City Provision Co. for groceries.

Utility bills also came due including $114 to Alabama Gas Corp., $169 to Alabama Power Co. and $284 to Southern Bell.

However, despite these heavy expenses, the family's cost of living is running at a much lower rate than was experienced at the outset of his administration. During the first five months of 1955 Folsom spent $55,000 from the fund; during the last five months total expenditures have been $40,000.

ALMOST HOSTILE

Advertiser

'Report' At Luverne Draws Governor Frigid Reception

Fri. 3-30-56 P. 1 Montgomery,

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

LUVERNE, Ala., March 29—A slim, almost hostile crowd gave Gov. James E. Folsom a frigid receiption here this afternoon as he brought his "report to the People" tour to Crenshaw County.

With the country's new and modern courthouse still far from completion, Folsom spoke from a sidewalk in the business section while a crowd estimated at 175 looked on quietly but intently, from the street.

The crowd, including about 85 Negroes, applauded not once as Folsom delivered a speech far different from those he had made last week in his tour of northwest Alabama. Not only were the speeches altered to fit the locality, but Folsom himself was a different man.

Last week he had been relaxed, confident and sure of himself. Today he was obviously ill at ease; straining desperately to get a response from a crowd that didn't care to respond. Not once was there any sort of outburst from the crowd, either for or against anything he said.

All of the alterations made in Folsom's address came in his discussion of the racial issue. In the northeast, where the problem is but a minor one, Folsom had fired away with both barrels. Today he capped those barrels and donned white gloves.

For example, in commenting on a resolution recently passed by the Alabama Senate suggesting that all Negroes in the state be "reapportioned" to other sections of the country, Folsom told the crowd: "If that happened, a lot of us would starve to death." Last week the comment had been: "A lot of them (South Alabamians) would starve to death; they won't work."

Folsom also revised his explanation of his publicized meeting with Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York at the mansion last fall.

Today he declared emphatically: "I have never entertained a Negro socially in my life, but I reserve the right to do it. I have never ridden a Negro in my car, but I reserve the right to do it." Folsom again insisted that he did not believe the segregation problem can become an issue in Alabama anytime in the near future.

And again he took credit for having kept any integration suits from being filed in federal court to which Alabama was a party.

"From all the howling and hollering going on up there, you would never have thought that it was old Big Jim who successfully prevented any suits being filed," Folsom declared. "It's those same guys who in 1948 denied you the right to vote for the president of the United States, and some of them want to boot and spur the poor old Negro."

In an obvious dig at the White Citizens Council movement in Alabama, Folsom said, "any organization which advocates utter chaos does not have a place in my program."

The governor selected an inopportune date to speak at Luverne, since all businesses close on Thursday afternoon. Folsom aides used this fact to write off the slim attendance.

The only establishment open was a pool hall strategically located only a few feet from where Folsom was speaking. Its business did not appear to suffer at any time during the governor's address but judging from some of the language which poured from the parlor, it was apparent a few of the pool players were also behind the eight ball."

Folsom takes his campaign into Wiregrass

News P. 6 Thurs. 3-29-56

B'ham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 29—Gov. James E. Folsom, who insists any resemblance between his "report-to-the-people" speeches and his political campaigning is purely coincidental, pushed into the Wiregrass today with his hillbilly music-makers, the Toll Grinders.

First "courthouse talk" on his foray into Southeast Alabama was at 2 p.m. at Luverne, county seat of Crenshaw, usually a heavy-voting Folsom area. He will speak at 7 tonight at the Courthouse at Troy.

FOLSOM, A CANDIDATE for Democratic national committeeman, was expected to answer Jefferson State Sen. Albert Boutwell's charge that the governor has a "slate of candidates."

Boutwell, one of Folsom's sharpest critics, asserted on WAPI-WABT'S "Legislative Report" program Sunday the governor had not announced the slate "because the people would resent the governor publicly attempting to put over a slate."

Gov. Folsom declared several weeks ago he had a "no slate, no hate, uninstructed and undecided" platform.

Two of his legislative leaders—Sens. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa and E. L. Roberts of Etowah—panelists on the radio-TV program with Boutwell and Sen. E. W. Skidmore of Tuscaloosa, denied Folsom had a slate.

TWO CANDIDATES Sen. Boutwell said were "slated" with Folsom denied any such alignment. They were Supreme Court Justice James J. Mayfield, who is opposed by Green County State Sen. James S. Coleman Jr., Eutaw lawyer, and Jasper Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall, who is seeking to unseat Supreme Court Justice Davis F. Stakely of Montgomery.

Judge Mayhall, who stepped down temporarily from his duties as chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee during the May 1 Democratic primary campaign, said "my candidacy is linked to no one except the people of Alabama."

Mayhall asserted that because he has been a leader of "loyal Democrats" he has "invoked the enmity of those who would destroy the Democratic Party in Alabama," adding:

"It appears to me that they will do well to declare their own

slate, rather than try to place my candidacy on the slate of any other candidate."

JUSTICE MAYFIELD said he had withdrawn from politics, but was forced back into the political arena by "my opposition."

SOUTHERN REPORT ENDS

Advertiser

Negroes Hail Folsom Vow To Build 'Equal' Schools

Jun. 4-1-56 P. 1

Montgomery

By STUART X. STEPHENSON
Advertiser Alabama Editor

BAY MINETTE, Ala., March 31 —Gov. James Folsom completed his 11th in a series of progress reports to the people here tonight.

The whirlwind tour was enlivened by sizeable crowds of Negroes in the morning appearance at Evergreen and at Brewton this afternoon. Ala.

While some 100 Negroes shared half of the filled courtroom space, several hundred others occupied vantage points near the loudspeakers outside.

Gov. Folsom turned in his peak performance at Brewton as he pulled out all the stops, winning strong applause from the Negroes when he declared his intention was to build school houses "just as good for them as the white people have."

Late in his all-inclusive speech at Brewton, Gov. Folsom said "the Negro is our colored brother, our Christian brother and it is the duty of every elected public official to treat him right."

At Evergreen this morning, the chief executive made it plain to the largest group of Negroes to hear him so far, there will be no integration of the races in the schools "as long as I am governor."

Advertiser

In the Brewton speech, Folsom stressed the fact public officials see Negroes in their office all the time "and I see them in my office at the Capitol and in the office at the mansion." He assured the crowd all down the line that he does not see Negroes socially and I don't drink Scotch whisky."

The governor admitted it may sound like bragging, but he rambled for 50 minutes in the afternoon address, pointing to the $13,000,000 in ABC profits the past year; the highest enlistment ratio in the United States in the National Guard and second place in the nation in home-office insurance companies. He reminded the audience "I see to it that securities behind these insurance companies are sound as a dollar and you can buy these policies without fear."

Gov. Folsom also took credit for postponing the polio vaccine program until it was safe and reminded the people that no Alabama child had died as the result of defective vaccine.

Then he illustrated with the various-sized cylinders to sell the voters on reapportionment. "This is coming up for your vote in November and by voting for reapportionment your county will carry more water in the Legislature," he said.

His fifth speech in two days was almost identical, with the opening barbs at the press and several references to the Hoover administration, which he changed quickly to Eisenhower with the remark "it's all the same."

All the counties were promised their share of mail box road improvement and old age pensions.

The governor inserted a couple of jokes, but wandered back to education and seemed to surprise the audiences with the statement that "four times as much money is spent for education in Alabama as in all other state departments combined."

Folsom supporters were well pleased with the crowd in Conecuh, Escambia and Baldwin counties, though some of the magnetism in drawing the crowd seemingly has vanished. The show moves into Fort Deposit Monday morning with the 13th encore and he will fly to Scottsboro Monday night.

4-2A

Alabama politics—

News

Folsom could carry only 20 counties today, survey shows

Jun. 4-1-56 P. 1 B'ham, Ala.

BY HUGH W. SPARROW, News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 31—It's still a month until election day, but if Alabama voters marched to the polls today Gov. Folsom would be lucky if he carried 20 counties—three of them by a very close margin, if at all.

That is the result of a poll by this reporter of Alabama legislators, including most of the senators and a sizable number of House members.

While most of the lawmakers contacted did not want to be quoted, they made no bones about estimating how the election would go in their counties and districts.

SPARROW

Gov. Folsom is in a three-man race for Democratic national committeeman. His opponents are Talladega's hard-hitting Rep. C. W. McKay Jr. and Gadsden Atty. Roy McCord.

Gov. Folsom's present low ebb of popularity was attributed to two principal factors.

First and foremost, his attitude on the racial issue, including a well established record against virtually everything the Legislature has done to maintain segregation in the schools, his reported highball drinking with the New York Negro congressman, Adam Powell, at the governor's mansion last November, etc.

Factor No. 2 is Folsom's excessive use of public money to keep the executive mansion well stocked with food and drink.

MOST OF THE legislators interviewed listed Rep. McKay as the leading man in the race. While they admitted that much of the votes both McKay and McCord will get will be "against" votes—against Gov. Folsom, that is—it was estimated that McKay especially would get a large vote in his own right.

He is the author of the "interposition" resolution the Legislature adopted by near-unanimous vote which places Alabama among the foremost Southern states in resisting the U. S. Supreme Court's ruling banning racial segregation in public schools.

The governor, say many of the legislators, apparently regards Rep. McKay's sponsorship of the resolution of major importance. That's because he continues to devote much of his time during his current "reports to the people" talks to belittling the resolution.

At the time the resolution was before him, Gov. Folsom branded it "hogwash." He refused to sign it, thus permitting it to become effective without his signature.

In Folsom's corner

THESE ARE the counties listed by the lawmakers quizzed as likely—or at least, possibly—falling into the Folsom column: News

Blount, Cherokee, Coffee, Cullman, Covington, DeKalb, Franklin, Fayette, Geneva, Jackson, Lamar, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Morgan, Mobile, Randolph, Tallapoosa, Walker and Washington.

In one or two other counties, among them Houston, it appeared that the lawmakers were at odds. One predicted Houston would go for Folsom, another that it would not.

P. 16-A

Three on fence

OF THE COUNTIES listed among the 20, the lawmakers admitted they were none too certain that Folsom would carry three of them—Madison, Morgan and Mobile.

Mobile's legislative delegation was elected on the Folsom slate in 1954 and throughout the regular and special sessions it has consistently supported the Folsom program.

Its loyalty to the "chief" could, perhaps, be a factor in predicting Mobile would go for Folsom. Even so, however, it admitted the count could be close.

As for Jefferson and Montgomery Counties, legislators unhesitatingly predicted the vote would run heavily against Folsom. The Jefferson vote. it was estimated, would be "at least" two to one against him.

In another more populous county, Etowah, the estimate was that the vote would run slightly against Folsom for two reasons. Etowah is McCord's home county and that should assure him a sizeable vote. This, plus the general decline in the governor's popularity, accounts for Folsom's probable loss of a county which otherwise has been strongly pro-Folsom.

Possible boomerang

MOST OF the legislators contacted did not place too much emphasis on the governor's present "report to the people" speaking campaign.

The fact that the governor is using state funds to travel over the state, under the guise that he is merely "reporting," they say, could boomerange against him.

The real clincher indicating Folsom's low popularity ebb, they say, is the fact that several candidates who just two years ago would have been very happy to be on the "Folsom slate" are squirming considerably to throw off the so-called "Folsom collar" in this race.

Mayfield's record

RIGHT now, it appears, Justice Mayfield is doing everything he can to build himself up as unaffiliated.

In 1954 it was known from one end of Alabama to the other that he had Folsom's blessing. He did not deny it then. In fact, it appeared that he welcomed the Folsom backing with outstretched arms.

And it was generally believed by observers at the time that without the Folsom's backing in 1954 Mayfield would not have reached frist base.

The record shows all along that Mayfield has been in close step with the Folsom movement.

Gov. Folsom retained him in 1948 in his effort to defeat the Dixiecrat movement. Mayfield was one of the attorneys he employed in an effort to have a slate of Truman elector candidates placed on the general election ballot. **The case was taken all the way to the U. S. Supreme Court without success.**

In addition, Mayfield was one of a number of other Folsomites who promoted the Kefauver candidacy in Alabama in 1952.

Now Justice Mayfield says he is running on his own.

'Just happened'

RECENT EFFORTS by such pro-Folsom stalwarts as Sens. Broughton Lamberth and Escar Roberts to create the impression that there is no Folsom slate in the current campaign has brought a lot of snickers from legislators the past week.

As one outstanding legislator, tongue in cheek, put it, "It just happened—of course —that there are Folsomites in just about every race to be decided in the May primary."

Another legislator recalled that since he first became governor, Gov. Folsom has put a slate out each election year.

In 1948 Folsom had candidates running for key positions, including U. S. senator, congressmen, high state judges, etc. And — belatedly — Folsom endeavored to put out a slate of pro-Truman Folsomites for presidential electors when he was largely responsible for Dixiecrat electors winning the nomination in the May, 1948, primary.

Asked for ruling

IT WAS FOLSOM, himself, who asked the Alabama Supreme Court to rule whether or not presidential electors are bound to support the party nominee. After the court held to the contrary, the Dixiecrat slate was elected.

In 1950 Gov. Folsom used every possible state resource at his command to elect Philip Hamm governor. In 1952 he had a slate of candidates for Supreme Court and Court of Appeals vacancies. Also he had a number of his followers in the delegate races.

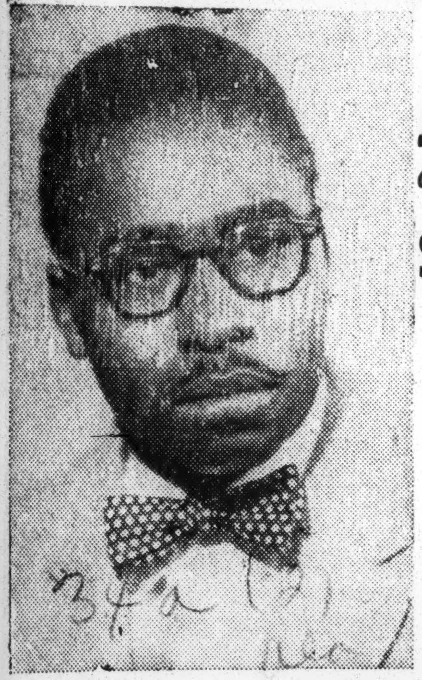
The so-called "Folsom slate" in 1954 carried quite a few candidates, including a number for seats in the House and Senate in Montgomery, to victory.

Now, insists Sens. Lamberth and Roberts, there is "no Folsom slate" in the field.

34a(2) 1956 ALABAMA ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON

Newton Qualifies To Run For Fairfield City Council

World P. 1 Tues. 4-3-56



ATTY. DEMETRIUS C. NEWTON

FAIRFIELD, Ala. — Atty. Demetrius C. Newton has qualified to run for the Farifield City Council from Ward 4 for Position 1 in the Fairfield Democratic primary, Friday, May 4.

B'ham, Ala.

The 27-year old lawer Filed his qualifying papers Friday March 30. Immediately he named as campaign manager Vernard Thomas and Twillie Smith.

Four years ago Edward Robinson made an unsuccessful bid for the Fairfield City Council. He ran on an independent ticket in the Fairfield Democratic primary, Tuesday May 15.

Fairfield-born, Atty. Newton is be lieved to be the first member of his racial group ever to qualify in the Fairfield Democratic primary for public office.

He is a graduate of Fairfield Industrial High School, Wilberforce University and The Boston University School of law.

Married, he is a member of Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Fairfield. He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Phi Delta Phi Legal Fraternity. He is an Elk. 32nd degree Mason and Shriner.

Mr. Newton is president of the 20-year old Fairfield Voters League. He was only six years old when the league was formed.

Fairfield has 7,907 Negro persons and 5,263 white persons.

Alabama attorney seeks Council post

Afro-American Sat. 4-14-56 P. 5 Baltimore, Md.

FAIRFIELD, Ala. (ANP)—Demetrius Caiphus Newton, attorney, is seeking a position on the Fairfield City Council in the Fairfield Democratic primary May 15.

The 27-year-old lawyer filed his qualifying papers March 30. Immediately he named as campaign managers Vernard Thomas and Willie Smith.

* * *

FOUR YEARS AGO, Edward Robinson made an unsuccessful bid for the Fairfield City Council. He ran on an independent ticket. Robinson, despite the heavy odds he faced, made an encouraging showing.

Fairfield-born Mr. Newton is believed to be the first member of his racial group ever to qualify in the Fairfield Democratic primary for public office.

He is a graduate of Fairfield Industiral High School, Wilberforce University and the Boston University school of law.

Lawyer, Teacher Qualify For Fairfield City Council Posts

World P. 1 Tues. 4-17-56 B'ham, Ala

By EMORY O. JACKSON

FAIRFIELD, Ala. — (SNS) — A lawyer and a school teacher have qualified to run for the Fairfield City Council in the May 15 Democratic primary.

Demetrius Caiphas Newto[n] ... year-old lawyer, who origina[lly] ... his qualifying papers, March ... Vernard F. Thomas, city school teacher, have filed for office from two of Fairfield's six wards.

Atty. Newton said April 14 that by a casual check up, he found that the ward lines in Fairfield had apparently been re-drawn and that he registered from Ward 4 but under the re-districting found himself in Ward 3.

He added that in checking his qualifying papers last Saturday morning he found that a check for a refund of his qualifying fee was already prepared for mailing to him with the deadline for qualifying set for midnight Saturday, April 14.

The young lawyer said he then checked the new Fairfield re-districting map which was posted at the Fairfield City Hall, to determine in what ward he had been placed, and filled out new papers qualifying to run from Ward 3 for position 1.

Mr. Thomas is understood to have been located in Ward 5 under the old district lines but had qualified to run from Ward 4 for position 2, possibly through a mix up.

The two councilmanic candidates become the first Negro persons ever to qualify to run for public office in Fairfield in the Democratic primary. However, some years back, Edward Robinson ran as an independent for a place on the council.

Mr. Newton is president of the Fairfield Voters League, member of Clarke-Robinson (American Legion) Post 311, and a member of the Young Men for Democracy and Civil Action. He was admitted to the Alabama bar September 10, 1952 and began the practice of law September 7, 1954. He is married to the former Miss Beatryce Thomas.

Fairfield has a population of 7,907 Negro persons and 5,263 white persons.

2 In Birmingham Aldermanic Race

Defender Sat. 4-28-56 Chicago, Ill.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. —(ANP)— For the first time in four years two Negroes will run for alderman in Fairfield's May 15 Democratic primary.

They are Vernard Thomas, a candidate for Position 2 in Ward 4, and Demetrius C. Newton, a candidate for Position 1 in ward 4.

Four years ago a Negro ran for alderman in the city's general election, but was defeated.

NEGROES CRITICIZE CANDIDATES' STAND

Commercial

Governor Aspirants Hit On Segregation

Appeal
7-24-56

LITTLE ROCK, July 4. (AP)—Members of a Negro Democratic Voters organization said they were disappointed Tuesday with the integration stands taken by the three principal Arkansas gubernatorial candidates.

Memphis

Jim Snoddy, an Alma businessman who opened his campaign Monday night, said he definitely favored segregation "tomorrow and always."

Tenn.

Gov. Orval Faubus, seeking a second term, took a moderate satnd against integration. Jim Johnson, Crossett candidate, has thundered against integration as his principal theme.

I. S. McClinton of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association, composed of Negroes, said he and other leaders of his race are seriously disappointed in the views of the three.

McClinton said the final decision on the role of the Negro Democrats in the July 31 primary will be decided by a five-man committee.

Negroes vote freely in Arkansas.

Lena's Ex-Hubby Runs For Office

LOS ANGELES — (NPB) — Louis J. Jones, former husband of Lena Horne, will become a candidate for a seat in the California assembly in the June 5 primary elections.

He was selected to run by an independent group of the 63rd assembly district.

Jones is the father of Lena's two children; a daughter, Gail, who is a freshman at Radcliffe college in Boston, and a son, Edwin, living with his father here. He is a junior at a Los Angeles high school.

John Landy To Race In California

SAN FRANCISCO - (INS) Australia's great track star, John Landy, who has run the mile in 3:58, will come to California next month to make two assaults on a new world mile record.

This was announced Tuesday by Pete Rozelle, partner in the public relations firm of P. K. Macker and Co., of San Francisco.

* * * *

Rozelle reported that Landy has accepted invitations to race in a special mile at the USC-UCLA track meet in Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum on Saturday, May 5, and in the West Coast Relays open mile at Fresno on Saturday, May 12.

Landy will arrive in San Francisco on May 3.

* * * *

In a telephone call to San Francisco this morning Landy agreed to accept the Los Angeles and Fresno track invitations as his contribution toward building interest in the 1956 Olympic games that open in his home town of Melbourne this November.

The top Australian miler, in agreeing to travel to the United States, reversed an earlier decision not to run outside Australia prior to the Olympic games. He had received bids from several countries and for several meets in the United States.

NEW COUNCILMAN — for Adlai. Councilman Monro Jones, of Seaside, receives congratulations during Adlai Stevenson's recent campaign tour of the Monterey peninsula. Jones became California's second Negro councilman on April 30 and announced his support of Stevenson.

Townsend seeks Don Allen seat

Los Angeles' attorney Vince Monroe Townsend, Jr., formally announced this week, the filing of his application last July 2 with the City Council for appointment as councilman from the 7th district to succeed to the vacancy created by the election of Don Allen assemblyman from the 63rd district.

Allen officially announced his resignation from the Council last week, effective Oct. 1, to take the oath of office as assemblyman. Vacancy on the City Council can be filled by appointment by remaining members of the Council.

In his application, Attorney Townsend told the Council he has been a resident of the 7th district for 14 years, and has been actively engaged in the practice of law during that time.

In addition, Townsend is an ordained minister, assistant pastor of First AME church. He has been for the last 11 years grand regional director of the Dept. of Civil Liberties of the Improved, Benevolent, Protective Order of Elks of the World; he is the Past Commander of Ben Bowie Post No. 228 of the American Legion, a past Chief Rabban of Egyptian Temple No. 5 of the Prince Hall Shriners, and a member of the Los Angeles County Civic Auditorium Advisory Commission.

VINCE TOWNSEND

Also a radio and television performer ("Amos 'n' Andy" show), Townsend has been delegate from the American Federation of Television and Radio Artists to the Central Labor Council for the past four years.

Townsend, 50 years old, was a candidate for Congress in 1950. Although the Councilmanic office is non-partisan, Townsend is a Republican, alternate Republican County Central Committee man from the 63rd district and associate member of the Republican State Central committee.

34a(2) 1956 DEMOCRATic

Advertiser P.A-A Tues. 5-29-56 Montgomery, Ala.

The Florida Primary Today And Democratic Party's Future

THE Democratic Party is divided, in the apt phrase of James Reston of *The New York Times*, from Tuscaloosa to Harlem.

Whether the division will develop into a full break may well be decided in the California primary next week. If Adlai Stevenson, the man whose moderate views are most likely to keep the warring party elements in check, is beaten, some predict a major, irreconcilable party crisis.

The Florida primary today is therefore important in that the outcome will have a bandwagon effect in California, the critical test of Adlai's political fortunes. If Kefauver kayoes Stevenson in Florida, then in California, Stevenson is through and the Tuscaloosa-Harlem division might split wide open.

That the Florida test is regarded as crucial by both men is evidenced by their vigorous campaigning.

John Fischer, editor of *Harper's*, puts it this way:

> When American historians of later centuries look back to 1956, it is quite possible that they may remember it mainly for a single event: the breakup of the Democratic Party. They may even note the day when the crack widened beyond repair: June 5 [date of the California primary].

★

IN HIS thorough think-piece, Fischer sees Stevenson as the most likely man to prevent the breakup, his middle ground approach to the race issue calming to all but the extremists on both sides—the "neo-Confederates" and the "Madison Avenue Abolitionists."

The South's threat to walk out of the convention is more critical to the party this year than in 1948 when the Dixiecrat revolt tore away only four states, Fischer says. In that year,

> The rebels were left in the ridiculous position of a Samson who had threatened to pull the temple down on everybody's head, but had merely succeeded in kicking himself off the front porch.
>
> But this time it is different.
>
> For one thing, Samson is a good deal huskier, and in an uglier mood. It is now clear that the fight over desegregation has inflamed public opinion through the Deep South, and in some of the border states, to the highest temperature since Reconstruction days . . . The Southern leaders will go into the August convention convinced they must demand two things: (1) a presidential nominee who shows at least a little understanding of their peculiar problem; and (2) a platform which will promise (at least by implication) not to push the racial issue at a pace which most Southern whites will consider intolerable. If they are defeated on these issues, they will be virtually forced to walk out of the convention and set up a third party.

★

THE nomination of Stevenson, which hinges on the Florida and California contests, Fischer considers the best hope of preventing the walkout. Harriman would satisfy the North and the liberals, but not the South. Kefauver is even more unpalatable to the South because he is regarded as a renegade. Lausche would go down with the Southerners, but not with the liberals or organization bosses. "Lausche can't get the nomination—and if either Kefauver or Harriman should get it, the South will bolt," he says.

If the Southerners walk out and form a thirty party, they would of course have no other motive than chastising the Northern and Western wings of the party. If only five states bolted—South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana—the defeat of the Democratic candidate (already a virtual certainty, barring illness for Ike or a sudden international crisis) would be assured.

★

DESPITE this, the Northern and Western wings of the party have never been so unwilling to give in to Southern demands. Many Northern Democrats would welcome a bolt, for the following reason, Fischer says:

> Many of them privately believe that their party does not have much chance of winning the presidency in any case . . . They figure Ike is practically unbeatable. So, they argue, we might as well let the South bolt, and be damned. To them, their own reelection is far more important than the race for the White House.

★

DEMOCRATIC officeholders in Northern areas are growing more and more sensitive to the activity of their colleagues in the South. The Negro press, holding the Democratic Party responsible for the resistance of the Democratic South, grows steadily more critical of the party, "for it tends to hold the entire party responsible for the behavior of its most rabid members." Consequently, many Northern Democrats would like to shed the likes of Senator Eastland.

Thus the nomination of Stevenson the moderate is important.

The only other possibility as a preserver, Fischer believes, is Stuart Symington of Missouri. He wouldn't stand a chance against Ike, but his record is fairly invulnerable to attack from either direction, simply because "his career has been as undistinguished as it has inoffensive." His nomination would only serve as a "last resort to stave off the fatal party split."

Arkansas Negroes Thwarted By Gubernatorial Candidates

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 4 (AP)—A Negro Democratic voters organization voiced complete disappointment today with the integration stands taken by the three principal Arkansas gubernatorial candidates.

Jim Snoddy, an Alma businessman who opened his campaign Monday night, said he definitely favored segregation "tomorrow and always."

Gov. Orval Faubus, seeking a second term, took a moderate stand against integration and Jim Johnson, Crossett candidate, has thundered against integration as his principal theme.

I. S. McClinton of Little Rock, president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association composed of Negroes, said he and other leaders of his race are seriously disappointed in the views uttered by the three active campaigners.

"It seems to me," he said, "that when a man takes an oath to uphold the Constitution of the United States as well as the Constitution of Arkansas, I can't see how he can go on record as favoring using the weight, influence and power of the governor's office to oppose the law as interpreted by the highest court in the land."

McClinton said the final decision on the role of the Negro Democrats in the July 30 primary will be decided by a five-man committee.

Negroes vote freely in Arkansas.

HARRIMAN BECOMES ACTIVE CANDIDATE; VOWS STRONG FIGHT

Commercial Appeal
Sun. 6-10-56

New York Governor Going To Democrats' Chicago Convention As Liberal

Memphis, Tenn.

IT'S LITTLE SURPRISE

P. 1

Ex-Aide To Roosevelt And Truman Indicated Earlier He Would Vie With Stevenson, Kefauver

By CLAIRE COX
United Press Staff Writer

NEW YORK, June 9.—Gov. Averell Harriman tossed his hat into the air Saturday and announced he is an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Until now an "inactive" candidate for the nomination, Mr. Harriman literally threw his size 7¼ hat into the political ring in a speech at a hatmakers convention. He tossed a gray fedora 10 feet into the air and declared:

"I want to say to you, this hat is in the ring.

Pledges Convention Fight

"I am going to Chicago as a candidate fighting for the principles of the Liberal Party, Franklin Delano Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman. The Democratic Party will come out of the convention a better party because of the fight I and my supporters will make."

Governor Harriman, who still is recovering from a prostate gland operation performed May 20, referred to Mr. Eisenhower's illness by saying he joined his audience in "hoping and praying for the full and early recovery of the President."

He made his first formal declaration of his candidacy for President in a speech to 200 delegates of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union at the Statler Hotel. His 20-minute speech was interrupted by cheers and applause 18 times.

Mr. Harriman, who will be 65 in November, left New York Hospital June 3 to complete his recovery from the operation.

Adlai E. Stevenson—the Democrats' front-running candidate—also has been a hospital patient in recent months. He had an operation for removal of a kidney stone in Chicago.

Kept Public Guessing

Mr. Harriman has kept people guessing for some time as to his political ambitions. Although he had not declared himself a candidate, he had given permission for his name to be entered as a presidential nominee and he had made several speech-making tours.

In Palm Springs, Calif., Senator Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) said Mr. Harriman's announcement came "as no surprise" to him. "I've always anticipated that Governor Harriman would become an active candidate," he said.

Governor Harriman, former ambassador to the Soviet Union and Britain and an international trouble shooter for Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, has the all-out support of Carmine de Sapio's Tammany Hall organization. A businessmen-for-Harriman organization recently was formed here and Democrats from 11 states will hold a pro-Harriman meeting in Denver next Saturday.

The millionaire, lifelong Democrat, heir to a Union Pacific Railroad fortune, long has held high political aspirations. He sought the Democratic nomination in 1952 and his bid this year was regarded as his last chance, because of his age.

Although he has served in Government posts for many years, the governorship of New York is his first elective office. He defeated Republican, Senator Irving M. Ives for the post in 1954.

CALIFORNIA SPLITS STATE DEMOCRATS

Times P.12-C
Fri. 6-8-56

Harriman Backers Here Ask Why 'All the Shouting' for Stevenson's Victory

New York, N.Y.

Adlai E. Stevenson's primary victory in California on Tuesday apparently has left his New York backers and those of Governor Harriman as firm in their differences as ever.

Mayor Wagner, who, along with Senator Herbert H. Lehman, is one of the most prominent supporters of Mr. Stevenson for the Democratic Presidential nomination, described Mr. Stevenson's victory as "a big win." He said it indicated that Mr. Stevenson was the party's strongest candidate.

But backers of Governor Harriman said they did not know what "all the shouting" was about. Supporters of Mr. Harriman about. They indicated that Mr. Stevenson's victory would make no change in their plans to promote Mr. Harriman's nomination.

The Governor proclaimed the New York delegation to the national convention "more united than ever before." At his home at 16 East Eighty-first Street, where he was entertaining former King Michael of Rumania, Mr. Harriman was asked to comment on Mr. Stevenson's statement that the Governor was his chief rival for the nomination.

"I'm glad to have the plug," he said. When pressed for a fuller explanation of his position, he said he was "not ready to talk about it today." He has said he is "not an active" candidate.

Mayor Wagner told reporters that the California primary was a "shot in the arm" for Mr. Stevenson's campaign and "boosted his stock."

He said it was too soon to say how the New York delegation would vote at the convention. Mr. Stevenson is assured of five and possibly six of the state's eighty-six district delegates.

said the California primary made little difference. Their view was that it maintained Mr. Stevenson as the front-runner but that the major decision before the Democratic party remained the same. This, they said, is whether it wants a "moderate" like Mr. Stevenson or Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri to head the ticket or a vigorous champion of the New and Fair Deals like Mr. Harriman.

They contended that anything less than a forthright reaffirmation of the New Deal would reduce the Democrats to a "minority station" in the nation.

HARRIMAN ASKS AUTO CLUB'S AID

Times P.21-C
Fri. 6-8-56

Bids State Group Support $500,000,000 Road Bond Issue—Approval Seen

New York, N.Y.

Governor Harriman turned to the New York State Automobile Association yesterday for aid to get a $500,000,000 road construction bond issue.

His request was backed by Michael H. Prendergast, director of the state division of safety and chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and Charles H. Diefendorf, chairman of the New York State Temporary Highway Finance Planning Commission.

The officials were heard at the opening of the annual meeting of the association at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

An unofficial poll of the 175 delegates indicated the Governor would receive what he sought. The answer is expected in a favorable resolution at the session today.

Last year the association helped to defeat a proposed $750,000,000 bond issue. A gasoline tax increase was tied in with the bond issue. The auto club's opposition was based on the lack of a Constitutional provision earmarking the extra taxes for road building.

The present proposed $500,000,000 issue does not suggest any rise in taxes and guarantees that revenues will be spent on highway projects.

The Governor asked for support of the issue in a letter to Harry B. Crowley of Rochester, president of the association.

Seventeen pupils in the state received prizes in the association's safety poster design contest. Top awards went to Jerry Leopold, 17 years old, of 2279 Strauss Avenue, Brooklyn, $75, and Kathleen McManus 14, of 818 Walston Avenue, Mamaroneck, $50. Maria Lovascio, 8, of 228-04 114th Drive, Queens, received $25.

Harriman's Platform Is Integration

Herald-Tribune
Wed. 5-16-56
New York, N.Y.

Says It's a Must For His Party

P. 1

By Earl Mazo

SPOKANE, Wash., May 15.—Governor Harriman of New York said today the Democratic platform this year "must" state firmly that the party supports and upholds the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

"It is one of the central issues of the day," the Governor said in Missoula, Mont., as he began the second full day of his Western campaign tour.

In Butte, Mont., Governor Harriman was introduced by Mayor Tim Sullivan at a Harriman-for-President luncheon as "Give 'em hell Harriman, the next President of the United States." The Mayor, in presenting the Governor, recalled that former President Truman launched his "Give 'em hell campaign" of 1948 in this copper-mining town.

Questioned on Manifesto

At a press conference in Missoula earlier in the day, Mr. Harriman was asked if the majority of Southern Democrats and Congressmen who issued the manifesto in opposition to the Supreme Court decision would "stand for" formal party backing of the decision.

"Ask them," snapped the Governor.

He sidetracked another question on whether he "cared" about the Southern position.

"If the Democrats deviate from the principles of Roosevelt and Truman," he said, "the party will become a new party, not the party we have known for the last twenty-five years and even before that."

Would Bar School Aid

Furthermore, Governor Harriman said Federal aid to school construction should not be granted to states "in open defiance" of the Supreme Court ruling. In 1952, he explained, the party unanimously adopted a "strong" civil rights plank.

"It is inconceivable that we would move backward this year," he said.

Governor Harriman is touring in a chartered United Air Lines DC-3. Today his election swing was to Missoula and Butte, Mont., and Spokane, Wash.

Everywhere he was greeted by supporters carrying gaily painted "Harriman for President" placards.

In some places, backers who had been notified a week ago to prepare for the arrival of their candidate for the Democratic nominations, expressed puzzlement, privately, because the Governor frequently coupled his clear and open bid for national convention delegate votes with the comment that he could not be "an active candidate because I am a very active Governor."

Repeats He Is Candidate

He took exception to one Montana newspaper's reference to him as an "unannounced candidate," however, and pointed out that New York's party leaders will put his name in nomination at Chicago as "a candidate, just as my name was put up in 1952."

At the national convention four years ago, Gov. Harriman withdrew as an active candidate in behalf of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Today, the Governor said he plans to visit a number of other states before the convention at Chicago in August. "I am not going on any tour of the whole country, however," he added.

Tomorrow he will be in Washington and Idaho. On Thursday he will wind up his initial campaign for Western state support with speechmaking and hand-

Is Harriman Getting Soft on Civil Rights?

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

DENVER, Colo., June 16—The question of whether Gov. Harriman has changed his position on civil rights was raised here Saturday at a meeting of western Democrats who are backing New York's governor for the Democratic presidential nomination.

At the opening of an organizing conference Saturday morning, Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma said Harriman had assured him he would face a moderate approach, "like Oklahoma's," to the question of integration in the public schools.

Harriman's stand on this politically explosive issue should be acceptable to the South and will cause no split in the party, Gov. Gary predicted.

* * *

LATER SATURDAY, when he arrived at Denver, Gov. Harriman said he would choose a different word than "moderate" to describe his attitude toward the civil rights question.

"But I'm using different terms, that's all," he told reporters. "Gov. Gary's statement stands, and mine does too. I'd say with zeal. But then I don't want to argue over the meaning of words." Only Friday Harriman described himself as a zealot in the fight against discrimination.

Democrats from 12 western states met here Saturday to form a regional Harriman for President Committee. Gov. Gary was chosen to serve as chairman of this group. The committee was expected to form the nucleus for a national Harriman organization dominated by westerners.

* * *

GOV. GRAY said:

"Gov. Harriman believes in the policy of the golden rule on civil rights. He believes that we can work these problems out on a local basis, just as we have done in Oklahoma. We are not exerting any pressure to bring about integration. You cannot upset forces that have been in effect more than a hundred years.

"I'll admit this is moderation. But Gov. Harriman believes, like I do, that if you leave people alone to work out this problem on a local level, they will do it."

GARY SAID THAT more than half the schools in Oklahoma were now integrated. Some are not, he said, because "the people of both races did not want them to be at this time."

Later, Harriman called in reporters and told them, "I have made my position clear (in statements prior to coming to Denver) and I haven't changed it one iota.

"I have said I have great respect for Gov. Gary and what he's done in Oklahoma," Harriman added. "He's carrying out the Supreme Court decision.

"He's given the kind of leadership that President Eisenhower should have given on a national basis."

Harriman said he did not believe his or Gov. Gray's position would endanger Democratic strength among northern Negroes.

"I think my activities on civil rights in New York state will make their attitude stronger than ever in my favor," he declared.

* * *

THE SOUTH HAS been making progress on civil rights, Harriman added.

"I want to help the liberal people in the South do what they in their own hearts want to do," he said. "But I do say that President Eisenhower has failed to provide the proper leadership on civil rights. And the attorney general of the United States also has the obligation to enforce the law through judicial process."

Associated Press Wirephoto

GOV. HARRIMAN ALL SMILES IN WEST
With Oklahoma's Gov. Gary at Airport

34a(2) 1956 DEMOCRATIC SEN. LYNDON B. JOHNSON

Johnson to Remain Just Favorite Son

New York

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

JOHNSON CITY, Tex., May 7—Senator Lyndon B. Johnson turned his back today on plans for an organized bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Tues. 5-8-56

"I shall go to Chicago with only one preconceived notion about the nominee—that it won't be me," he said.

The Senate majority leader said that his determination not to seek delegate support outside his home state of Texas, had not been changed by his landslide victory over Gov. Allan Shivers for control of the Texas Democratic party.

He is discouraging friends in the South and elsewhere who talk of lining up delegate blocs to support him on at least the first few ballots at the Democratic convention, which opens Aug. 13.

"I will not be a part of a holding operation or a stop anybody movement," the Senator said. "And so far as I am concerned, the delegation from Texas will try its level best to join in support of the best qualified candidate of the party as a whole."

A heart attack last year forced the Senator to restrict his official activities. He has been reluctant to undertake a heavy campaign such as a bid for the Presidency would entail.

Mr. Johnson's victory over Mr. Shivers, achieved at the precient level Saturday, will be rattified tomorroy at 254 county conventions. The margin for victory was so great that it is not subject to reversal or even to series challenge by last-ditch backers of Governor Shivers. The Governor conceded defeat yesterday.

The job of electing a 56-vote delegation to the national convention will be acted on at a state covention Mayy 22 in Dallas. The delegation is expected to be lead by Senator Johnson and to be pledged to his favorite-son candidacy.

Governor Shivers, bolted his party in 1952 to back General Eisenhower and threatened to do it again. Thus the Johnson victory has been interpreted widely as a sharp blow to talk of Democratic bolts in 1956, either to the Republicans or to a third party.

While the victory f or the Johnson forces ended the possibility of an official bolt this year, it did not insure that the Democrats would carry Texas and its electoral votes in November.

It is still possible that dissident Democrats and Republicans could team up to carry the state again for General Eisenhower. This is conceded privately by backers of Senator Johnson.

What the Johnson victory meant was that Democrats voting alone and in their precinct meetings wanted a loyal Democrat rather than a potential Republican to head the delegation to Chicago.

"Let the forces of moderation take control at Chicago," he said, "and we can write a platform on which both Senator Lister Hill of Alabama and Senator Herbert Lehman of New York can run together for reelection.

"I am sure we can do it. Only the Republicans claim we cannot."

Sees Victory for Moderates

As Senator Johnson saw it his victory in Texas was one for the forces of "moderation" and a repudiation of a "demagogue" in the person of Governor Shivers.

To his followers in Texas the Senator sent word today that "this is no time for recriminations."

"We will be too busy trying to get ahead to spend any time trying to get even," he declared.

"The question of where we go from here interests me far more than the question of who did what to whom and when. Anybody that has a sledge hammer can knock down a barn but it takes skilled architects and workmen to build a house. We will have to build the house of the Democratic party strong and firm if we are to give real meaning to the victory that Texans won for themselves."

But the Senator has no forgiveness for those who attempted to make racial hatred and bigotry a key issue in this campaign with Governor Shivers.

Twenty-three Texans sent him a telegram demanding that he give yes or no answers to these questions:

"Are you in favor of white and Negro children attending the same school classes and using the same school facilities in Texas?

"Are you in favor of Negro teachers teaching white children in Texas?"

The Senator is an opponent of forced integration. But he declined to answer the questions

"I would rather lose than stir up more hatred," he said.

Governor Shivers has been asserting that credit for the Johnson victory belongs to extremists, left-of-center forces, led by organized labor.

Estes Says He Expected All Along to Lose in D. C.

Post + Times Herald p.1
Washington D.C.
Thurs. 5-3-56

Hildreth Holding 3 to 2 Edge Over Donohue in Race For Committeeman

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

Sen. Estes Kefauver said yesterday he had "expected all along" to lose Tuesday's District primary. Adlai Stevenson supporters were cautiously reading national significance into their apparant victory.

With about 40 per cent of the Democratic vote counted, Stevenson candidates had built commanding leads in all major races. Most important, all 12 Stevenson delegates were running far ahead in the fight for six votes at the Presidential convention.

The 11,000 Democratic votes counted were partial tallies from 64 of the city's 69 voting precincts. Stevenson candidates were leading in almost every section of the city.

Political observers agreed that the established pattern made a Stevenson sweep virtually certain. The uncounted vote is largely that cast after 5 p. m. Neither side felt it would make significant change.

Kefauver told reporters in Florida he did not expect the final count to change the picture.

He said he entered the contest with "some misgivings" and stated as he had before that it was not a direct Kefauver-Stevenson contest since neither's name was on the ballot.

District Stevenson backers said it was clearly a Kefauver-Stevenson contest. They said the similar number of votes cast for each member of both slates showed District residents were voting straight presidential slates rather than for friends on the ballot.

National Committeeman Melvin D. Hildreth, Stevenson backer, held a 3 to 2 edge in his bid for re-election over F. Joseph Donohue, Kefauver's campaign manager.

Hildreth cautiously suggested the steady Stevenson lead looked to him like a "trend."

"It might have a radiating effect on the Florida and California elections," he added.

Hildreth said he had expected until Tuesday that both he and the Stevenson delegates would lose. He thought the Kefauver camp was better organized.

Donohue attributed the apparent loss to better organization in the Stevenson camp. "They got started earlier, had more money and had the local party organization behind them," he said.

The Stevenson slate had strong District labor backing and several labor leaders among its candidates. Kefauver had neither.

Kefauver backers expected to get the bulk of the Negro vote. They didn't. Hildreth was running ahead of Donohue in all but four of the 69 precincts. There was little difference between white and Negro communities except in the far Northwest section where Hildreth piled up his biggest leads.

Observers felt this proved there was nothing to the anti-home rule argument that Negroes would vote as a bloc.

Both sides felt Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's speech for Stevensen here last weekend helped him. They also agreed that the conduct of the election plus the 10-1 Democratic indorsement of home rule should boost chances for local self-government.

p. 33

Donohue ran better alone for national committeeman than as a delegate for Kefauver. He led the Kefauver slate, but was still 1500 votes away from a seat at the convention.

In his race against Hildreth, Donohue ran up his biggest lead in the area around the Bible Way Church whose pastor, the Rev. Smallwood E. Williams, ran on the Kefauver delegate slate.

Top vote-getter in the delegate race when counting stopped was Margaret Just Butcher, District Board of Education member. She was followed by Mrs. Todd Duncan, president of the Washington chapter of Americans for Democratic Action.

Observers noted that candidates listed first aphabetically on the ballot were winning in all major races, indicating some possible advantage to the rail position.

On the Republican side, the local party organization rolled up an apparently unbeatable 2 to 1 lead against three insurgents fighting for top local party posts.

With more than 60 per cent of the vote counted, George P. Lamb conceded he had lost his fight to oust Clyde D. Garrett for national committeeman and win a convention delegate's seat. Lamb's allies, Thurman L. Dodson and Henry Lincoln Johnson, lost their bids for delegate.

Lamb said he was surprised by the "decisiveness" of his defeat. He said organization leaders told him they had better organization. Lamb, who had called for "full, orderly" racial integration, held slim leads in a few Negro areas. But the organization claimed a majority of the Negro vote and rolled up majorities of 5 to 1 in some far Northwest precincts.

The GOP popularity contest was won by former Commissioner Samuel Spencer running for convention delegate. His name near the bottom of the alphabetical list led the ticket. Both Spencer and Lewis T. Breuninger, who ran second, were indorsed by Lamb as well as the Republican State Committee.

Fla. voters told Kefauver is a "nigger-lover"

Tribune p.1
Fri 5-25-56

Although his local headquarters did not comment on it, Senator Estes Kefauver is being race-baited as a "nigger lover" in a telephone campaign in Florida because of his acceptance of an invitation to present his Democratic Presidential candidacy to a Naacp-sponsored public rally here Tuesday, the Tribune heard from Florida yesterday. Floridians, who vote in the state's Democratic primary Tuesday, are being asked if they want "that nigger lover for President," the Tribune learned.

Los Angeles Calif.
Herald

Leonard Shane, of the Kefauver committee, said the smear would not dissuade the lanky Tennessean, and that barring failure of his plane to arrive on time, Kefauver will arrive at the Olympic auditorium meeting sometime around 9 o'clock.

Kefauver is due to land at International Airport, over American Airlines, Flight 907, at 4:50 Tuesday afternoon.

34a(2) 1956 DEMOCRATIC SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER

BOTH SCHEDULE SPEAKING TOURS

Advertiser Jan. 4-1-56 Montgomery, Ala. P.15

Florida Offers Nation Only Dixie Clash Between Kefauver, Stevenson In Primary

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 31 (AP) — Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson hot-foot it back to Florida next week to woo votes for their May 29 head-on clash. It may provide some clue to the thinking of the segregation - conscious South.

It will be the only popular test of the rival Democratic Presidential aspirants in Dixie, and will gain added significance from the fact that it precedes by only a week their head-on clash in the important California primary June 5.

Florida was one of the four Southern states that voted for Eisenhower in 1952, and Republican registration has shown steady gains since.

Stevenson will play only a one-night stand, flying into Jacksonville for a speaking appearance before the Jacksonville Bar Assn. Friday night, but he'll be back for another barnstorming tour the following week.

Kefauver will be here for a longer visit. He arrives in Jacksonville Sunday night and will work down to Miami Wednesday, hitting populous east coast and inland cities en route.

Immediately at stake in Florida's May 29 presidential preference primary election, are Florida's 28 votes in the Democratic National Convention.

Stevenson has the more impressive list of delegate candidates and has a more active organization, headed by Rep. Bob Sikes dean of Florida's congressional dlegation.

MINNESOTA VICTORY

But the Kefauver organization took heart at the Minnesota victory and has buckled down to some intensive efforts to swing Florida into the Kefauver column.

Neither Gov. LeRoy Collins nor the U.S. Senators, George Smathers and Spessard Holland, has expressed a preference in the presidential race publicly. Some of Collins' staunchest supporters are on the Stevenson delegate slate.

Both Kefauver and Stevenson are certain to be questioned closely about their views on the segregation issue. Florida's approach to the segregation problem is a major issue in the current governorship race, which thus far has overshadowed the presidential contest within the state.

Stevenson escaped heavy questioning on his segregation views when he stumped Florida last November, because segregation at that time was not a burning issue in this state.

RACIAL TROUBLE

Kefauver came into Florida in mid-February, after the Autherine Lucy incident at the University of Alabama and after the racial issue was injected into Florida's governorship race, and he was showered with questions.

Florida voters, and those of other Southern states, will be looking for some clues as to which of the two candidates is the more moderate in tone on the segregation issue.

Both Kefauver and Stevenson have expressed themselves emphatically as saying the U.S. Supreme Court edict banning segregated schools should be carried out.

Sen. Ellender (D-La) said last week the civil rights views of both Stevenson and Kefauver are unacceptable to the South, and forecast that if either is nominated it would cause so much dissatisfaction in the South, a powerful third party move could develop.

COLLINS OPPOSED

However, Gov. Collins said he was strongly opposed to a third party movement and felt disputes should be fought out within the party.

Kefauver, after arriving in Jacksonville Sunday night, will drive on Monday to St. Augustine for an address at a businessman's luncheon. He will speak at DeLand Monday evening and make a television address at Orlando that night.

Tuesday, Kefauver will be a luncheon speaker at Fort Pierce and will make a public address at West Palm Beach that night. He will fly to Miami Wednesday and board a plane to return to Washington.

Stevenson flies into the Miami area April 12 for a stumping and handshaking tour even more intensive than the one he followed last November. He moves up to Tampa April 13 for more intensive campaigning, then shifts to Panama City and Pensacola in West Florida on April 14.

High Court's School Decision Law—Estes

P.19 Afro-American Sat. 4-14-56 Baltimore, Md.

ORLANDO, Fla. (NNPA) — Senator Estes Kefauver boldly told Florida voters Monday night that the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools is the law of the land.

In making this statement in an address over a television station here, Senator Kefauver was repeating what he has been telling voters in Minnesota, California, and other states.

* * *

REFERRING apparently to Adlai Stevenson, his opponent for the Democratic Presidential nomination, the Tennessee Senator said others, "alibing defeats," have accused him of saying one thing in one place and another thing in another place on the segregation issue.

By projecting the segregation issue into the Florida primary as he kicked off a four - day stumping campaign for the state's 28 votes in the Democratic national convention, Senator Kefauver may afford a test of the state's sentiment on complying with the Supreme Court decision.

Florida is the only state in the South which has a Presidential preference primary. Taking note of this, Kefauver said the state "will be looked upon by many as a testing ground for sentiment in the entire Southland.

* * *

"AS A SOUTHERNER, I am glad to have my views and policies so tested in the crucible of a campaign right here," Kefauver declared, adding:

"As a Southerner it has often angered me to hear others set us apart from the remainder of the United States. I have been a member of Congress — either in the House or Senate — for the past seventeen and one-half years. During that time I have been elected from the South.

* * *

"AS A HOUSE member my Congressional district bordered on the states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky and Arkanas.

"Yet because I have from the beginning of my career taken what some refer to as the national viewpoint, I frequently hear that I am not acceptable to the South.

"This is hogwash, as you and I know so well. We will prove it again in this campaign as we have proved it in so many campaigns in my native state of Tennessee.

"You see the trouble is that there are men of small minds in this nation who attempt to define 'national viewpoint' and 'southern viewpoint' in a way that makes the nation a liberal, dynamic, vibrant growing thing and the South a static society of yesterday.

"I dislike the comparison, and it simply is not true. The South fondly remembers its yesterdays but what you and I as twentieth century Southerners are interested in and working toward are our tomorrows. And in planning those tomorrows we are just as liberal, just as dynamic, just as vibrantly alive as anyone, anywhere in this nation.

* * *

"AS A MATTER of fact, I long for the day when people will no longer try to set up region against region — when the habit of generalization will no longer cause pundits across the nation to write in such a cocksure manner of the 'Southern viewpoint,' and the 'New England viewpoint,' and the 'Midwest viewpoint.'

"It would be foolish to hold that there are not some shadings of difference within this nation, but the fact is that with the mobility of our people and the interdependence of our geographical regions these shadings are not nearly so marked as those who would destroy our unity as a nation would have us believe.

"We are told this year that the South will separate itself from the Democratic party and from the nation because of the Supreme Court decision.

* * *

"IF I MAY be forgiven for doing so, I want to read to you from the address of a man who was running for Democratic nomination to the Senate in a neighboring state of the South.

"This man's opponent attacked the Supreme Court's decision stating a gradual policy of integration and said that if elected he would somehow overcome the decision.

" 'I wanted to conduct this campaign entirely on the issues of the Senate race,' began the address. 'But I am going to depart — just briefly — while I am here with you today to discuss a subject which is not an issue in the Senate race at all, but which my opponent, with the basest type of demagoguery, is trying to make an issue.

* * *

" 'IT IS THE Supreme Court decision doing away with segregation in the public schools.

" 'Of course, I know that my opponent says the Supreme Court decision is unconstitutional. You and I know that the founders of this Government — Thomas Jefferson and James Madison and Alexander Hamilton and John Hancock and the others who met in Philadelphia to write the Constitution — set up a Government of three equal branches and they designated the Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution.

" 'Therefore, some may disagree with some of the court's interpretations.

" 'But we know that the court is the final word.

" 'AND WE KNOW that if it weren't — if there weren't some final authority somewhere — this Government could not have operated.

" 'We would have had anarchy. We would not today be a nation.'

"This address was delivered on July 23, 1954.

* * *

"MY FRIENDS, I was the speaker on that occasion.

"The state was Tennessee. I carried ninety-two out of ninety-five counties in Tennessee at the conclusion of that campaign.

"Others, alibing defeats, try to indicate that I say one thing one place and another thing another place on this subject. What I said then I say now, and what I say now I say wherever

I am — in Florida or California, in Minnesota or Alabama, I simply cannot and would not attempt to mislead.

"And my friends, speaking as a southerner speaking to southerners, I say that there is no other answer to this problem. We simply must remain a united nation.

"The Supreme Court itself recognized that this is not an easy problem with which to deal. Under the decision, local Federal district judges act as the references.

"It is a decision which will be worked out in thousands of school districts throughout the United States by men and women of goodwill of both races.

"As the President, sworn to uphold the Constitution, I certainly would do all in my power to assist these men and women in their solution of this very difficult problem.

"I trust that having said this we can now turn to other issues which are more meaningful, actually, to the future of the South."

Negroes Hail Kefauver at L.A. Church

Constitution Mon. 3-26-56 Atlanta, Ga.

By GLADWIN HILL

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES, March 25—Sen. Estes Kefauver's intensive bush-beating in quest of support for the Democratic presidential nomination took him today from a Baptist church in the heart of Los Angeles' Negro district to a gay garden party in suburban Beverly Hills. P. 2

In between a district Kefauver club breakfast and a mid-day television broadcast, the lanky Tennesseean's campaign aides sandwiched a quick 30-minute stop at the Zion Hill Union Baptist Church on McKinley Avenue, one of the city's largest Negro congregations.

"JESUS, THE GANGBUSTER"

Before a well-dressed assemblage of more than 1,000 parishioners, Kefauver took a seat on the rostrum with the Rev. T. M. Chambers. The half-hour of his visit was devoted to a sermon by Rev. Chambers on "Jesus, the Gangbuster," and a five-minute talk by the senator.

Kefauver recalled in a light vein his grandfather had been a Baptist preacher and a very long-winded one. He praised church-going as a great influence for national and world stability, and concluded with a firm endorsement of the Supreme Court's Southern school integration ruling. The congregation applauded this with a chorus of "amens" and "hallelujahs."

INTEGRATION STAND

Kefauver has picked up—and has been duly cultivating—a following in Los Angeles' Negro community of some 300,000 by taking what many consider a firmer stand on integration than his rival, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois. One of his listeners this morning was Thomas G. Neusom, a lawyer and local president of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

The senator left the church hurriedly, with apologies, to make a noon television appearance in Hollywood eight miles away and then swung back to the Negro district for a small luncheon with Negro leaders.

Segregation And Tennessee Politics—

National Goals Reflected In Segregation Positions

Commercial Appeal Sat. 4-7-56 P. 1 Memphis, Tenn.

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

NASHVILLE, April 6.—Tennessee's Democratic Big Three are all in the national political picture.

Senator Estes Kefauver is running very strongly for the Democratic presidential nomination and his mauling of Adlai E. Stevenson in the Minnesota primary makes him the current favorite, in the opinion of some observers.

Senator Albert Gore, though he stoutly disavows he is seeking national office, has many friends among the national Democratic leaders and must be considered at least a "dark horse" for the vice presidential spot.

Gov. Frank G. Clement has been widely mentioned as vice presidential timber. In addition, he has his eyes on the keynote assignment at the Democratic national convention in Chicago starting Aug. 13.

What effect does all of this have upon the views of the Big Three in respect to efforts to maintain segregation in Tennessee?

Different Reasons

Many observers think it has a profound effect. They argue that with civil rights an explosive issue between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democratic Party, no Southerner can be considered for office if he differs sharply with the Northern view on segregation.

Senators Kefauver and Gore and Governor Clement cite different reasons for the positions they have taken. Senator Kefauver talks of Tennessee being a border state. Senator Gore says he refused to sign the Dixie Manifesto because it would do no good. Governor Clement insists

The effect of the segregation issue on Tennessee politics, particularly as it concerns the state's three top officials, who are considered to have national political ambition, was studied by Morris Cunningham in a recent tour of the state. This is the second of five articles by the head of The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau, who formerly headed this newspaper's bureau at Nashville.

his job is to maintain peace and tranquility in the state.

All of these contentions have the ring of sincerity. Yet there are indications that they are meeting with increasing skepticism from home staters.

Unmeasurable Body

A large but unmeasurable body of Tennesseans undoubtedly would like to see definite steps taken to shore up the state's defenses against precipitate integration.

Even casual conversations indicate many Tennesseans have not yet advanced to the view that the Supreme Court's integration decision is the implacable and irrevocable law of the land, as, for instance, Senator Kefauver argues.

These and even more moderate Tennesseans would like to see steps taken toward adoption of the doctrine of interposition, toward the enactment of pupil assignment laws and for the establishment of a firm state policy.

Yet, as of now, this group of Tennesseans is receiving little or no encouragement from the state's Big Three.

Appeal P. 7

Tennesseans look to the West and see definite signs that Arkansas officials are moving now rather rapidly toward defensive and expressive measures.

They look to the East and they observe Virginia officials, under the leadership of Senator Harry F. Byrd, have approved interposition, held a successful statewide referendum, amended the state Constitution, and enacted a new set of laws. One of these provides for abolishing public schools as a last resort to integration.

They look to the South and see the actions in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Significance Attached

In North Carolina, Florida and even Texas they observe various movements afoot and notice the statements of the elected officials of these states.

Significance is attached in the minds of these concerned Tennesseans to the apparent readiness with which the Dixie Manifesto was signed by men like Arkansas' John L. McClellan and J. W. Fulbright, Virginia's Harry F. Byrd and Willis Robertson, and Alabama's Lister Hill and John Sparkman.

Why, they ask, could not Tennessee's two senators sign the Manifesto? What is so different about Tennessee in respect to Arkansas and, say, Virginia?

Why does Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas move toward endorsing interposition and related measures while Governor Clement of Tennessee remains silent?

Why does Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia move speedily toward shoring up Virginia's defenses while the Governor of Tennessee remains inactive?

Has Virginia's actions fomented violence? The answer is no. There has been no racial violence in Virginia.

Inescapable Difference

Whatever the real reasons for these many contrasts between Tennessee and her sister Southern states, an increasing number of Tennesseans are focusing their minds on one inescapable difference.

It is this: Governor Stanley of Virginia is not seeking national honors or office. And neither Virginia's senior senator, Harry F. Byrd, nor junior senator, Willis Robertson, has an eye on the presidency or vice presidency. Neither has Governor Faubus of Arkansas, or Arkansas' two senators. They, like their counterparts in other states in the South, are concentrating only on filling their present jobs to the satisfaction of their constituents.

TOMORROW: Coming events may upset status quo in Tennessee.

Kefauver Says He's Smeared On Integration

Star P. 11-A Thurs. 5-3-56 Washington, D.C.

PANAMA CITY, Fla., May 3 (AP).—Senator Kefauver says what he calls a "smear campaign" may be shaping up against him in Florida.

The Tennessean told audiences yesterday and last night at several towns in northwest Florida that he had heard a rumor to the effect that he had said recently he would favor the us of Federal troops to enforce integration in public schools.

Both Senator Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson are seeking Florida's support in their campaigns for the Democratic presidential nomination. A slate of delegates with 28 votes at the Democratic national convention will be chosen in the State's presidential preference primary May 29.

Seeks "Truthful Level"

Senator Kefauver said he wanted to keep the Florida primary contest on "a truthful level," and added:

"I assume that my opponent—despite his intemperate remarks after his initial defeats in the primaries, this year—would also rather keep the campaign on a truthful level.

"However, since he would be the direct beneficiary of any smear campaign on me, he must shoulder his part of the responsibility."

Senator Kefauver said he would oppose the use of Federal troops in the matter of integration.

Pamphlet Reported

Senator Kefauver said the rumor probably originated with an incorrect account of a news conference in Florida in February. He said one erroneous dispatch was written but it was quickly corrected and that the reporter had acted in good faith.

But now, he added, he has heard that the story is being printed as a pamphlet which is to be widely distributed in Florida.

Senator Kefauver interrupted his Florida tour to attend the funeral of Senator Alben Barkley today at Paducah, Ky., but planned to return by plane to Florida tonight to resume his campaigning.

Meany Assails Race Platform Of Stevenson

By NORMAN WALKER

MIAMI BEACH, Fla., Feb. 14 (AP) — AFL - CIO President George Meany said today that Adlai Stevenson's plan for going slow in enforcing desegregation of public schools is "nonsense."

Meany said he was "in complete disagreement" with Stevenson's recently expressed views and felt "that Mr. Stevenson is running away" from the school desegregation question.

However, Meany said, he has not crossed Stevenson's name off his own list of possible presidential candidates acceptable to labor. Organized labor supported Stevenson in 1952 against President Eisenhower.

Meany added that the time to pick and choose between candidates is later on in the year after the nominations.

The AFL-CIO chief was critical, too, of President Eisenhower because he said Eisenhower has not yet clearly stated he would withhold federal school aid funds from segregated school systems.

A STEVENSON AIDE RAISES RACE ISSUE

Calls Kefauver 'a Sycophant of Negro Vote'—Illinoisan Disclaims the Attack

By RUSSELL BAKER

Special to The New York Times.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala., May 22—The race issue was brought into the open today in Florida's presidential primary campaign between Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver.

Speaking at Tallahassee near the Georgia border, one of Mr. Stevenson's most prominent supporters read an attack on Senator Kefauver. He described the Tennessee Democrat as an "integrationist" and "a sycophant of the Negro vote."

The speaker was Millard Caldwell, former Governor of Florida and an active campaigner for Mr. Stevenson. Mr. Caldwell's attack was delivered in a speech introducing Mr. Stevenson to about 1,000 people standing on the State House lawn.

Mr. Stevenson was on the platform at the time but made no reference to the integration issue in his own speech. Late this afternoon, however, he called a press conference to declare that because of his position on the speaking platform he had not heard Mr. Caldwell's remarks.

"I'm not responsible for what Governor Caldwell said about Senator Kefauver," he said. "It's probable that I do not agree with all of my delegates on all questions, including desegregation."

Two Editorials Read

He disclaimed "any responsibility for what Governor Caldwell said."

The Caldwell assault on Senator Kefauver consisted of reading two Southern newspaper editorials to the crowd.

One editorial attributed to The News Leader of Richmond, Va., said that Southerners knew Mr. Kefauver "as an integrationist * * * as a far left liberal * * * as a sycophant of the Negro vote."

Another attributed to The News-Press of Fort Myers, Fla., described Mr. Stevenson as "the most moderate man the South can elect."

The setting for Mr. Caldwell's attack today was an area where Deep South racial feeling runs strongest. It is a section with close ties to neighboring Georgia. In these wool-hat precincts Mr. Kefauver was heavily trounced in the 1952 primary by Senator Richard B. Russell of Georgia.

Stevenson Tours Area

Mr. Stevenson made a flying sweep through the area today with stops at Tallahassee, Lake City and Jacksonville. The primary, with twenty-eight convention ballots at stake, will be held next Tuesday.

At the State House in Tallahassee Mr. Stevenson received a warm welcome by Gov. Le Roy Collins, who won a second term just two weeks ago.

Governor Collins' official car was put at Mr. Stevenson's disposal for his stay in the capital and the Governor's father, Marvin Collins, was among the Stevenson greeting party at the airport.

At the State House Governor Collins introduced Mr. Stevenson to members of the State Cabinet. After shaking hands with State House workers, the Democratic candidate was introduced on the State House steps by Mr. Caldwell to a lunch-time crowd of about 1,000.

STEVENSON GETS AID OF INTEGRATION FOES

Louisianan, Georgian Help With Old South Appeal In Florida Primary

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

Staff Writer

MIAMI, Fla., May 27.—A pro-segregation congressman from Georgia and another from Louisiana were in Florida Sunday to bolster Adlai E. Stevenson's campaign against Senator Estes Kefauver in Tuesday's election of Florida's 28 Democratic national convention delegates.

Representatives Prince Preston (D., Ga.) and Hale Boggs (D., La.) worked the Old South areas of North Florida for the former Illinois governor Saturday and were in Miami Sunday for last-minute strategy conferences.

More Expensive, Bitter

Meanwhile, both sides began to loose barrages of radio, television and newspaper advertisements in a campaign that steadily has grown more expensive as well as more bitter.

A Kefauver advertisement in Miami papers listed the Tennessean's schedule for Monday which opens with an appearance at the Miami Farmer's Market at 5:45 a. m. and closes with an hour-long speech over a statewide radio and television network from 10:30 to 11:30 p. m.

California Is Next

In the gruelling day of campaigning the Tennessean will attempt to offset whatever gains his opponent has made in the Miami area during the past three days while Senator Kefauver was pushing his bid in the Central and North Florida areas.

Mr. Stevenson will leave early Monday for California and that state's important June 5 contest for 68 delegates, in which he also will face Senator Kefauver. But he will leave behind him a sizeable stock of recorded and filmed radio and television speeches and spot announcements to be run on Florida stations Monday and Tuesday.

Both candidates took it easy Sunday, attending church and lunching with friends, except for a Kefauver news conference Sunday afternoon.

Meanwhile, there were increasing signs that Senator Kefauver has lost much of the support in the populous Miami (Dade County) area, especially among racial and nationalist minorities that he attracted four years ago against Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell.

Miami political leaders who supported Senator Kefauver against Senator Russell but who have now switched to Mr. Stevenson include former Miami Mayor Abe Aronovitz.

Making a strong bid for the Zionist vote, Mr. Stevenson outlined a four-point program Saturday night for dealing with the troubled Arab-Israeli situation. He said the United States must work to safeguard frontiers of the Middle East nations, must make it clear it will not tolerate armed aggression in that area, must restore the Arab-Israeli arms balance, and must then call for an embargo on further arms shipments.

The statement was the most detailed Mr. Stevenson has made in Florida on the Middle East situation, and apparently was calculated to off-set Senator Kefauver's several statements on the same subject.

Conflict Over Package

Mr. Stevenson also replied to Senator Kefauver's declaration that the Democrats can't win in 1956 with a "1952 package." Mr. Stevenson said "It is up to the Democratic voters and not to Senator Kefauver to decide who is the strongest candidate in 1956."

"If the Democratic Party is to win 1956," Senator Kefauver had said, "we have no choice but to breathe new life, vitality and purpose into it. What was not good enough to win in 1952 will not be good enough to win in 1956."

He pointed out that Mr. Stevenson carried only nine of the 48 states against President Eisenhower in 1952 and lost Florida by about 100,000 votes.

While both sides are spending substantial amounts of money in Florida, particularly in these closing days of the campaign, the Stevenson camp appears to be more affluent.

Trickle, Then Flood

However, campaign expenditures in Florida may be a mere trickle to the flood that may be unloosed in California starting Monday and continuing through the June 5 primary.

Even as they have campaigned in Florida, both candidates have exhibited a preoccupation with California and its winner-take-all contest for 68 national convention delegates.

Each had indicated a belief that he can lose in Florida but still stay in the running for the presidential nomination if he wins in California.

This feeling has been evidenced repeatedly in Florida by their relatively strong pro-integration and Middle East statements and their exchanges over political "bossism" and old age pensions, all of which are big issues in California.

Defender Sat. 5-26-56 Chicago Ill.

ADLAI E. STEVENSON, Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination greets three young admirers during a recent campaign appearance in Los Angeles, Calif. Not only are the young ladies unidentified — they're not quite old enough to vote for Stevenson yet.

Stevenson Hails Advent Of Integration

Post + Times Herald Sun. 2-26-56 P.1 Washington, D.C.

Says GOP Is Party With No Stand Until It Hears 'One Syllable'

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP)—Adlai Stevenson said tonight that the Republican Party doesn't know what it stands for, and can't know until it hears "one syllable."

GOP policy awaits President Eisenhower's decision on whether to run again, he asserted.

Democrats, on the other hand, Stevenson declared, stand where they always have stood, believing as did Jefferson in "equal rights for all, special privilege for none."

In a speech prepared for the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner of Connecticut Democrats, whose leaders have indorsed him as a candidate for the presidential nomination, Stevenson hailed the advent of desegregation. It will, he said, bring the dawn of "the day of full democracy in our public schools," and could well become "one of the greatest accomplishments of our generation."

"I pray to God," he said, "that this day may not be marred nor this achievement poisoned by the bitterness of any who would assert views, no matter how deeply felt, against the laws of the land and humanity."

After terming the Republican Party one of no fixed policy, the 1952 presidential candidate said:

"We are, to be sure, promised that any minute now the Republicans will get the signal—in one syllable—that will tell them whether this year's Republican model is to be opportunist or reactionary, liberal or conservative, isolationist or internationalist. The Republican Party no longer represents ideals and principles of public policy, but individuals.

"A lot of men have had to make up their mind if they were going to run for President, but this is the first time that one of the great parties had to wait until it has a candidate to find out where it stands.

"It may be true that a leopard can't change its spots, but any such statement about the old GOP elephant would be all wrong."

Stevenson also attacked the Eisenhower Administration as one that "talks so much and does so little" about various issues. In this connection, he singled out flood control and immigration.

Speaking in a state hit by two devastating floods within the last seven months, Stevenson said there have been a lot of words but "mighty few" deeds in connection with the Federal flood rehabilitation program.

He charged that after advocating immigration law changes in his campaign, the Eisenhower record "is complete failure to deal with either the refugee crisis or the more permanent issues of immigration policy."

Stevenson Shows His True Colors

Advertiser Wed. 5-2-56 P.4-A Montgomery Ala.

The Charleston, S.C., News And Courier

ADLAI STEVENSON has chided President Eisenhower for allegedly failing to provide "moral leadership" in the fight for integration.

The most obvious aspect of his speech is his eagerness—despite his assertions of "moderation"—to follow the NAACP line. This aspect will dismay "Party Of Our Forefathers" Southern Democrats who have been hoping against hope that Adlai wants to be a friend. The man from Illinois has clearly indicated he isn't especially interested in voters who have Southern accents.

That Stevenson is from Illinois and served as governor of that state points up another very important but less obvious aspect of his speech.

This is what he said: "As president, if that were my privilege, I would work ceaselessly and with a sense of crucial urgency to meet this challenge (over racial segregation) in our life and this threat to our national reputation.

"I would act in the knowledge that law and order is the executive's responsibility."

Were we in a position to put direct questions to Stevenson we could say this: What did you do when you were chief executive of "The Land of Lincoln?"

We have been reading about Chicago in recent weeks. *The Chicago Daily News, The New York Times* and *U.S. News and World Report* are among the publications which have told the story of Negro life in the great metropolis.

On Wednesday *The Times* said that "Chicago has a teemingly overcrowded South Side Black Belt, together with small Negro islands in the surrounding residential areas." It quoted one Chicago restaurateur as saying "We do not, of course, refuse service (to Negroes). We seat them, provide swift service, a speedy presentation of the bill and a polite farewell." All the publications described the complex system of segregation existing in Chicago.

Where was Stevenson's urgent sense of "moral leadership" during his years as governor? Chicago is the biggest city in Illinois.

U.S. News and World Report described the crime wave in Chicago resulting from mass Negro migration. Why, we wonder, didn't Stevenson act? Isn't maintenance of law and order also the responsibility of the governor of Illinois?

We hold no brief for Eisenhower on this matter. His attorney general has proposed a force bill to subjugate the South. We are not calling for a moral crusade in Chicago. The Chicago situation is not South Carolina's responsibility. Our point is that Stevenson is a hypocrite, as are all the leading candidates for the Democratic nomination. All are enemies of the South and, we believe, of the truth. Such men do not deserve the support of Southerners for the highest office in the land.

Adlai Sees Peril in Race Issue

Post + Times Herald
Sat. 3-3-56

By James Trainor

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2 (UP) Adlai E. Stevenson said today the Nation should put its own house in order on the racial issue "before we cast a stone at Alabama." P. 2

Stevenson, seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, opened a five-day campaign tour in Minnesota with a speech to a University of Minnesota convocation. Washington D.C.

He said "it is clearly a matter of grave national concern when a girl in Alabama is denied her constitutional rights by mob violence or by subterfuge, or when murder goes unpunished in Mississippi."

Points to Illinois

But Stevenson said American citizens have been denied "peaceful occupancy of their homes in my own state of Illinois" and to some extent racial discrimination "is still a fact of life for the great majority of Negroes" outside the South.

He said America must recognize that the "full accommodation of our Negro citizens in this society of ours is in truth an American dilemma, which demands the best that is in us."

Stevenson came to Minnesota from an eastern trip where he met the issue of President Eisenhower's health head-on, declaring that it apparently was Mr. Eisenhower's intention to be a permanent "part-time" President.

The 1952 Democratic nominee was scheduled for an extensive stumping tour of Minnesota in his bid for votes in the March 20 primary. It will be his first direct clash with Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Stevenson told the students the Nation can take "great pride" in gains made by minority groups thus far, which he said were made without violence and largely by "judicial interpretation of the Constitution."

"Yet this very progress now poses a new threat to the constitutional process—and the world watches with closer attention," he said.

Evidence of Gains

Stevenson said that despite some failures "there is evidence that the process we have undertaken is certain to prevail—that we are managing to change the hearts and minds of men as well as the laws under which they have long lived."

"And I hope the world will note this, too, for this is the genius of our system, the means by which we see to it that social gains endure and enlarge," he said.

Stevenson also criticized Administration foreign policy and Secretary of State John Foster Dulles. He said Dulles apparently "deems it possible and proper to act as a lawyer for the Republican Party and Secretary of State for the United States at the same time."

On another phase of civil rights, Stevenson warned against a "dangerous erosion of liberties" in the Nation.

"For the first time we have seen the faceless informer draped in the mantle of our Federal Government," he said. "It has become commonplace for American citizens to be certified as disloyal without opportunity to face their accusers or to know the source and nature of charges against them."

A New Respect For Adlai

Advertiser P. 2-6

The Advertiser bears Adlai Stevenson a new respect for his honesty and stoutness in remarking on the American race issue. Sun. 3-4-56

In Minneapolis Friday, Stevenson told the world: Montgomery, Ala.

[The race problem is] an American, not a Southern, dilemma . . . Before we cast a stone at Alabama, it might be well for those of us who live in some of the great northern states to ask ourselves in candor how the Negro is faring in our own communities. . . .

Racial discrimination in some degree is still a fact of life for the great majority of our Negro citizens who live outside the South.

This is a hazardous thing for a candidate for President to say amid the impassioned national turmoil over the Negro. Already Senator Kefauver and Gov. Harriman, a punk opportunist, have sought to exploit Stevenson's realism and moderation to their own advantage.

Neither President Eisenhower nor Stevenson believes in segregation (never again will a segregationist sit in the White House). But neither do they believe in the effectiveness or righteousness of bayonet compulsion.

The names of the State of Alabama and of the City of Montgomery have suffered grievously in recent weeks. But we may derive some rueful satisfaction from the fact that white resistance, raw though it has been, has informed men like President Eisenhower and Stevenson that the South will ship itself express to hell in a handbasket before it will mix the races.

The federal government could not, in the days before the Civil War, force northern states to obey the Supreme Court and the Fugitive Slave Act because its citizens did not believe in slavery. Again, the federal government could not even come close to enforcing the prohibition law. Nor can the federal government now, at a stroke, compel race mixing in the South. It should not try. That is what Stevenson has said.

Candidate Stevenson Comes South

World P. 5

Appearing in a role somewhat as an "apostle of peace," Adlai Ewing Stevenson has been making some appearances in that region where the segregation episode has cut its deepest impact.

Tues. 4-10-56 B'ham, Ala.

He has been a guest at the Guggenheim resort, plantation down among the mossy oaks around Kingsland, Georgia, where the salt water marshes are so much in need in these times of political unrest and tension, for some one to bid the waves, "peace be still." And that is exactly what candidate Stevenson is trying to do. He would sound the tocsin of peace to the New South in his admonition that it not split; that the Democratic party is the South's party and it is a puzzle to him how any one could expect more from the Republican Party than from the party of the South.

Apparently Ex-Gov. Stevenson has decided upon a course to stick hard and fast to in winning the South by some sort of compromise sentiment even if it costs him the nomination.

Much of the southern white press as we have seen, is exhorting its following to accept Stevenson as the best bet. Those who would have none of Senator Kefauver are obviously making it known.

Be that as it may, if the Minnesota upset in favor of the Tenn. Senator gains enough momentum in a few more states to amount to a trend, Stevenson will have some rough sledding on the front of discouraging splinter parties and at the same time working both sides of the street between which a great gulf runs.

Candidate Stevenson may however be working upon the assumption that keeping the South in the Democratic party is worth at this time more than the election.

Stevenson Raps Racial-Issue Use

Courier-Journal Mon. 2-13-56 P. 1

Says Exploiting That Problem In Presidential Race Is Disservice

Louisville, Ky.

By The Associated Press

Portland, Ore., Feb. 12.—Adlai E. Stevenson called today for removal of the segregation issue from the "emotional coloration of a presidential contest."

"I can think of no greater disservice to our country," he said, "than to exploit for political ends the tensions that have followed in the wake of the Supreme Court decision."

Stevenson, campaigning to head the Democratic ticket again, urged "all reasonable speed," as the court did, in carrying out its order against segregation in the public schools.

But, on the race-prejudice problem in general, he cautioned:

"Certainly we will not improve the present condition or future prospects of any Negro citizen by coercive federal action that will arm the extremists and disarm the men of good will in the South who, with courage and patience, have already accomplished so much."

3d Statement of Tour

It was the third—and fullest—statement by the former Illinois Governor on the touchy racial issue during his current Western tour in quest of the Democratic presidential nomination.

His declarations followed complaints of some California Negro leaders a week ago that they had been unable to get even "a mild public statement" from Stevenson on civil rights. Two Negro

More than 500 Negroes have enrolled in State schools in the South, a story on Page 2 says.

spokesmen said Senator Kefauver of Tennessee was winning Negro voters away from the 1952 Democratic candidate in California.

Emphasizes Support

Stevenson responded in Los Angeles by emphasizing his support of desegregation in Southern schools. In Portland yesterday, he deplored mob violence at the University of Alabama against the first Negro student ever admitted.

Stevenson, who spoke at a Democratic fund-raising dinner here last night, issued his latest statement before leaving for two days of rest and speech writing at 6,000-foot high Timberline Lodge on Mount Hood, east of Portland. He plans to fly to Seattle Tuesday.

"Recent newspaper reports about my views on civil rights," he said, "cause me to say, first of all, that I am surprised that anything I could say on that subject would still be news.

'Attitude Not Changed'

"My attitude has not changed since I first had a part in integrating Negroes in the naval service 15 years ago, and my views have been reflected in my subsequent public record.

"I believe deeply that it is the first obligation of every citizen of this republic to work for the full realization of the goals stated in our original charter—freedom and equality for all Americans."

'Faced With Ultimate Test'

Stevenson saw heartening results in the short time since the Supreme Court's decision.

He said integration has been completed or well begun in more than half the 17 states which required or permitted separate schools for white and Negro students.

"In the five or six states where public opinion does not yet sustain the court's decision," he said, "we are faced with one of the ultimate tests of democracy, and of our federal system."

Stevenson said it won't help reduce race prejudice "by denying to areas afflicted with it the means of improving the educational standards of all their people."

He previously had objected to a school-aid-bill amendment, offered by Negro Representative Powell (D. N. Y.), which would make desegregation a condition for federal school aid.

HEAVY NEGRO VOTE AIDED STEVENSON

He Also Took Bulk of Farm Areas From Kefauver in California Primary

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6—Adlai E. Stevenson has achieved a California Presidential primary victory with a more impressive performance than his campaign advisers had dared hope for.

Mounting returns from yesterday's election showed today that the former Governor of Illinois confounded the forces of Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee on several hotly disputed points.

Instead of "neutralizing" the Negro vote the Tennessean lost it by a wide margin—as much as 5 to 1 in many of the largely Negro precincts of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland.

Instead of carrying California's great agricultural valleys by 2 or 3 to 1, Senator Kefauver lost the bulk of the farm counties to his rival.

If Senator Kefauver realized his hope of sweeping the major share of aging pensioners into his column, through a vigorous campaign of radio announcements and pamphleteering, the size of the Stevenson victory overwhelmed such evidence.

Victory Ratio Shifts

Although the early Stevenson victory ratio of more than 2 to 1 was slowly reduced as the count progressed, the Illinoisan's numerical lead increased. Indications were that he would wind up with an advantage in the neighborhood of 8 to 5 or 5 to 3.

Returns from 19,344 of 24,160 precincts gave:

Stevenson	799,654
Kefauver	500,677

This means that Mr. Stevenson goes to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago on Aug. 13 with a California delegation that is pledged to give him 68 votes.

President Eisenhower, who had no opposition in the Republican Presidential primary, won the 70-vote California delegation. It is pledged to support him at the Republican National Convention opening here at the Cow Palace on Aug. 20.

The President's total vote, as the tabulation went on, was not far distant from the Stevenson figures. The aggregate vote of the two aspirants to the Democratic Presidential nomination was far higher than that given General Eisenhower.

Returns from 18,481 precincts gave the President 841,770 votes.

The vote delighted Democratic leaders. Republicans countered with the statement that since all intra-party Presidential aspirations had been merged by California Republicans in all-out support of the President, no organized drive had been made to get a sizable Eisenhower vote.

Senator Thomas H. Kuchel, Republican, won renomination on his party's ticket without serious opposition. He filed also on the Democratic ticket but fell far short in his bid for that party's nomination. The results showed that he might have a much tougher fight for re-election next November than most observers had foreseen.

State Senator Richard Richards, Los Angeles attorney, made an impressive showing in becoming the Democratic nominee for the Kuchel seat. He beat former Representative Samuel W. Yorty, also a Los Angeles lawyer, who charged "bossism."

Mr. Richards, who had the backing of the California Democratic Council, is a vigorous and an effective campaigner. He has the added advantage of being able to go immediately into the fall campaign, whereas Senator Kuchel, who now is completing Vice President Richard M. Nixon's unexpired term, will be delayed by his duties in Washington.

In the Democratic Presidential primary—aftermath of a campaign in which the rival candidates made hundreds of talks and covered tens of thousands of miles—Senator Kefauver won about fifteen of the fifty-eight counties. This figure could be increased by one or two in the final tabulation.

Strategists Fall Down

But Mr. Stevenson not only jumped into a big lead in the metropolitan areas but also showed up unusually well in most of the more populated rural centers. The Kefauver strategists had counted on a 3-to-1 lead for the Tennessean in rural districts.

The Senator took Kern, Kings, Madera and Merced counties in the San Joaquin Valley but lost the rest, including Fresno and San Joaquin counties. He lost important Sacramento Valley counties, such as Sacramento itself, but won a number of the more sparsely populated parts of northern California.

The Kefauver success in some of those areas reflected his speeches in behalf of flood control dams and his denunciation of the Eisenhower Administration's "partnership" power policies. During the campaign he stopped at Sacramento and took a "refresher course" in California water and power needs at the State Engineer's office.

The Stevenson side was especially jubilant over the Illinoisan's appeal to the Negro vote. He got off on the wrong foot at Fresno on Feb. 4 when he and Senator Kefauver addressed the clubs comprising the California Democratic Council.

Called Too Moderate

Some Negro leaders got the impression he was far too moderate in his views on civil rights, especially the integration problems involved in the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

Senator Kefauver quickly took advantage of this and accused his adversary of taking conflicting stands on integration in Florida and California.

The Stevenson forces set about to recover their candidate's standing among Negro factions by first appointing Andrew Hatcher, a former staff member of a San Francisco Negro newspaper and a former Federal court clerk, to head the Stevenson campaign among California Negroes.

"The primary result," Mr. Hatcher said today, "is certain to dull the opposition of Northern city politicians who thought that at one time Stevenson had lost touch with his Negro support, which is so vital in the Northern states and cities. The Negro voters have endorsed as their candidate a great liberal and by the same stroke have protected their investment in the present leadership of the Democratic party in California."

In the Negro areas of West Oakland, where Senator Kefauver campaigned last Sunday, typical precincts returned such totals as these: Stevenson, 62; Kefauver, 9; Stevenson, 63; Kefauver, 14; Stevenson, 92; Kefauver, 14; Stevenson, 73; Kefauver, 13; Stevenson, 84; Kefauver, 11.

Los Angeles Negro precincts were following a 4 to 1 ratio pattern in favor of Mr. Stevenson. The Stevenson strength was least among San Diego Negroes, where it still was running 2 to 1 or better in his favor.

The election outcome raised Democratic party hopes for winning control of the 1957 Legislature. This was because of a greater number of run-off contests in the offing than at any previous time in recent history.

Fewer Republicans who cross-filed won both party nominations than has been the custom. This fact, added to the circumstance that the Democrats lead Republicans in registration by about 4 to 3, raised Democratic optimism.

This optimism reigned also over the Congressional outlook. There now are nineteen Republicans and eleven Democrats in the national House delegation from California. Usually many of the contests for the House seats are settled biennially at the primary.

But this year apparently only three incumbents won both nominations—Clair Engle of the Second District; John F. Shelley of the Fifth, and Harry Sheppard of the Twenty-seventh, all Democrats. Mr. Sheppard was unopposed.

A hot fight is indicated for the fall campaign to choose a successor to Representative John Phillips, Republican, who is retiring in the twenty-ninth District. The Republican nominee chosen yesterday is Mrs. Jacqueline Cochran Odlum of aviation fame. The Democrat is Municipal Judge D. S. Maund of Westmoreland, a native of India.

GALLUP POLL

Journal & Constitution

Adlai Ahead Among Demos

Mar. 3-4-56

By GEORGE GALLUP
Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

PRINCETON, N.J., March 3—With President Eisenhower's hat-in-the-ring announcement, interest now focuses on who the 1956 standard-bearer will be for the Democratic Party.

Memphis, Tenn.

If the choice of rank-and-file Democrats today were to prevail at the party's Chicago convention, it would be Adlai Stevenson.

Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee runs second with 18 per cent and New York's Gov. Averell Harriman is third with 8 per cent.

* * *

THE INITIAL TEST of strength for the two rivals for the Democratic nomination will come in the nation's first presidential primary election in New Hampshire on March 13. Although Mr. Stevenson insists he is not a candidate in that primary and is not campaigning there, a full slate of delegates favorable to Stevenson, and composed of some of the prominent Democrats in the state, is in the race.

Four years ago, Kefauver scored a victory over President Truman in the New Hampshire Democratic primary, polling 19,800 votes to 15,927 for Mr. Truman.

* * *

TODAY'S figures represent proportion of the vote which the various Democratic candidate possibilities would get if there were a national presidential primary in which all Democrats voted and in which all Democratic candidates were listed.

All voters classifying themselves as Democrats were handed a list of names prominently mentioned as possible Democratic nominees and asked:

"Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the Democratic Party. Which ONE would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for President this year?"

The list included Sen. Harry F. Byrd, Sen. Paul Douglas, Gov. Averell Harriman, Sen. Lyndon Johnson, Sen. Estes Kefauver, Gov. Frank J. Lausche, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, Sen. Richard Russell, Adlai Stevenson, Sen. Stuart Symington and Gov. G. Mennen Williams.

Today's vote, compared with one month ago:

DEMOCRATIC VOTERS

	Today	Feb. 1956
Stevenson	51%	49%
Kefauver	18	17
Harriman	8	8
Russell	4	4
Rayburn	4	4
Lausche	2	3
Johnson	2	3
Williams	2	2
Douglas	2	2
Others, no opinion	7	8
	100%	100%

Here is the vote among Independents:

INDEPENDENT VOTERS

	Today	Feb. 1956
Stevenson	33%	35%
Kefauver	25	22
Lausche	7	5
Harriman	6	6
Rayburn	5	5
Williams	4	3
Douglas	4	5
Symington	3	1
Russell	3	3
Byrd	2	3
Johnson	2	3
No opinion	6	9
	100%	100%

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American Institute of Public Opinion

Adlai proposes bi-racial parley at White House

NEW YORK, Feb. 28—(AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson proposes that President Eisenhower invite white and Negro leaders of the South to a meeting in Washington in an effort to ease racial tensions.

He says he has been "very much disturbed by mounting tensions in the South."

Proposing a biracial conference, the Democratic presidential aspirant told newsmen last night:

"In order to avoid any possibility of further disorder or further damage to the nation's reputation abroad, I think the situation merits the prompt attention of the president.

"THE OFFICE of the President of the United States has a great moral influence and great prestige and I think the time has come when that influence should be used by calling together white and Negro leaders from the areas concerned in the South to explore ways and means of allaying these rising tensions."

Stevenson, who made the proposal during a visit to his New York campaign headquarters, said the prestige of the president "should be exerted before the situation gets any more serious."

Stevenson said a conference such as he proposed would "strengthen the hands of the thoughtful and the responsible leaders of both races."

STEVENSON TOLD reporters today he hopes the Eisenhower administration "isn't as rattled and confused as it appears to be" in its foreign policy. He declared:

"Last Friday the secretary of state said that the new Russian economic and political challenge was a sign of weakness, which amazed the whole world.

"On Sunday he appears to have reversed himself and said it was a threat for which we needed more money.

"Last week we had the off-again, on-again incidents of tanks for Arabia.

"I would say that I pray our government isn't as rattled and confused as it appears to be."

Reporters had asked Stevenson for comment on the Senate action yesterday of Sen. J. William Fulbright (D., Ark.), who challenged Secretary of State Dulles to tell the "truth" about foreign affairs and "not treat us as children."

DISCUSSING HIS OWN views on civil rights and desegregation, he said they coincide with the Supreme Court decree which said a reasonable time should be allowed to effect the elimination of segregation in public education.

In answer to a question, he said he does not think segregation "can be changed overnight."

Saying he could not estimate how long it will take to bring about desegregation generally, Stevenson added:

"In many states . . . many of the schools have been desegregated already. Progress has been conspicuous."

ADLAI ASKS PATIENCE ON RACIAL DILEMMA

Northerners Urged To Set House in Order Before Hitting At South

Memphis, Tenn. Sat. 3-3-56

By The United Press

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., March 2.—Adlai E. Stevenson said Friday the Nation should put its own house in order on the racial issue "before we cast a stone at Alabama."

Stevenson, seeking the Democratic presidential nomination, opened a five-day campaign tour in Minnesota with a speech to a University of Minnesota convocation.

He said, "It is clearly a matter of grave national concern when a girl in Alabama is denied her constitutional rights by mob violence or by subterfuge, or when murder goes unpunished in Mississippi."

But Stevenson said American citizens have been denied "peaceful occupancy of their homes in my own state of Illinois" and to some extent racial discrimination "is still a fact of life for the great majority of Negroes" outside the South.

He said America must recognize that the "full accommodation of our Negro citizens in this society of ours is in truth an American dilemma, which demands the best that is in us."

The 1952 Democratic nominee was scheduled for an extensive stumping tour of the state in his bid for votes in the March 20 Minnesota primary. The election will be his first direct clash with Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

Stevenson told Minnesota students the Nation can take "great pride" in gains made by minority groups thus far, which he said were made without violence and largely by "judicial interpretation of the Constitution."

STEVENSON CALLS ON NORTH TO DROP OWN COLOR LINES

New York Times Sat. 3-3-56

Opposes 'Casting a Stone' at Alabama, Citing Bias in Housing and Jobs

SEES A NATIONAL ISSUE

Speech at U. of Minnesota Also Charges 'Confusion' in Dulles Foreign Policy

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2 — Adlai E. Stevenson admonished the North today to put its own house in order before "we cast a stone at Alabama" on desegregation.

He declared that "racial discrimination is still a fact of life for the great majority of our Negro citizens who live outside the South."

"It confines them," Mr. Stevenson added, "to segregated neighborhoods, denies them full employment opportunities — and it often confronts them with the naked face of prejudice they knew in the region from which they migrated."

The Democratic aspirant for the Presidential nomination held firmly to his moderate center position on segregation and discrimination in a speech to more than 5,000 students at the University of Minnesota here this morning. Mr. Stevenson has been under heavy pressure to take a partisan stand on this issue.

In his forty-five-minute speech at Northrop Memorial Auditorium, he also assailed the Eisenhower Administration's foreign policy and John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State.

'An American Dilemna'

The 1952 Presidential candidate made clear his recognition that the discrimination suffered by Negroes recognized no geographical boundaries.

He called for a "recognition that the full accommodation of our Negro citizens in this society of ours is in truth an American dilemma, not just a Southern one, which demands the best that is in us."

On the second day of his five-day campaign tour to win this state's sixty-man, thirty-vote nominating delegates, the former Illinois Governor deplored the "ugly face of race prejudice." He referred both to Alabama, where Autherine J. Lucy, a Negro woman, had been expelled from the University of Alabama after a brief attendance marked by demonstrations and court actions, and to other areas. Mr. Stevenson asserted:

"It is clearly a matter of grave national concern when a girl in Alabama is denied her Constitutional rights by mob violence or by subterfuge, or when murder goes unpunished in Mississippi, or when American citizens are denied peaceful occupancy of their homes in my own State of Illinois, or when citizens are denied, whether by physical or economic coercion, their right and duty to vote."

Turning to the 1956 Presidential campaign, Mr. Stevenson said: "There seems to be evidence that the Vice President is whetting his hatchet at the old grindstone while the President renews his confidence in the young man [Vice President Richard M. Nixon].

Charges Confused Policy

Mr. Stevenson then directed his criticism at Mr. Dulles, saying:

"Someone illustrated the confusion and the contradictions in our policy, or lack of it, by the incident the other day of the

shipment of tanks to Arabia that was authorized by a Defense Department that didn't know what the State Department was doing; was halted by a President in Georgia who didn't know what either department was up to; and was finally cleared by a State Department that couldn't get in touch with the Secretary of State."

This morning the candidate had breakfast with Mayor Joseph E. Dillon of St. Paul and Mayor Eric Hoyer of Minneapolis, both Democrats. Also present were officials of both cities.

He addressed a luncheon of the Junior Chamber of Commarce of Minneapolis. This afternoon he toured the plant of the Minneapolis Honeywell Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Stevenson's audiences at each meeting exceeded those for Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Mr. Stevenson's primary opponent in Minnesota.

Plans for each of the Democratic aspirtnts call for tours that will take them to virtually every hamlet and crossroad in Minnesota before the primary election March 20.

Fifty-seven nominating delegates to the National Convention will be elected March 20. Three others will be chosen at the Democratic-Farmer-Labor party state convention in June.

Mr. Stevenson has entered a slate of delegates headed by Minnesota's Democratic Gov. Orville L. Freeman and Democratic Senator Hybert H. Humphrey.

The Kefauver opposition slate is mad eup of those out of sympathy with the powerful state D. F. L. organization.

Adlai Urges Integration Talk Truce

Damage to Unity Seen if Candidates Engaged in Contest On Rights Promises

By Earl Mazo
N. Y. Herald Tribune News Service

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12 Adlai E. Stevenson urged today that political leaders of both parties keep the public school segregation issue out of the 1956 political campaign.

Otherwise, he warned, candidates out-promising each other in a bid for votes could do great damage to the Nation's unity and to the cause of civil rights.

Stevenson, whose candidacy for the Democratic Presidential nomination was jarred a bit by the civil rights issue during the week, outlined his position in a statement.

Sees Unity Threat

"I can think of no greater disservice to our country than to exploit for political ends the tensions that have followed in the wake of the Supreme Court decision (outlawing racial segregation in public schools)," he said.

"Our purpose must be to attain unity, harmony and civilized relations, not to set section against section or race against race," he added.

"As a practical matter we must recognize that punitive action by the Federal Government may actually delay the process of integration in education."

Stevenson has been bedeviled b ythe issue since Feb. 4, when he appeared with Sen. Estes Kefauver at the California Democratic Council convention in Fresno.

In his address, the Tennessee Senator, who opposes Stevenson in the June 5 California presidential preference primary, spoke feelingly of his desire to promote anti-discrimination practices. Later the Senator met privately in a hotel room with a group of Negro leaders.

Stevenson, who had not mentioned civil rights specifically in his convention address or previous campaign talks, thereupon lost an important segment of his following—at least temporarily.

Cites Own Record

In today's statement Stevenson expressed surprise that his position as a Civil Rights champion was not better known.

"My attitude has not changed since I first had the part in integrating Negroes in the Navy service 15 years ago, and my views have been reflected in my subsequent record (as Governor of Illinois)," he said.

Since the Supreme Court's decision, the question of desegregating racially separated public schools is "not what we are trying to accomplish, but how we shall go about it," he said.

There already has been "heartening" progress in some Southern and border states, while in others theer has been none, he continued.

In the slow states, he said, the Supreme Court has recognized that "transition will require time."

"True integration requires more than the mere presence of children of two races in the same classroom; it requires a change in the hearts and minds of men. No child can be properly educated in a hostile atmosphere," he continued.

"In the five or six states where public opinion does not yet sustain the Court's decision, we are faced with one of the ultimate tests of democracy, and of our Federal system. There we are attempting to secure and protect the declared rights of local minorities in the face of the adverse views of controlling local majorities."

As a "practical matter," he said, "we must recognize that punitive action by the Federal Government may actually delay the process of integration in education."

Harriman Would Act Now on Desegregation

Gov. Harriman came out yesterday for cutting off Federal funds to all states which refuse to desegregate schools and proposed immediate Federal enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling. Page 2.

Adlai Charges Ike Lags On Civil Rights

Says He Is Not Meeting Sworn Duty

NEW YORK, April 25 (UP)—Adlai E. Stevenson charged tonight that President Eisenhower has failed to meet his sworn responsibility by refusing to give the nation "moral leadership" toward racial desegregation.

The Democratic presidential aspirant also scored the Republican administration for what he called its failure to see that the constitutional guarantee of the right to vote is effective throughout the country.

Stevenson said that during the first two years of the Eisenhower administration, a "flood stage of hate and hysteria . . . reached its crest."

" . . . If the flood has receded," he said, "the evidence of the damage it did to the soul of America remains. There is much to be done today to repair the structure of the Bill of Rights, to restore this foundation of freedom under law."

Stevenson, in a televised speech at a $100-a-plate campaign fund-raising dinner, vowed that if he is elected to the presidency, he will work ceaselessly for civil rights for all.

"The time has come for the executive branch of the government, all of it from the President down, to remember that the Bill of Rights is our most precious heritage," he said.

"I see freedom in the world today as the great life-giving river of which America is the source," he told an audience of 1800 supporters at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The issue of civil rights for minorities is the No. 1 issue causing the greatest concern, he said.

"The achievement of equal rights for all American citizens is the great unfinished business before the United States," he said. "This would be just as much the case had there been no Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools."

Yet, Stevenson said, that decision requires social change in some areas of the country, and all social change creates massive problems of adjustment. The high court left it to District Courts to carry out the decision he said and added:

"There remains, however, the abiding responsibility of the executive branch of the government to do its part in meeting this most fateful internal problem and the rising tensions that have followed in its trail."

"The present administration, in my judgment, has failed to meet this responsibility. It has contributed nothing to the creation of an atmosphere in which this decision could be carried out in tranquility and order.

"The presidency, is above all, a place of moral leadership. Yet in these months of crucial importance no leadership has been provided."

STEVENSON GAINS 10 ALABAMA VOTES

Results of State Ballot Find Others Have No Preference —Run-Off Race Slated

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., May 3—Twenty delegates who had expressed a preference for Adlai E. Stevenson as Democratic candidate for President were elected in the state's primary election Tuesday.

Returns Thursday night showed that twenty other delegates with no stated preference also were chosen. Twelve seats in Alabama's delegation to the national convention remain undecided because no candidate received a clear majority. Run-off elections will be held on May 29.

The fifty-two members of the delegation will have twenty-six votes at the convention.

Each of the delegates will have one-half vote at Chicago. None of them actually is pledged to vote even once his choice of candidates. Many of those who expressed a preference for Mr. Stevenson specifically had reserved the right to vote for a Southern candidate, if one is placed before the convention.

Some of the defeated candidates for delegate had expressed themselves in favor of Mr. Stevenson, but it was difficult to estimate their number. Most of the campaigning had been conducted on a personal level, without reference to national candidates.

A number of those who were rejected at the polls could trace their defeat to their association with Gov. James E. Folsom. The Governor suffered the worst defeat of his political career in a contest for Democratic national committeeman.

State Representative Charles W. McKay Jr., a 34-year-old attorney who ran in protest against Mr. Folsom's approach to the race question here, trounced the Governor.

With only twenty-seven of the state's 2,875 boxes uncounted, Mr. McKay had 226,738 votes to Mr. Folsom's 78,174. A third candidate, Roy D. McCord, a Gadsen attorney, had 44,536.

Candidates running with Mr. Folsom's support for the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals, the Public Service Commission and party offices, also were soundly beaten.

In the only other major contest, for the Senatorial nomination, Senator Lister Hill easily defeated John Crommelin, a retired Navy admiral of Wetumpka. With 2,857 of 2,875 boxes reporting, Mr. Hill had 244,567 votes to Admiral Crommelin's 112,579.

34a(2) 1956

D.C.

JOEL BLACKWELL

JULIAN DUGAS

CARL COLEMAN

Mrs. MARGARET HAWTHORNE

LEROY McKENNEY

JAMES (PETE) TYSON

Negro Candidates

Dr. Butcher and Judge Cobb Seen As Likely Winners

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Negro candidates for delegates to the National political conventions from the District of Columbia were leading all other candidates on both the Republican and Democratic slates at press time.

Dr. Margaret Butcher, a member of the D. C. board of education and professor of English at Howard university, was leading all other candidates when the last tally was posted late Wednesday.

Judge James A. Cobb was reported as having polled the largest number of votes on the Republican slate, according to the last count.

The greater part of the nearly 60,000 registered voters of the District of Columbia turned out to the 69 polling places in Washington to cast their first vote. It has been 82 years since citizens of Washington have had the opportunity to vote in any capacity.

An Unusual Primary

In this very unusual primary, District citizens did not have an opportunity to vote directly for the Presidential candidates. Their votes were confined to candidates for delegates and alternates to the national conventions.

A number of Negro delegates were pledged to Kefauver, a number to Stevenson and some to the Republican party.

The ballots contained more than 100 names of candidates, 12 were candidates for delegates and 12 for alternates on the Kefauver slate, the same number were pledged to Stevenson and to Eisenhower. In addition there were several unpledged delegates running as independents. Then there were candidates for committeemen in the District, committeewomen and alternate committeemen and committeemen. There were also 3[illegible] names of candidates for the District Central committee.

Out of this group each voter was asked to vote for 12 delegates and 12 alternates, 26 members for the Central committee, a committeeman and an alternate, a committeewoman and an alternate.

Counting of the ballots began immediately at the close of the polls at 8 p.m. and continued until midnight when the ballot boxes were removed to the District building for continued counting. It is not expected that the count will be finished for three or four days.

Stevenson Seems Ahead

The first count showed Stevenson supporters ahead, and they had remained in the lead at press time.

In commenting on the D. C. primary, Senator Kefauver wired from Florida that he entered the race with some misgivings. He felt, however, that Mrs. Roosevelt's appearance in Washington, in support of Stevenson, on the eve of the election was the decisive factor in persuading the undecided voter to support her candidate.

Kefauver felt that more interest had been developed in home rule as a result of his entering the contest. The first step has been made in the direction of home rule, he said.

In commenting on the primary, Mrs. Butcher, a Stevenson supporter and leading candidate in the Democratic race, said she thought it was wonderful how Washington showed an interest in voting.

Follow Own Convictions

She felt it a healthy thing to see the Negro population supporting each candidate. "This shows that individuals are following their own convictions and are being thoughtful on each candidate and all issues."

Mrs. Todd Duncan, another Stevenson supporter, said she was very delighted to have been selected as a delegate to the convention.

She was very grateful to all who had shown confidence in her.

Among other Negroes apparently on the winning side were Atty. Belford V. Lawson for delegate and Woolsey W. Hall and Dr. Herbert Marshall for alternates.

Lawson stated that it is heartening to see a new political consciousness developing world wide, particularly among Negro people everywhere. He observed that Negroes are teaming up with darker races of Africa and Asia.

Having just returned from a trip South, the D. C. attorney noted in that section "a deep seated determination to continue the fight against the white man to a bitter end."

Divide Their Votes

Hall commented that he was gratified for the first time in four score years to see our people exercise their rights to select candidates of their choice. He was amazed to see voters cross up their votes selecting delegates from each slate.

"This shows," he said, "that our people are thinking and dividing their votes."

Among losing Negro delegates pledges to Kefauver were Mrs. Edmonia W. Davidson, Dr. Edward C. Mazique, Atty. Frank D. Reeves, and the Rev. Smallwood E. Williams.

Among the Kefauver candidates for alternate delegates were Bernard C. Chapman and Atty. Julius W. Robertson, neither of which could be reached for comment. Another candidate for alternate, Ernest T. Eiland, a prominent business man, said it grieved him to see liberals like Senator Kefauver rejected by people whose cause he has championed.

George L. P. Weaver, a prominent labor leader, and candidate for delegate on the independent slate, said he would prefer not to comment on the election until all of the returns were in.

Onton S. Lloyd, a prominent Elk and Attorney Barrington Parker, both were elected alternate delegates on the Republican ticket. Since both were unopposed, neither would comment on their victory.

Attorneys Henry Lincoln Johnson and Thurman Dotson were candidates for delegates on what was known as the 'liberal wing' of the Republican ticket. Both were defeated but Johnson stated that it was a "remarkable race."

Although the (Charles) Lamb slate, on which they were running, was kicked out, Johnson said it was all a "wonderful experience."

"If the race alerted people to the issues involved," said Johnson, "Time and effort will have been well spent." Dotson was out of the city and could not be reached.

New judges sought by bar group

WASHINGTON

"The minority group should be represented on the Domestic Relations Court bench because approximately half of all cases handled will involve colored litigants."

Leroy H. McKinney, chairman, committee on judicial selections of the Washington Bar Association expressed the opinion, this week. He was commenting on the committee's recommendation of six persons for the three judgeships in the new Domestic Relations Court.

The new judgeships were established in a recently enacted bill transferring jurisdiction over domestic relations cases from District Court to the Municipal Court.

Of the 12 jurists presently sitting at Municipal Court, two are non-white. The new vacancies, when filled, will bring the Municipal Court bench members to a total of 15.

Mr. McKinney and the bar committee submitted the list of candidates to Deputy Attorney General William P. Rogers of the Justice Department, last week.

Those approved by the bar association are:

* * *

JOEL D. BLACKWELL, Carl Coleman, Julian Dugas, Mrs. Margaret Hawthorne, Mr. McKinney and James Tyson.

Mr. Blackwell, 119 R. St., NW, is assistant District Attorney, assigned to District Court. A graduate of Howard University and the Howard Law School, he is originally from Cokesboro, S.C., in Greenwood County.

He was educated in the Washington public schools and is a veteran of World War II.

Admitted to practice before the Washington Bar and the Supreme Court, Mr. Blackwell is a member of the Masons, the Elks, and the American Legion.

He is on the executive committees of both the Bloomingdale Civic Association and the National Bar Association, and a former president of the Washington Bar Association.

Mr. Blackwell and the former Miss Elizabeth B. Blandford have been married 13 years and have one child, Ellen, nine.

* * *

MR. COLEMAN, born in Danville, Va., attended public schools there, and later Dunbar High School in the District. He received an A.B. degree from Howard University in mathematics, graduating from the Law School in 1935.

Admitted to practice before

the District Bar in October, 1936, Mr. Coleman was vice president of the Young Republican Club and campaigned for Alfred Landon in 1936.

Her served in the army from 1943-45, spending 21 months in the European Theatre. Returning to the District, he formed the law firm of Coleman, Park and Washington, 730 Fifth St., NW. He was appointed assistant corporation counsel in 1950.

A member of the Washington Bar Association, Mr. Coleman also belongs to the American Judicature Society, Kappa Alpha Psi; commander of the James E. Walker Post No. 26, American Legion and a member of People's Congregational Church, and the National Bar Association.

He is married to the former Miss Pearl Goodloe.

* * *

MR. DUGAS, assistant corporation counsel, assigned to Municipal Court, received his B.S. degree from South Carolina State College, taking his law degree at Howard University in 1949. Earlier education was received at the Payne High School and College in Augusta.

Associated with the law firm of Cobb, Howard and Hayes, Mr. Dugas was appointed assistant corporation counsel in 1953.

He and Mrs. Dugas, the former Thelma C. Chisholm, have four sons, Julian Jr., 11; John F., 8; Edwin H., 4, and Michael C. 20 months. They have been married 13 years.

* * *

MRS. HAWTHORNE, who has a law firm with her husband, Harold, was admitted to the District Bar in 1942. She was graduated from the Robert H. Terrell law school in 1940.

The only woman of her race who appeared as one of the litigants in the Thompson Restaurant case in 1954, Mrs. Hawthorne is past national president of Lambda Kappa Mu; first vice president of the Washington Bar Association, a member of the Central Northwest Civic Association;

Chairman of the committee on Community Life of the Federation of Churches, a member of the Barristers Wives, financial secretary and trustee at People's Congregational Church, where she is a member, and a member of the Nursing Council, Freedmen's Hospital.

* * *

MR. McKINNEY is a 1938 graduate of the Howard University Law School, and a member of the Florida and District Bars. He is originally from Jacksonville, Fla.

A member of Metropolitan Baptist Church, Mr. McKinney also belongs to Hiram Lodge No. 4, Prince Hall Masons, is a former member of the Council on Law Enforcement, and president of the Howard University Law School Alumni Association.

He is married to the former Miss Evelyn H. Huger.

MR. TYSON attended public schools and high school in Uniontown Pa. Lone member of his race in the class, he was captain of the high school football team.

He received his A.B. degree from Howard University in 1929, taking his law degree at Howard in 1932. After graduate work in the law school at Harvard University, Mr. Tyson taught at Terrell Law School from 1938 to '42; '45-'49.

He is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity; an officer of the Blue Lodge Masons, Pennsylvania; a member of the Consistory, 32nd degree, Pittsburgh; former member of the Columbia Lodge, Elks;

Former president of the Pigskin Club of which he is a charter member; presently treasurer, Pigskin Club; former president, Royal Golf Club; former legal counsel, National Golf Association;

Former president, Bachelor Benedicts; former member, Mu-So-Lit Club; former president of the Affiliated Board of Athletic Officials; former president, Lincoln Club, Uniontown; president, Oyster Harbor Civic Association and a member of Galbraith AME Zion Church where he has been on the board of trustees, 15 years, and was chairman of the board for three years. He is now attorney for the board.

He is married to the former Ann Montier, local school teacher.

Morris Gets Eastland Probe Post Leaving Bench To Replace Sourwine

Herald-Tribune Fri. 1-27-56 New York N.Y. P.3

Justice Robert Morris of the Municipal Court announced yesterday he would resign Jan. 31 to accept the offer of Sens James O. Eastland, D., of Miss. and William Jenner, R., of Ind. to resume his former post as chief counsel of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

In a joint statement Tuesday Sens. Eastland and Jenner asked Justice Morris, a Republican, to replace J. G. Sourwine who announced his resignation last week to seek the Democratic nomination for the Nevada Senate seat held by Sen. Alan Bible, also a Democrat.

The salary of a justice of the Municipal Court is $17,000 annually. Mr. Morris will receive $13,617 a year as chief counsel for the subcommittee. Mayor Wagner is empowered to appoint his successor to the bench until a new justice can be elected.

Justice Morris, a veteran investigator of Communist activities, figured prominently in the 1950 Senate investigation of communism in government and was counsel to the subcommittee of the Senate Internal Security Committee investigating the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1951 and 1952. He became chief counsel to the Senate Internal Security Committee and resigned in 1953 after his election to the 9th District Municipal Court to fill a vacancy left by the retirement of Justice Keyes Winter.

He said he would assume his new duties on the day his resignation fro mthe bench becomes effective. Although he went to Washington to confer with Sens. Eastland and Jenner on Wednesday, accepting their offer, he withheld announcement until he informed President Justice Harry P. Eppig.

He told Justice Eppig that he appreciated the "many kindnesses and the consideration shown me "during his time on the bench.

In Washington, Sen. Eastland said the committee was "very gratified" to be able "to avail ourselves again of the ability and experience of Justice Morris. His great personal sacrifices in making this possible is deeply appreciated."

Herald Tribune—Noble

Judge Robert Morris

Southern Senators Continue Fight Against Sobeloff

Daily World P.3 Thurs. 6-7-56 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. -(NNPA)- Southern Senators Monday continued their dilatory tactics aimed at preventing a Senate vote on the nomination of Simon E. Sobeloff, Solicitor General of the United States, as an associate judge of the Fourth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

Senator Olin D. Johnson, Democrat, of South Carolina, who has been one of those causing delay of the hearings on the nomination, testified against Mr. Sobeloff before the full Senate Judiciary Committee behind closed doors.

His testmony was simply another move of Southerners to keep the committee from voting upon the nomination and sending it to the floor for confirmation.

Opposition to Mr. Sobeloff has come mostly from within the Judiciary Committee. The chief objectors have been Senators James O. Eastland, of Mississippi, committee chairman; Johnston, and Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrat candidate for President in 1948, who recently resigned to seek reelection to the Senate in accordance with a 1954 campaign promise when he was a write-in candidate in opposition to designation of a candidate by the South Carolina Democrat executive committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Burnet R. Maybank.

When President Eisenhower first nominated Mr. Sobeloff last July Eastland, Johnston and Thurmond delayed consideration until after the Congress adjourned by claiming they were seeking more information about the nominee.

After President Eisenhower renominated Mr. Sobeloff in January, Eastland, Johoston and Thurmond continued their delaying action.

Their real opposition to Mr. Sobeloff is based on the fact that he argued before the Supreme Court last year the questions of how and when the decisions out-lawing racial segregaton in the public schools should be carried out, and the court in its decision of May 31, 1955, very largely followed the argument he made for the United States.

In his testimony Monday, Johnston added nothing new to opposition testimoney a subcommittee, headed by Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney, of Wyoming, has already heard.

According to the statement the reasons for opposing confirmation of Mr. Sobeloff, which released after the committee met, Johnston advanced two reasons

1. That President Eisenhower should have picked a South Carolinian, and not a Marylander, to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge Morris Soper of Baltimore.

2. That Mr. Sobeloff's philosphy pre-judgement of issues and participation in matters affecting states rights make him wholly unacceptable to the great majority of the people residing in Maryland, Virginia, North and South Carolina which comprise the Fourth Circuit.

Although Johnston dstributed to the pres a 16-page mimeographed statement, a notation indicated that only the first four pages had been read to the committee or were intended for release. The o'her 12 page concerned a charge that Mr. Sobeloff represented conflicting interests in receivership litigation involving the Baltimore Trust Company.

The O'Mahoney subcommittee fully explored these charges and after Mr. Sobeloff testified concerning them, the subcommittee stood three for confirmation with two members not announcing how they will vote.

Senator O'Mahoney has been ready to have his subcommittee vote formally on the Sobeloff nomination for two weeks, but Johnston has caused a delay by saying he wanted to testify but had to go to South Carolina.

There is no question about a majority of the fully committee favoring the nomination, but Eastland is the chairman ad members appear to be indifferent about attending meetings.

If a vote on the nomination is ever obtained in the committee, it will be sent to the Senate with a favorable report, and the Senate will confirm Mr. Sobeloff. But it appears more and more that Southerners are resorting to delaying tactics and obstruction in commttees to prevent action on nominees who have acted favorably of civil rights issuse as well as on civil rights legislation.

Sobeloff Wins 1st Approval

Defender P.2 Sat. 6-9-56 Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —The nomination of Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff to the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit was approved last week by a Senate judiciary subcommittee.

Sobeloff's nomination is now up to the full committee for approval. The jurist has been bitterly opposed by Southern Congressmen because he took part in suits against school segregation.

34a(2) 1956 FLORIDA

Wins Nomination For Fla. Office

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP) — Ernest D Jackson, Sr., became the first Negro in 40 years to be nominated for public office in Jacksonville when he was nominated for justice of the peace.

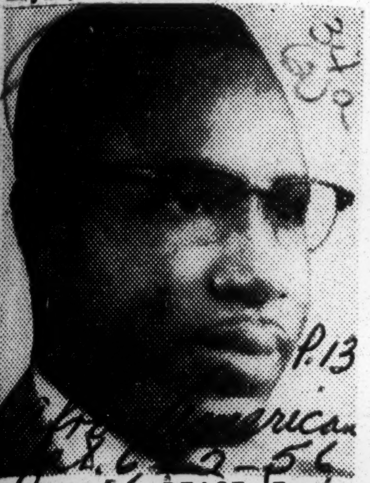
In last week's primary, Jackson poled 7,695 votes to 6,056 for Miss Bryan.

Fla. Negro Wins Nomination

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—(ANP)—Ernest D. Jackson, sr., became the first Negro in 40 years to be nominated for public office in Jacksonville when he was nominated for justice of the peace.

Jackson defeated Miss Sarah Bryan, who was elected to the office 22 years ago, and was the first woman justice of the peace in Florida.

In last week's primary, Jackson polled 7,695 votes to 6,056 for Miss Bryan.



JUSTICE OF PEACE—Ernest D. Jackson Sr., Attorney of Jacksonville, Fla., is the first colored person to win nomination in a Florida Democratic primary. He recently won in the race for justice of the peace, defeating the incumbent who had served 22 years.

Refuse to Nominate Jackson for JOP

Jaxville Dems Desert Lone Negro Candidate

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—The Democratic Central Committee, meeting in a special nominating session here, refused to nominate Attorney Ernest Jackson to the office of justice of peace for the November general election ballot.

Sarah Bryant, the incumbent Justice-of-Peace, defeated by Jackson in the May primary was nominated in his stead.

The renomination was made possible by court action which declared void the former Justice of Peace Districts and established new ones.

This necessitated renomination of all Justices-of-Peace and Constables in Duval County.

JACKSON, first Negro to be nominated in a Democratic primary in the county to this position, was the only nominee not renominated by the committeemen.

Out of the more than 300 committeemen present some 55 cast their votes for Jackson.

There were 35 Negro committeemen voting.

Attorney Jackson, who left his sick bed in Brewster Hospital to address the meeting, announced that he would seek re-election as an independent on the November ballot.

NEGRO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE NOMINEE MAY BE DROPPED

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. (ANP) A Negro attorney nominated for justice of the peace on the Democratic ticket in the May primaries here was not among new candidates selected last week by the Duval County Democratic Committee, and it is speculated that he may be dropped from the November ballot.

Atty. Ernest D. Jackson won the nomination last May in the primaries, but the County Committee selected now candidates in case the five present justice districts are held unconstitutional. Jackson was not one of those selected.

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FLORIDA

Candidate Won't Fight Race Rule

A Democratic candidate for governor, Peaslee Streets of Lake Park, declared here Friday that "integration is the law of the land" and said the problem should be approached without "harsh emotion."

Streets, who favored segregation when he filed his candidacy, said he still prefers school segregation but that "I cannot defy the Constitution of the United States."

"We should make every effort to work out with good will the implementation that will enable Florida to come to terms with the difficult problem," he said.

He criticized the stand of Gov. LeRoy Collins as "gentle Kluxism" and of Sumter Lowry as "incipient Nazism."

Both Lowry and Collins have taken pro-segregation stands.

Streets is considered the weakest in the five-candidate field for the Democratic gubernatorial nomination.

Negro Leads 3 Whites In Florida City's Vote

Riviera Beach, Fla., April 4 (AP)—E. H. Cunningham, Negro attorney, led three white opponents in a race for City councilman in an election yesterday.

Cunningham received 710 votes, 634 of which were cast by Negroes. He faces a runoff April 17 with Bruce Caddy and if elected will be the first Negro city official in this area.

In the town's one white precinct, Cunningham received 76 votes to 1,076 for his three white opponents.

Riviera Beach has a population of about 4,000.

FLORIDA'S COLLINS WINS IN LANDSLIDE

Governor Routs Five Rivals —Eisenhower's Indiana Total Tops Kefauver's

Special to The New York Times.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., May 9—Gov. Leroy Collins dedicated himself today "to the service of the people" after winning renomination in a landslide first primary victory over five opponents.

The 47-year-old Governor in winning broke two precedents. He will be the first Governor to serve a six-year term and was the first man in Florida history to win nomination in the first primary.

Returns from 1,555 of the state's 1,779 precincts gave Mr. Collins 393,808 votes. His nearest opponent, Sumter Lowry, retired National Guard general, had 143,977; C. Farris Bryant 96,538 and Fuller Warren, a former Governor, 83,766.

Two minor candidates polled less than 10,000 between them as Mr. Collins rolled to victory.

Mr. Collins, who is serving the last two years of an unexpired term, told his supporters: "The great and overwhelming victory we have achieved is, I believe, reaffirmation of our people's determination to continue on the sound and stable progressive course we have stearfastly pursued for the past sixteen months."

Indiana Backs President

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 9—President Eisenhower easily walked away with Indiana's popular vote over Senator Estes Kefauver in yesterday's primary election.

With nominal opposition from Lar (America first) Daly of Chicago, a frequent and unsuccessful candidate for office, General Eisenhower polled slightly under 60 per cent of the total vote, which was about 600,000. The state has 2,400,000 registered voters.

The Tennessee Senator, running unopposed, polled close to 40 per cent leaving the marginal percentage to Mr. Daly.

Thus President Eisenhower was assured of Indiana's 32 nominating votes on he first ballot at the Republican National Convention at San Francisco on Aug. 20.

Senator Kefauver will carry into his party's nominating convention at Chicago on Aug. 13 Indiana's 26 nominating votes.

Both delegations will be required to cast only their first nominating ballot for yesterday's winner in the popularity contest.

Delegates to fill the parties' slates will be chosen at the eleven Congressional district conventions on the eve of the parties' state conventions in June.

Little voter interest appeared to have been generated in yesterday's balloting. Democrats here had predicted and look for a "farm revolt" against the Administration. This failed to develop as farmers took advantage of fine weather to get on with belated plowing and planting and shunned the polls.

In the Congressional races eight Republican and two Democratic incumbents were renominated. With the withdrawal of Representative Shephard Crumpacker of the Third Congressional District, the nomination on the Republican ticket went to F. Jay Nimtz, a South Bend lawyer. He will be opposed in November by John Brademus, an economist and an adviser to Mr Stevenson at his national campaign headquarters in Chicago.

O'Neill, DiSalle Win in Ohio

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9—Two seasoned campaigners, both short, stocky and energetic have won overwhelming Ohio primary victories. They will meet in November's gubernatorial election.

C. William O'Neill of Marrietta, now serving his third term as Attorney General, ran away with the Republican nomination in a contest with Lieut. Gov. John W. Brown of Medina.

Michael V. DiSalle, Toledo attorney and former Federal Price Administrator, outdistanced four other candidates tto win the Democratic nomination.

There were no contests involving the leading Democratic Presidential aspirants in the Ohio primary. But attention was focused on the favored-son candidacy of Gov. FrankJ. Lausche, who was not up for re-election as Governor but is running for the United States Senate.

The Governor was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for the Senate, but he encountered opposition in the Cleveland and Caanton areas in his bid for a full slate of delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Late today it aappeared that the Governor had lost three and possibly four of the contested delegate votes. It thus appeared that he would have fifty-four and possibly fifty-five of Ohio's fifty-eight votes at the Democratic convention.

With returns from eighty-five polling places still untabulated Governor Lausche had polled 416,658 votes for the Senatorial nomination to lead the Democratic ticket.

Senator George H. Bender, whom Mr. Lausche will seek to unseat, was unopposed yesterday for the Republican nomination for Senator. Senator Bender polled 509,187 votes with eighty-five polling places absent.

West Virginia Counts Vote

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 9—Walter S. Hallanan, Republican National Committeeman, apparently retained his party leadership in yesterday's primary election. However, the voting, brought the downfall of the long-established Democratic Statehouse machine.

In primary tabulations slowed by heavy voting and a record-long ballot, Representative Robert H. Mollohan of the state's First Congressional District, won the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination over Statehouse candidate Milton J. Ferguson and Senate Clerk J. Howard Myers, running as an independent Democrat.

The Republican Gubernatorial out come remained in doubt late this afternoon, however, with Cecil Underwood, legislative minority leader, holdig a slight lead over Mayor John T. Copenhaver of Charleston.

Former Senator Chapman Revercomb of Charleston won the Republican nomination for the late Harley M. Kilgore's unexpired Senate term.

With about 500 of the state's 2,810 precincts yet to be tabulated, Gov. William C. Marland and State Attorney General John G. Fox still were in a nip-and-tuck battle.

Mr. Hallanan won election as delegate-at-large along with one of his running mates, and apparently picked up enough district delegates to assure his re-election as committeeman.

Negro Attorney Wins In Florida Primary

Jacksonville, Fla., May 10 (AP) —For the first time in 40 years, Jacksonville nominated a Negro to public office in Tuesday's primary.

Ernest D. Jackson, Sr., an attorney, won his race for justice of the peace, defeating Miss Sarah Bryan, who was elected to the office 22 years ago and was the first woman peace justice in Florida.

Jackson, a disabled veteran of World War II, received 7,695 votes to 6,056 for Miss Bryan and 947 for Steve Luncker.

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Herald Tribune photo by James Kavallines

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland at the National Republican Club, 54 W. 40th St., yesterday. He is holding a plaque presented to him by the club. The flags represent the home states of governors who have been visitors. Maryland's flag has not yet been added.

McKeldin Would Bar Bias as Issue

Says 'Clique' Runs Democratic Party

Herald-Tribune New York

By Tom O'Hara

Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin of Maryland warned here yesterday against either party making a "demagogic appeal for votes" on desegregation and charged that a "clique of control" rules the Democratic party's leading candidates for the Presidential nomination.

The Governor was the ninth Republican chief of state to come here for a press conference and speech delivered last night on the "Pulse of the Nation" series of the National Republic Club, 54 W. 40th St. He was introduced by Daniel J. Riesner, club president.

Mr. McKeldin suggested that the President might carry all forty-eight states. He said:

"When we view the desperation of the clique of control against the accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration in the last three years and three months, and against the President's sound workable proposals for the future, we can wonder, with good reason, where the opposition hopes to win the electoral votes of a single state in this Union."

Hails Eisenhower Stand

At his press conference he decried those who might make the problem of desegregation an issue. He said that President Eisenhower has "taken a strong stand on the question of desegregation" and it will "come through all right" under his guidance.

"The issue must never be used for votes," he said firmly. "It must not be used by demagogues in an appeal to racial groups. There should be no appeal to the Negro voters because he is a Negro. Our policies should be policies for all Americans.

"Demagogues are playing with t on the other side, but I say a plague on both your houses of the noisy ones who are playing it up."

"Quiet Leaders"

The demagogic appeal, he said makes it difficult for the "quiet leaders in the South who are doing the most suffering" in trying to work out ways and means to bring about desegregation. The President, he said, will handle the problem in the "right way."

The so-called "clique of control," he said, favored Adlai E. Stevenson, who was defeated in the Minnesota primary by Sen. Estes Kefauver, who is not so controlled, he said. In his press conference he did not identify the "clique."

"If," he said, "Mr. Stevenson should be discarded, the nominee may be Gov. Harriman, who was too well advised to risk his political hide before the American people, away from the protection of the clique.

"He may be Sen. Symington (Mo.), or Gov. Williams (Mich.).

Slaps at Truman

"He may even be that old, faithful fountain of fiction—Mr. Truman.

"In the long run of desperation, he may be some one whose voice has not yet been heard, whose name has not yet been mentioned, but whose acquiescent to clique control would be assured in advance."

GENERAL

In addition to Sen. Kefauver, those he listed as "outside" the clique are Gov. Frank Lausche, of Ohio and Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas. Although the "clique" has been repudiated by the rank-and-file Democrats who voted for President Eisenhower, Gov. McKeldin, the "wreckers retained control of the party machinery," meaning the clique.

Candidates running in 13 states named

Afro-American P. 2

Afr. 11-10-56

WASHINGTON

A survey of some 13 states in the East and Middle West revealed that the following colored candidates ran for office on the Nov. 6 election slates of the major parties:

Baltimore, Md.

PENNSYLVANIA

A total of 13 of the candidates are in Pennsylvania, where one is running for Congress and 12 others for seats in the State Legislature. All of them live in Philadelphia.

Dr. Horace Scott is the Congressional candidate from the Fourth District. General Assembly aspirants are George B. Hemsley, Samuel E. Wadkins, Calvin C. Davis Sr., James E. Hite, William Julve and Fred D. Harrod Sr., Republicans;

Granville E. Jones, Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, Jesse J. Shields, Herbert Hold and Sarah T. Anderson, all Democratic aspirants. Jones, Monroe, Floyd, Holt and Anderson are incumbents.

* * *

OTHER STATES and their candidates are:

OHIO

U.S. House of Representatives —Charles H. Loeb, Republican.

State legislature—Everett M. Tyler, Zelma George, Sara J. Harper and Martha A. Dixon, all Republicans.

State senate — Augustus C. Parker and William B. Saunders, Republicans; Reuben M. Payne, Democrat.

Judge of Common Pleas Court —Judge Charles W. White, Independent.

State Senate — Alexander Barnes, Durham, Republican.

TEXAS

Houston School Board—Rev. Robert E. Hayes, Independent.

MISSOURI

State representative — Josiah C. Thomas, Elbert B. Moore, Albert E. Keown, Walter Jacobs, Wilson Gray, all Republicans.

District magistrate — W. D. Shavers, Republican.

State senator—Edward White and Thomas P. Clark, Republicans.

U.S. House of Representatives —Sidney R. Redmond, Republican.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans School Board—Israel M. Augustine Jr., Republican.

ILLINOIS

U.S. House of Representatives —George W. Lawrence, Chicago, Republican; Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago, Democrat.

State representative — William A. Robinson, Chicago; J. Horace Gardner, Chicago; Elwood Graham, Chicago, all Republicans.

Judge of Municipal Court—Judge William A. Booker, Chicago, Republican.

MICHIGAN

U.S. House of Representatives —Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr., Democrat; Willis Ward, Republican.

NEW YORK

U.S. House of Representatives —Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat; Formington Taylor, Liberal, both NYC.

INDIANA

State senate — Robert L. Brokenburr, Indianapolis, Republican; Opal L. Tandy, Indianapolis, James S. Hunter, East Chicago, and Jesse L. Dickinson, South Be. d, all Democrats.

State senate—Dr. Ralph E. Hanley, Indianapolis, Democrat.

OKLAHOMA

Tulsa County commissioner—Rev. C. T. Price.

MTSSACHUSETTS

State representative — Laurence H. Banks, Roxbury lawyer; Herbert L. Jackson, Malden; Alfred S. Brothers Sr. and Harry J. Elam, Boston, all Republicans; and Lincoln G. Pope Jr., Mrs. Alberta R. Turner, both Boston, Democrats.

RHODE ISLAND

Providence City Council — Richard M. Dudley, Republican

Vote Record; Adam, Diggs, Dawson Win

Chicago Ill. Defender P. 1

Americans went to the polls in record numbers Tuesday to elect a President, Senators, U. S. Representatives and thousands of state and local officials.

On Election Day 1956, more Negro voters than ever before took part in the basic process of American democracy, casting votes which in some areas were decisive factors in the election.

As in past years, the Negro vote went to the Democratic party although there were some defections, especially in northern urban areas.

There were also some shifts of Negro voters from traditional Negro wards. In Chicago, for instance, two predominantly Negro wards, the 2nd and 3rd, showed a decrease of 23,569 voters. However in other wards, Negro voters have increased.

Thousands of persons in the two wards have been displaced by Chicago's vast slum clearance program.

William L. Dawson, congressman from Chicago, led the triumphant return of three Negro congressmen to the U. S. House of Representatives.

Dawson won handily over Republican candidate George Lawrence, although Dawson has been the target of bitter criticism from Negro leaders, including the N. A. A. C. P.

The other Negro Congressmen, Adam Clayton Powell, of New York and Charles Diggs of Detroit were returned to Congress with overwhelming majorities.

Powell did not seem to be hurt by his repudiation of Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson and his backing of Dwight Eisenhower.

Negroes in the South voted in record numbers despite the activities of White Citizens Councils, the Ku Klux Klan and other racist groups out to prevent Negro vot-

ers from going to the polls.

In most instances, southern Negroes voted the straight Democratic ticket — a natural result of the one-party system in the Democratic South.

Even in Texas, Florida and Tennessee, where heavy Republican votes were tallied, most predominantly Negro sections were solidly in the Democratic column.

Few, if any, Negro voters went for T. Coleman Andrews, former U. S. Internal Revenue Commissioner, and presidential candidate on the States Right ticket. Coleman drew his largest vote in Virginia.

Defender

Southern pressures against Negro voters came under special scrutiny by the U. S. Department of Justice, which had observers in many southern areas especially in states like Louisiana and Mississippi, where there have been campaigns against Negro voters.

The Justice department promised before the election that it would bring action in any instances where it found Negroes were being intimidated in the election.

While it is still too early to gauge the full effect of the Negro vote on the national level, some observers say that it was less effective than it could have been because of a partisan split among influential members of the race.

Many Negro leaders, including Rep. Powell, supported Eisenhower, after having been staunch Democrats for years.

However, their defections did not seem to influence too many Negro voters who traditionally support the Democratic ticket.

REP. DAWSON

REP. POWELL

REP. DIGGS

Negro Candidates Elected 10 State Legislatures

Advocate Sat. 12-8-56 Jackson Miss

Negro candidates in 10 states won seats in state legislatures in last week's general election. The states are Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Washington, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri.

In Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, Negro candidates failed in their bids for election to state bodies.

Here, state by state, is a partial list of Negro winners for seats in state legislatures:

California—William Byron Rumford (D), Berkeley: Augusts F. Hawkins (D), Los Anegeles.

Illinois — Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Kenneth Wilson, Cecil A. Partee, Charles F. Armstrong, Richard Harewood, all Democrats; William H. Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Elwood Graham, Republicans.

Indiana—Robert L. Brokenburr (R), Indianapolis; James Hunter (D), East Chicago; Jesse L. Dickinson (D), South Bend; Edward "Doc" James (D), Gary.

Massachusetts—Atty. Laurence H. Banks (R); Serbert L. Jackson (R), Boston.

Missouri—Leroy Tyus (D), St. Louis; Jambes Troupe, Sr. (D), St. Louis; J. McKinley Neal (D), Kansas City.

New York—James L. Watson, James C. Thomas, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Kenneth Phipps, Bertranm Baker, all democrats from New York City.

Pennsylvania — Granville E. Jones, Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, Herbert Holt, Sarah Anderson, all Democrats from Philadelphia.

Record Number of Negroes Elected to Office in 15 States

Eagle Thurs. 11-15-56 P.1 Tulsa, Okla.

CHICAGO, (ANP) — A record number of Negroes were elected to office in 15 states last week, with the three top Negro office holders being returned to Congress.

Representatives William L. Dawson of Illinois, Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Charles Diggs of Michigan won re-election by swamping their Republican opponents.

Three other bids for election to Congress by Negroes failed in Tuesday's election. In Cleveland, Ohio, Charles Loeb ran well but failed to amass enough strength to overtake his Democratic opponent in Ohio's 21st district. In Philadelphia, Dr. Horace Scott, a Republican, failed in his bid to unseat the Democratic incumbent; and in St. Louis, Sidney R. Redmond, also a Republican, lost by a 2-1 majority to his woman opponent.

Elsewhere in the voting, Negro candidates won seats to state legislatures in Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, Massachusets, Ohio California, Washington, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri. Other candidates failed to win seats in the assemblies of Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana.

Eagle P.2

State Seats

Here's state by state are a partial list of Negro winners for seats in state legislatures:

CALIFORNIA — William Byron Rumford (D), Berkley; Augustus F. Hawkins (D.), Los Angeles.

ILLINOIS — Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Kenneth Wilson, Cecil A. Partee, Charles F. Armstrong, Richard Harewood, all Democrats; William H. Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Elwood Graham, Republicans.

INDIANA — Robert L. Brokenburr (R), Indianapolis; James S. Hunter (D), East Chicago; Jesse L Dickinson (D.), South Bend; Edward "Doc" James (D.), Gary.

KANSAS — Dr. Eldred Brown (D.), Kansas City.

MASSACHUSETTS — Atty. Laurence H. Banks (R.); Herbert L. Jackson (R.); Boston.

MISSOURI — Leroy Tyus (D.), St. Louis; James Troupe, Sr. (D.), St Louis; Henry W. Wheeler (D.), St. Louis; J. McKinley Neal (D.), Kansas City.

NEW YORK — James L. Watson, James C. Thomas, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Kenneth Phipps, Bertram Baker, all Democrats from New York City.

PENNSYLVANIA — Granville E. Jones, Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, Herbert Holt, Sarah Anderson, all Democrats from Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON — Charles M. Stokes (R.), Seattle.

'Bama Elector Bolts Ticket

Herald P.10-B Dec. 12-18-56 Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON —(AP)— The 531 members of the electoral college cast their votes Monday for president, but in Alabama one Democratic elector refused to vote for Adlai E. Stevenson.

This, then, was the indicated outcome:

Dwight D. Eisenhower	457
Adlai E. Stevenson	73
Walter B. Jones	1

Jones, of Montgomery, Ala., is a Circuit Court Judge. He won the vote of elector W. F. Turner, a 65-year-old Montgomery accountant, despite the fact that Stevenson carried Alabama.

The 10 other Alabama electors voted for Stevenson.

The Constitution gives the electors the right to vote for whomever they wish, but only rarely do electoral votes go to anyone but the nominee who carries the state. The Alabama deviation was the only one reported.

In the Alabama development, fellow electors told Turner that he was under an "obligation" to vote for Stevenson since the electors had signed a party loyalty oath.

Turner replied: "I have fulfilled my obligations to the people of Alabama. I'm talking about the white people."

Turner's choice for vice president was Gov. Herman Talmadge of Georgia.

What electors over the nation did Monday was to gather at state capitals to deposit their ballots. Actually, it was for these party electors rather than the candidates that the citizens voted last Nov. 6.

34a(2) 1956

THOMPSON OPPOSES TALMADGE IN RACE FOR U. S. SENATE

Daily World Sun. 6-24-56 P.1 Atlanta Ga.

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson qualified Saturday as a candidate for the U. S. Senate against his longtime political foe, Herman E. Talmadge.

Thompson announced his candidacy in a blast at "big money," then strode into the offices of the Democratic party and paid his $500 filing fee for the Sept. 12 primary.

Talmadge and Talmadge Bowen of Canon, Ga., had previously qualified for the race to win the senate seat being given up by the retirement of Sen. Walter F. George

Thompson, who tangled with Talmadge in the famous "double governors" fight of 1947, told a gathering in the State Senate Chambers at 11 a. m., that he had decided to run "after it became evident that no other strong candidate would offer to oppose the choice of big money, Herman E. Talmadge."

The Valdosta, Ga., resident added "I never dreamed it possible that a combination of big money and big business interests could successfully betray that outstanding Georgia Sen. Walter F. George, and bring about conditions which would force his retirement from office."

Thompson won a court decision making him acting governor for two years in 1947, when both he and Herman Talmadge claimed the office after the death of the Governor-elect, Eugene Talmadge.

Since that time Thompson has run three times for governor, and always lost, twice to Herman Talmadge himself and then to Talmadge's favored candidate, now Gov. Marvin Griffin.

Thompson Sat. assailed bitterly what he said was the claimed perrogative of "a few millionaires to sit down in a mahogany office and determine who they will send to Washington to represent them instead of the people of Georgia."

He declared:

"Even if I were a rich man, no one man could hope to match the ganging up of big money basis. Only the people of Georgia with their ballots can put this gang on the run and force honest government both in the state and in the nation."

Grimes Re-Named Sheriff, Alverson, Brown Win

Daily World Thurs. 9-13-56 P.1

A heavy turnout of Negro voters in the Atlanta area Wednesday failed to halt victory for pro-segregationist Herman Talmadge (who won on a reported light statewide vote), but apparently aided victory for two superior court judge aspirants.

Talmadge was elected U. S. Senator of Georgia by a light vote of the states estimated 1,300,000 voters. His opponent, M. E. Thompson former Governor was left behind from the start.

The senator-elect will replace U. S. Senator Walter F. George who is retiring after this term.

James C. Davis succeeded himself for the representative seat in congress. He won by a large margin over his two opponents, Wyman C. Lowe and Forrest Williams.

Talmadge won as early forecasts had predicted, but the Negro vote showed a strong apparent protest ballot against his segregation stand. Seven predominately Negro populated wards gave the defeated Thompson 6,062 votes. Talmadge polled only 423 in these areas which comprised approximately half the Negro registered voters. Further, in two of these ward precincts, there is a rather large population.

The wards are Ward Three, precincts, B, H, A and H.; Ward 7, precinct D, Ward 6, H. and Ward 4, precinct one.

Virtually the same was true in the race between James C. Davis, Wyman Lowe and Forrest Williams race. Here Davis, avowed pro-segregationists won, but Lowe received 7422 against 686 for Davis in the seven precincts.

In several races Negroes voted in majority for candidates who won. J. C. Tanksley, given small chance for winning by political observers won over popular Reuben Garland.

The seven listed precincts gave Tanksley 3,000 votes. However, Garland polled about the same number.

Victorious Luther Alverson received a large Negro vote also Paul Webb and Ralph Grimes. In many cases Negro votes were split over two candidates.

Early reports of election returns indicated that about 65 percent of the 124,390 registered voters went to the polls.

Heaviest voting took place in the Westend, Capitol View, East Point, South Fulton, and Sylvan Hills.

In Ward 3-B, termed the barometer of Negro voting, more than 50 percent of the 2290 registered electorate had voted at an early tabulation.

In the local contest, winners were: Judge of Superior Court: Luther Alverson won over Hamilton Douglas, Jr. in a close run. Incumbent Durwood T. Pye won over his challenger Sidney Lanier; Incumbent John L. Tye, Jr. won over Reuben A. Garland and J. C. "Jep" Tanksley.

Daily World

Still solicitor general is Paul Webb who defeated Al Roberts, East Point Mayor.

Atlanta, Ga.

In the state senate race: Charlie Brown won by a large margin over his two opponents Hoke Smith and Jess Walton.

Wed. 9-12-56

For the House of Representative: Wilson Brooks defeated Sam Lowe: Incumbent M. M. "Muggsy" Smith, edged out his two contestants F. W. "Buddy" Griffin, Jr. and Leroy Wynne, Jr. Ralph McClelland defeated his two opponents George P. Whitman, Jr. and L. J. "Jim" O'Callaghan.

GEORGIA

Thrower Tosses Hat in Atlanta Ring

Courier P.2 Sat. 9-15-56 Pittsburgh Pa.

GOP Ticket Selects Lawyer for Congress

ATLANTA — Randolph Thrower, a 43-year-old Atlanta lawyer, former Marine captain and FBI agent, was endorsed by the Republican State Central Committee of Georgia, Saturday, during its meeting in the Fulton County Court House as a candidate for the 50th Congressional District race.

He will run in the November general elections against the Democratic nominee. The post is presently held by James C. Davis, Stone Mountain.

He was nominated by Charles Moye, who ran from this district on a Republican platform in 1952. In his speech on nomination, Moye told the delegates "we are not interested in running a token race."

Thrower, in his acceptance remarks, told the party his "aim would be to serve this district and the state of Georgia, in a way that is truly representative of this dynamic metropolitan and agricultural area."

TALMADGE VICTOR IN GEORGIA'S VOTE

Times 9-28

Segregation Advocate Easy Winner Over Thompson in Race for George's Seat

Thurs. 9-13-56 New York

ATLANTA, Sept. 12 (AP)—Herman E. Talmadge swept to victory at the polls today on his plea for an "overwhelming mandate" to carry his fight for states rights—and racial segregation—to the United States Senate.

The 43-year-old former Governor, the son of a four-times Governor, scored in the Democratic primary over an old political rival, M. E. Thompson, another former Governor. At stake was the Senate seat being vacated by Waltre F. George.

There was no doubt of the result from the start. As the ballots piled up in his favor, Mr. Talmadge issued his victory statement at the early hour of 8:30 P. M.—with ample justification. His rival withheld his statement until a couple of hours later.

Returns from 1,148 of 1,815 precincts gave:

Talmadge 325,478
Thompson 95,141

Mr. Talmadge then led in 135 counties with 348 unit votes, Mr. Thompson in none. While the count included only about two-thirds of the precincts, it was perhaps 80 per cent complete since it took in most of the large counties and cities.

In Georgia's county unit system the candidate taking a county gets all its units and the leader in units wins. The units per county range only from two to six, although some counties are many times larger than others.

Georgia also nominated ten members of the House of Representatives, four without opposition. Representatives Prince H. Preston, E. L. (Tic) Forrester, James C. Davis, Carl Vinson, Henderson Lanham and Iris Blitch took early leads on first returns.

Although they will not ofer candidates for state offices, Republicans plan to enter candidates in the general election for at least two of the Georgia Congressional seats.

Mr. Talmadge and Mr. Thompson are long-time political foes. In 1947 both claimed the Governorship for sixty-seven days. The courts decided in favor of Mr. Thompson, but Mr. Talmadge then won two successive elections between the two.

Senator George, 77-year-old dean of the Senate, first announced he would seek re-election this year. When it became apparent he faced formidable opposition from Mr. Talmadge, he withdrew and accepted an appointment from President Eisenhower as personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Associated Press Wirephoto

SENATE CANDIDATE Herman Talmadge and his wife vote in Georgia primary in which he won nomination for the seat vacated by Senator Walter F. George. He was opposed by M. E. Thompson.

Talmadge Wins Easily In Georgia

Leads Thompson By Over 3 to 1 In Senate Race

By The Associated Press

Herman E. Talmadge swept to victory at the Georgia polls yesterday on his plea for an "overwhelming mandate" to carry his fight for States' rights and racial segregation to the United States Senate.

The 43-year-old former Governor, the son of a four-times elected Governor, "Old Gene" Talmadge, scored in the Democratic primary over an old political rival, M. E. Thompson, another former Governor. His prize is the Senate seat being vacated by the veteran Walter F. George.

There was no doubt of the result from the start. As the ballots piled up in his favor, Talmadge issued a victory statement at the early hour of 8:30 p.m. Thompson conceded at 10:30.

Nomination Assures Election

Returns from 1,148 of the state's 1,815 precincts gave Talmadge 325,478 popular votes and Thompson 95,141. Talmadge led in 135 counties with 348 unit votes, Thompson in none.

A majority of 206 of the state's 410 unit votes is necessary for nomination in Georgia, where Democratic nomination assures election.

Senator Alexander Wiley, Wisconsin Republican and an ardent supporter of President Eisenhower's foreign policies, headed into a campaign for re-election yesterday after upsetting what he called the "would-be kingmakers" in his own state's party organization.

Wiley won the right to stand for a fourth six-year term by defeating Republican Glenn R. Davis in a breath-taking primary battle Tuesday.

Margin Less Than 10,000

The 72-year-old Wiley won out over Davis by fewer than 10,000 votes.

Unofficial returns from 3,305 of the state's 3,348 precincts gave Wiley 217,402 votes. Davis, endorsed by the Republican State Convention that rebuffed Wiley last May, polled 207,693.

Wiley will be opposed in the November election by Henry W. Maier, 38-year-old minority leader of the State Senate, who won the Democratic senatorial nomination.

Ike Critic Beaten

Results from primary contests in seven other states included these:

Governor J. Bracken Lee, who split the Utah G.O.P. organization by criticizing Eisenhower policies, lost his bid for a third-term nomination. Utah Republicans voted to try a political newcomer against the Democrats this November. He is George D. Clyde, State Water and Power Board chairman, who said he is "100 per cent behind President Eisenhower."

Unofficial returns from 988 of Utah's 1,029 voting districts gave Clyde 61,574 and Lee 53,278.

Opposing Clyde will be Democrat L. C. Romney, 42, a former State legislator who is serving his third four-year term as a member of the Salt Lake City Commission.

Bennett Unopposed

Senator Wallace F. Bennett, Republican, was nominated without opposition. He will be opposed by Alonzo F. Hopkin, Woodruff, a livestock grower and State senator.

Charles F. Brannan, Secretary of Agriculture in the Truman Administration, trailed John A. Carroll in the race for Democratic nomination for senator from Colorado. Unofficial returns from 1,755 of the state's 1,790 precincts gave Carroll 61,418 to Brannan's 59,767.

The winner will meet former Governor Dan Thornton, who was unopposed for the Republican nomination to succeed the retiring G.O.P. Senator Eugene Millikin.

Other results from Tuesday's balloting:

Washington—Democratic Senator Warren G. Maguson ran well ahead of Republican Governor Arthur B. Langlie in a senatorial "popularity" contest in which neither had opposition for his party's nomination. Voters of both parties were free to ballot for either man. With all but 370 precincts tabulated the count was: Magnuson 398,096 and Langlie 261,488. The two will collide again in November for a final decision.

Nominated for the governorship were Lieutenant Governor Emmett Anderson, Republican, and State Senator Albert D. Rosellini, Democrat.

Minnesota — The primary, billed as a test of strength between Republicans and Democratic-Farmer-Laborites, wound up as a Republican victory so narrow as to be inconclusive.

With only about 10 per cent of the precincts uncounted from Tuesday's primary, Republicans held a margin of fewer than 12,000 votes, based on the contests for nominations for governor.

Ancher Nelsen was named G.O.P. candidate for governor, and Governor Orville L. Freeman was renominated by the D-F-L.

Arizona — Senator Carl Hayden easily won Democratic renomination. Republicans chose Ross F. Jones, former State attorney general, to oppose him. In the Republican race for the governorship nomination, former State Senator O. D. Miller conceded victory to Horace Griffin, Phoenix advertising executive.

New Hampshire—Senator Norris Cotton and Governor Lane Dwinell were renominated by Republicans.

Associated Press

Herman Talmadge

Talmadge's Hat in Ring For Senate

Herald Tribune Thurs. 5-10-56 New York, N.Y. P.2

Pledges Fight For the South

ATLANTA, May 9 (UP).—Former Gov. Herman Talmadge today announced his candidacy for the Senate seat of retiring Sen. Walter F. George.

At the same time, the forty-three-year-old Mr. Talmadge pledged to fight "the battle for survival of Georgia and the South" on the national level against forces seeking to undermine "the Southern way of life."

Thus did the son of "ole Gene" Talmadge grasp immediately a chance to win Senate nomination without a serious fight and perhaps with Sen. George's blessing. A bitter campaign had been expected between the two for the Democratic nomination that is the decisive election in Georgia.

Keeps a Promise

Mr. Talmadge said that in accordance with a promise he had made to let his plans be known this spring, "I herewith announce my candidacy for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator in the forthcoming Sept. 12 Democratic primary."

He then noted that Sen. George's announcement that he would withdraw from the race means the culmination of his "long and honorable career." He cited Sen. George's record of service, which has earned him the "esteem and respect of the people of Georgia, the country and the free world."

"If I am fortunate enough to be elected to the United States Senate, it shall be my purpose to seek the advice and wise counsel of Sen. George often," he said.

Pledges Resistance

Mr. Talmadge, who has been Governor for six years, promised as a party leader and private citizen to "resist with every resource at my command the determined efforts being made to destroy Constitutional government, states' rights and local self-determination in this nation."

GEORGIA VOTE PUTS TALMADGE IN SENATE SEAT

Atlanta, Sept. 13 (AP)—Georgia's successor to veteran Sen. Walter F. George will be former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge, 43, a staunch racial segregationist.

Talmadge rode to victory yesterday in the Democratic primary — equivalent to election in this state—over Melvin E. Thompson, whom he has twice defeated for governor, but never by such a smashing margin as in the senate race.

Thompson, also a former governor, polled more than 100,000 votes, or about a fifth of the total.

Talmadge had appealed in his campaign for an "overwhelming mandate" to carry his battle for "local self determination"—and racial segregation—to Congress.

Takes All Unit Votes

Returns from 1,642 precincts out of a total of 1,791 gave Talmadge a popular vote of 406,360 and Thompson 113,005. Talmadge won a majority in every county giving him all of the state's 410 unit votes.

A Talmadge victory appeared certain from first returns and, in a statement last night he pledged to devote his efforts in the senate in opposing moves on the national level to "destroy constitutional government, state rights, and local self-determination."

George, 77, now President Eisenhower's personal representative to the North Atlantic Treaty organization, first announced for renomination, but changed his mind in the face of a Talmadge threat of a hot political fight.

Veteran Judge Named

In the only other state-wide contest, Judge B. C. Gardner, 74, a veteran of 16 years on the Court of Appeals, won renomination over a younger opponent, Hugh G. Head Jr. of Atlanta.

Six of the state's 10 congressmen had opposition, but all won handily: Prince Preston in the 1st district, E. L. Forrester in the 3d, James C. Davis in the 5th, Carl Vinson in the 6th, Henderson Lanham in the 7th, and Mrs. Iris Blitch in the 8th.

Nominated without contest were Representatives J. L. Pilcher of the 2d district, John J. Flint of the 4th, Phil Landrum of the 9th, and Paul Brown of the 10th.

34a(2) 1956

GEORGIA

GEORGE OF GEORGIA

The first name in the Congressional Directory's list showing "continuous service of Senators" is that of Walter F. George, Democrat of Georgia, who began his Senatorial career in November, 1922. Next year a different name will head the roll, and the Senate will hardly be the same without the austere presence of the tenant-farmer's son who has become one of the most influential Senators of our generation.

Mr. George has decided to retire at the end of this, his sixth successive term. He will be missed on many counts, not the least of which is that his successor will almost certainly be former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge, whose advent to Washington is as unwelcome as is Mr. George's departure. However, Walter George will not be retiring from public life; he is scheduled to become American Ambassador to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, a post for which he is highly qualified. And it is particularly fitting that he should have been given this appointment by a Republican Administration, for Senator George is a notable exemplar of bipartisanship in foreign policy.

In that respect it is inevitable that his role as chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee should have been compared to that of the late Senator Vandenberg. President Eisenhower has warmly commended his constant effort "to preserve a true bipartisan, unpartisan approach to all our foreign problems;" and there is no doubt that the enormous prestige of Senator George—among Republicans as well as Democrats—contributed mightily to the overwhelming support of Administration foreign policy in such crises as that over Formosa in the winter of 1955. Mr. George has been on the whole a strong defender of the basic principle that the United States must play its part in the community of nations. In his new post with NATO he will surely continue to serve his country well.

TALMADGE OPENS SENATE CAMPAIGN

Former Governor Acts After George's Announcement

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 9 — Former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge stepped forward rapidly tonight to advance his claim to the Senate seat being vacated by Senator Walter F. George.

The formal announcement of Mr. Talmadge's candidacy came as no surprise. He has been campaigning across the state for about two years to win the Senatorial post whether or not Senator George sought re-election.

An announcement of his candidacy against Senator George already had been prepared for release on Friday but was moved up when the Senator quit the race for re-election on advice of his physicians.

The 42-year-old former Governor, son of the late "Ol' Gene" Talmadge, who also had been Governor, thus has a big head start on any potential opponents. Even his political enemies concede he will be virtually unbeatable in the Georgia Democratic primary Sept. 12. Many of Senator George's closest friends welcomed his withdrawal from the race because they did not want the elder statesman to suffer the humiliation of a crushing defeat at the hands of Mr. Talmadge.

Opposes Court Rulings

A bitter opponent of the Supreme Court decisions outlawing segregation of Negroes and whites in many public activities, Mr. Talmadge said the key campaign issue for him was preservation of "constitutional government, states rights and local self determination in this nation."

"It has been impressed upon me that these forces seeking to undermine our state and local governments and our southern way of life are operating on a nation-wide scale and are well organized, deeply entrenched and lavishly financed from the national level," Mr. Talmadge said.

"Consequently, the battle for the survival of Georgia and the South must likewise be waged on the national level. That is where the fight is. That is where we need the fighters."

In the political vernacular of this section, the phrase "southern way of life" means continued segregation of Negro and white students in the public schools in defiance of the Supreme Court's rulings.

Talmadge Is In Florida

Senator George's withdrawal, often rumored but just as regularly denied, took most Georgia politicians by surprise. No one other tha nMr. Talmadge was ready at once to announce his candidacy. Even Mr. Talmadge was out of the state, vacationing in north Florida. He made his announcement in a formal press release distributed by his already established campaign headquarters.

There was speculation that former Gov. M. E. Thompson might contest Mr. Talmadge for the nomination to Senator George's seat. However, Mr. Thompson sai dhe had "absolutely no public comment at this time."

The two figured the "two Governor" controversy that had Georgia in a turmoil for sixty-seven days in 1947. When the elder Talmadge died after having won a fourth term in 1946, the Talmadge-controlled Legislature elected his son Governor instead of giving the office to Mr. Thompson, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor in the same election.

The Georgia Supreme Court ruled the legislative action invalid, giving the office to Mr. Thompson. The younger Talmadge came back two years later to win at the polls the two-year balance of his father's term. He was re-elected in 1950 for a four-year term.

Others mentioned as potential Senatorial candidates were Erle Cocke Jr., a former National Commander of the American Legion; former Gov. Ellis Arnall, Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta and Tom Linder, a former State Commissioner of Agriculture.

While he had been campaigning for months against Senator George on the ground of age and in criticism of the Senator's foreign policy record, Mr. Talmadge had only praise for the Senator after he quit the race for re-election.

George Accepts Job as Ike Aide To Build NATO

WASHINGTON, May 14 (AP)—Sen. George (D-Ga) tonight accepted President Eisenhower's invitation to serve as his personal representative in development of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) into something more than a military unit.

The White House announced George's acceptance after the 78-year-old chairman of the Senate Foreign Relation Committee had conferred with the President for an hour. George announced last week that he will not seek renomination.

Eisenhower promptly offered him a post as his personal representative, with the rank of ambassador, in NATO.

AFTER ADJOURNMENT

The White House announcement said George told Eisenhower tonight that he plans "to retain his present post in the Senate for the time being, but would be available after adjournment of the Senate to perform any duty consistent with his senatorial responsibility that might be requested by the President."

Congress hopes to adjourn by mid-July.

(In Lovejoy, Ga., former Gov. Talmadge, who is seeking George's Senate post, said he is happy the senator accepted the ambassadorship. "He can be of tremendous value to our nation," he said.)

TO BEGIN STUDIES

The White House said that meanwhile George, in cooperation with Secretary of State Dulles, "will study the problem of the development of the NATO concept and consult with the foreign ministers of Canada, Italy and Norway who were designated by the NATO Council to study the problem with the governments involved."

The three ministers, called the "three wise men," were assigned to that task at a recent Paris meeting of the NATO Council. They are Lester Pearson of Canada, Gaetano Martino of Italy and Halvard Lange of Norway.

The White House statement said further that following George's retirement from the Senate, he plans to "to devote himself actively to advising the President and the secretary of state with reference to this matter, as well as regards the general development and implementation of bipartisan foreign policy."

George met with Eisenhower in the President's White House living quarters. The chief executive relayed announcement of the senator's acceptance to newsmen when their meeting ended.

George quit the race for renomination because he said his doctor had advised against his making the strenuous kind of campaign he felt was necessary. His withdrawal seemed likely to make former Gov. Herman Talmadge the next senator from Georgia.

Talmadge Qualifies, Still Without a Rival

Herman Talmadge practically had one foot in the United States Senate Friday, after officially qualifying as a candidate in the Sept. 12 Democratic primary to succeed Sen. George.

The popular former governor already had formally announced his candidacy. But it became official Friday when a group of his college classmates at the University of Georgia put up his $500 entry fee.

SEEN EASY VICTOR

Unopposed so far, with the qualifying deadline little more than a week away—June 23—Talmadge is considered by most political observers to be a shoo-in for the nomination and election, even if he should have opposition.

M. E. Thompson, twice defeated by Talmadge in gubernatorial races, has been mentioned as a possible opponent, however. And there were strong rumors Friday that Thompson may be planning to announce his candidacy Sunday.

M. Cook Barwick, Atlanta attorney, law school classmate and longtime friend of Talmadge, presided over the qualification luncheon at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel.

George Stewart, secretary of the State Democratic Committee and another longtime Talmadge friend, received the entrance fee from the same group who paid Talmadge's fee in two successful gubernatorial campaigns.

TRIBUTE TO FATHER

The luncheon program got under way after a moment of silence in memory of the late Eugene Talmadge, father of the senatorial aspirant. That tribute was suggested by Roger Lawson, member of the State Highway Board.

Herman Talmadge was introduced by Rep. Jack Ray of Warrenton as "a man built for the job" of senator. Ray predicted he will win the greatest percentage of votes of any candidate in Georgia history.

Talmadge told the group that two major things inspire public service: "the thought of doing a good job, and the warm personal friends to help you."

He said he would be a "freshman senator," but will strive to "invoke my convictions, maintain my courage and try never to make the people of Georgia ashamed of me."

TALMADGE QUALIFIES FOR U.S. SENATE

George D. Stewart, M. Cook Barwick, Herman Talmadge

DEADLINE MADE BY THOMPSON

Calls Rival 'Big Money' Entry; 'NAACP Backed,' Talmadge Retorts

By CHARLES POU

M. E. Thompson got into the race for the U.S. Senate Saturday against Herman E. Talmadge with a blast at his longtime foe as "the choice of big money."

He ended speculation about his intentions on the senatorial race only one hour before qualifying deadline.

A moment before putting up the $500 entry fee he gave newsmen a statement which said:

"The decision to enter the primary was reached only after most serious deliberation and after it became evident that no other strong candidate would offer to oppose the choice of big money, Herman E. Talmadge."

And Mr. Talmadge said of the entry of Mr. Thompson: "The NAACP has a perfect right to sponsor and finance a candidate for the Senate."

However, he issued a formal statement later which said he would not "deal in personalities nor indulge in petty political bickering with any opponent."

* * *

MR. TALMADGE'S campaign directors said the entry of Mr. Thompson means an all-out campaign. Also in the race is D. Talmadge Bowers of Canon, a tombstone salesman who through the years has offered for a variety of offices.

J. P. Morris of Baxley, a fourth possible candidate, withdrew from contention Saturday He had posted a $500 entrance fee with party secretary George D. Stewart earlier in the week.

In a wire to Mr. Stewart Saturday, he said he was "unable to personally deliver qualification papers" and asked that his money be returned.

Mr. Thompson's jump into the race came as a surprise to many observers. But he has been blasting away at Mr. Talmadge ever since Sen. Walter F. George withdrew as candidate to succeed himself on May 10.

IN HIS STATEMENT, Mr. Thompson said he "never dreamed it possible that a combination of big money and big business interests could successfully betray that outstanding Georgian, Sen. Walter F. George, and bring about conditions which would force his retirement from the office.

"Furthermore, it never occurred to me, that this same combination of big money and big business interests could enlist the aid of nearly all the big city dailies to stifle all opposition and steal from the voters of the state their inalienable right to

the phonies, do you refer to the 500 million" compromise by the Republican senator?

To this Wilson asked, "You don't want to get me into trouble, do you?"

Saturda , newsmen were waiting for Wilson as he emerged from a meeting of the defense secretaries' conference here.

* * *

THE FIRST QUESTION was

mahogany office and determine whom they will send to Washington to represent them instead of the people of Georgia."

IN CONTRAST, the statement of Mr. Talmadge was moderately worded, although it promised a vigorous summer of campaigning.

"When I announced my candidacy for the U.S. Senate on May 9, I stated that I was offering myself to the people of Georgia on the basis of my own record of public service and the positive program which I would present at the proper time," it said.

"I further stated that I would not seek the office on the demerits of any individual or opponent.

"It is in that light that I will open my campaign in Rome on Wednesday, July 4, and from there will carry it vigorously into all sections of the state."

Mr. Thompson told newsmen he is aware he got into the race as "an underdog." But he said he has done well at campaigning in that role before.

* * *

ASKED HOW MANY races this makes for him, he said, "My friends think not enough and my enemies think too many."

He said the type of campaign he makes will depend on response of citizens to his candidacy.

"I have no money to put on an intensive campaign," he added, "but am ready, willing and able and anxious to wage an intensive campaign."

Several of Mr. Thompson's chief supporters in past races, when he has run as the "anti-Talmadge candidate," are with Mr. Talmadge in this contest. They include Rep. Downing Musgrove of Clinch, former Rep. John Greer of Lanier, and former State Sen. Osgood Williams.

* * *

AWARE OF THIS, he noted the presence of Mr. Williams among Talmadge campaign directors at the qualifying place in the State Senate chamber Saturday.

"Was Osgood surprised to see me get in?" he asked newsmen.

In his statement, he called on "every patriotic Georgian, man and woman, to join us in this fight with their ballots and with their active support . . ."

He added: "If there are those who will aid financially in this fight, your contributions, however small, will be most highly appreciated and perhaps it may prove to be that the widow's mite may be more effective than all of the money that rich men cast into the fight against the people."

Talmadge Bowers Qualifies To Run Against Talmadge

A tombstone salesman from Canon, Ga., Wednesday qualified as a candidate in the U. S. Senate race.

D. Talmadge Bowers qualified to run against former Governor Herman Talmadge for the seat vacated by the resignation of Sen. Walter F. George.

Former Gov. M. E. Thompson, mentioned as a possible candidate in the race, has said he will announce his decision on Friday. Qualifications end on Saturday.

Bowers, who qualified today. once ran for President of the United States.

Thompson Challenges Talmadge in Georgia

ATLANTA, June 23 (AP)—Former Gov. M. E. Thompson qualified at the last hour today to challenge **former Gov. Herman E. Talmadge for the U.S. Senate seat being vacated by veteran Sen. Walter E.** George.

A hot race was immediately indicated as Thompson released a statement charging Talmadge is the handpicked candidate of "big money and big business."

Talmadge, 42-year-old aggressive white supremacy champion, retorted with a statement linking the 53-year-old Thompson with the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, a tactic he has employed in their previous clashes.

The stage was set for the third contest between two of the principals in Georgia's two governor controversy when Thompson paid his $500 fee just an hour before the ticket closed for the Sept. 12 state Democratic primary.

Talmadge made his official announcement last May 10, the day that 78-year-old Sen. George reversed a statement of last December and said he would not seek re-election.

Only Major Race.

The clash between Talmadge and Thompson for the Senate seat will be the only major race in Georgia this year, since the governorship and most state offices are not at stake.

Six of the state's 10 congressmen had opposition when the ticket closed and a total of 124 candidates had qualified for various state and district offices.

Thompson charged that a combination of "big money and big business interests" forced the retirement of George.

And he declared that Talmadge has **"been the lackey boy of this same big money crowd."** While **governor, Thompson said, Talmadge practically wiped** out state taxes of the "big money crowd" while at the same time "he enormously increased the tax load on the common people" through the sales tax.

Macon Telegraph

Constitution

Each State Administration Makes Georgians Dig Deeper

Atlanta, Ga. P. 4
Sat 1-28-56

The paltry state funds which the late Gov. Eugene Talmadge had to fuss over back in the days when he threw Treasurer George Hamilton out of the capitol because Mr. Hamilton wouldn't open the safe were mere pocket change compared with today's finances.

State government in Georgia during these 15 years has become more and more costly.

At the present rate, based on Gov. Marvin Griffin's budget request to the Legislature Monday, each Georgia chief executive is entrusted with the administering of nearly one and a quarter billion dollars during his four-year term.

In a short decade and a half, our state budget has jumped from $49,339,675 in 1942 to $282,959,000 for 1957.

This is an increase of more than five times.

Putting it another way, the last budget of Gene Talmadge had doubled by 1948, quadrupled by 1952, quintupled by this year and now is well on the way to being six times what it was.

Unless the trend is slowed, state government within another year or so will be costing Georgians $300,000,000 per year!

This places a tremendous responsibility upon every state official—but especially upon the legislative and executive branches—to justify the costs, to pursue every possible economy and to guard zealously against corruption.

During his six years in office, Gov. Herman Talmadge spent $1,045,148,496.

During three years in office, if his budget request is approved, Gov. Griffin will have spent $795,613,615 through June, 1957, with yet another fiscal year to go.

This is a lot of money in any taxpayer's language and Georgians may well inquire whether the program of state services has increased five times in value and worth during the 15-year period.

The particularly disturbing factor is that even with all the extensive and probably excessive spending, there are warnings of continuing increases in the future.

Gov. Griffin campaigned with a pledge of no tax increases in 1954, but vigorously pushed one through the Legislature in 1955 with the help of Floor Leader Denmark Groover of Macon.

This week J. J. McDonough, Georgia Chamber of Commerce president, said that "unless substantial economies are enacted during this legislative session, Georgians may be confronted with another round of tax increases in the near future."

Fiscal Year	State Budget	Governor
1942	$ 49,339,675	Gene Talmadge
1943	59,824,812	Arnall
1944	61,284,150	Arnall
1945	63,034,149	Arnall
1946	81,021,500	Arnall
1947	89,471,270	Thompson
1948	106,713,320	Thompson
1949	108,360,424	H. Talmadge
1950	127,210,245	Talmadge
1951	139,195,709	Talmadge
1952	217,110,506	Talmadge
1953	228,311,672	Talmadge
1954	224,959,940	Talmadge
1955	241,304,615	Griffin
1956	271,350,000	Griffin
1957	282,959,000	Griffin

Does not the taxpayer ever get any relief?

Or does every administration have to spend all it can possibly squeeze out of John Q. Georgian?

Seeks Post Of Coroner In Whitfield Co.

Daily World
Thurs. 2-2-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

DALTON, Ga.—(SNS)— A young Negro mortician qualified here Wednesday as a candidate for coroner in the Whitfield County Democratic primary March 28.

The candidate, William O. Willis, is the first Negro to qualify for public office in Whitfield County as far as can be determined by W. M. Sapp, Jr., chairman of the county Democratic Executive Committee. He is one of 23 candidates in the coroners race, Mr. Sapp said.

The election is being held to fill a vacancy created by the death of Sandy Armstrong who served as coroner for nearly 25 years.

Whoever is nominated in the primary will be appointed acting coroner for the remainder of the year until he is officially inducted into office next January, according to Ordinary W. L. Williams.

Vows Fight For State, Local Rights

Constitution
Thurs. 5-10-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Alone in Field, But Foe Likely

P. 1

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Herman Talmadge announced his candidacy for the United States Senate on a "states' rights" platform Wednesday night, after Sen. George eliminated himself from the race.

The 42-year-old former governor had the field to himself—with no formidable opposition in sight.

Talmadge text, Page 7.

However, anti-Talmadge leaders declared they wouldn't let the race go by default.

Talmadge pledged, if elected, to fight for the "survival of Georgia and the South" on the national level just as he had fought on the local level as governor.

He praised Sen. George's service to the state and nation. If elected, Talmadge said he would seek advice of Sen. George often.

"As governor of Georgia for more than six years, and as chairman of the Georgia delegation to the 1952 Democratic National Convention, and as a private citizen, I have vigorously resisted with every resource at my command the determined efforts being made to destroy constitutional government, states' rights and local self-determination in this nation," Talmadge said. "It has been impressed upon me that these forces seeking to undermine our state and local governments and Southern way of life are operating on a nationwide scale and are well organized, deeply entrenched and lavishly financed from the national level. Consequently, the battle for survival of Georgia and the South must likewise be waged on the national level. There is where the fight is. There is where we need the fighters."

Constitution

The question of opposition to Talmadge in the Senate race was up in the air late Wednesday.

Former Acting Gov. M. E. Thompson seemed the more likely of potential candidates. He opposed Talmadge twice in races for the governorship, losing both times.

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Others being mentioned for the post are Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield and former Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder.

Erle Cocke Jr., a George supporter, was regarded as a prospective candidate. So were Atlanta Mayor Hartsfield and former Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder.

Charles Gowen, who sought the governorship in 1954, told questioners he would not run for the Senate. Former Congressman Steve Pace, who headed the Georgians for George organization, also said he wouldn't run for the Senate.

Former Gov. Ellis Arnall, mentioned frequently as a probable candidate, was out of the city. Friends said they didn't expect him to run.

Talmadge made his announcement after months of intensive campaigning with his eye on the Senate seat.

As one Talmadge leader put it: "The race for the Senate is over. Sen. George and Gov. Talmadge have been running for several months to determine whether or not to run for the Senate. Herman won that campaign. Sen. George isn't going to be a candidate. It is too late for anyone else to get a campaign organized now. I wouldn't be surprised to see Herman elected without opposition."

As a matter of fact, Talmadge has been building up for the Senate race for four years. He actually began perfecting his campaign organization over the state a few months ago.

A Talmadge critic disagreed on the lateness of the hour in this campaign.

"Entries haven't even opened yet," he noted. "With Sen. George out of the picture, more liberal-minded candidates won't be as hesitant to run against Talmadge. Talmadge can be beaten." (Entries are expected to be opened May 29).

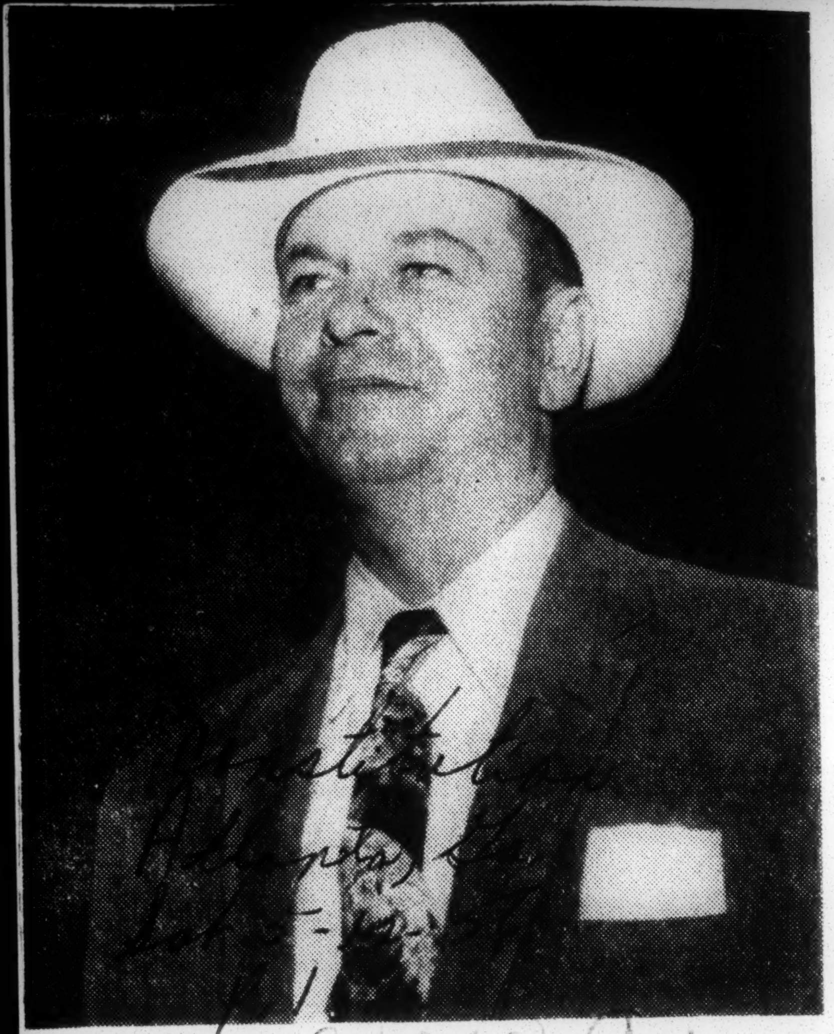
Herman Talmadge, in becoming a senatorial candidate, is continuing to follow in the political footsteps of his father, the late Gov. Gene Talmadge. The Talmadges each set records for length of service as governor — each serving six years. Gene Talmadge sought a Senate seat unsuccessfully twice, running against both George and Sen. Russell.

Herman Talmadge established a reputation as a builder. His administration added nearly one billion dollars' worth of permanent improvements, financed by a new tax program sponsored by the administration.

Associated Press Wirephoto

MAKES IT FORMAL

Herman Talmadge



Staff Photo—Frank Beatty

SMILING TALMADGE RETURNS TO STATE

Lone Senatorial Candidate Noncommital on Outlook

Talmadge Foes Split; George Clubs Disband

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 5-12-56 P. 1

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Anti-Talmadge leaders were divided Friday night over whether to offer a candidate for the Senate. Some were determined to put up an opponent to former Gov. Talmadge, but one stalwart insisted in caucuses that they let this race go by default.

Talmadge, back in Georgia Friday night for the first time since George's announcement, expressed interest in rumors over possible opponents but had nothing to say about any individuals named.

Asked whether he expected to have any opposition, he replied with a non-committal "I don't know. It would make it much easier for me if I didn't."

REMAINS CAUTIOUS

The former governor remained cautious about his chances, declining as "presumptuous" to pose in front of an airlines poster reading "non-stop to Washington."

Talmadge and his wife returned from a brief stay in Florida. They went immediately to Lovejoy from the Atlanta airport.

Meanwhile, it became clear that the "Georgians for George" volunteer organization wouldn't be used as a group against Talmadge. The "Georgians for George" organization went out of existence Friday. It said it was formed solely for the purpose of re-electing Senator George.

Former Congressman Steve Pace of Americus, head of the "Georgians for George" organization, blasted Talmadge, without referring to the candidate by name.

"GREATEST LOSS"

The fact that Sen. George wasn't permitted to return without opposition is "Georgia's greatest loss of this day," Pace said. Sen. George could have rendered incalculable service to the state and nation had he been allowed to remain in the Senate and give completely of his energy and wisdom to the solution of problems, Pace added.

"In the face of threats that a campaign could cost him his life, Sen. George had no alternative but to decline the contest," Pace declared.

Pace said he was convinced George could have been overwhelmingly re-elected. Thousands of Georgians of varying political beliefs had declared they wouldn't vote against the senior senator who had contributed so much to Georgia and the nation, he reported.

In closing the "Georgians for George" headquarters, Pace expressed thanks to the thousands of Georgians who had rallied to George's support.

Secretary of State Ben W. Fortson Jr. was mentioned as a possible candndate Friday, but there was no likelihood he would run. Fortson said he had been approached. However, he added that he had given no thought to it.

Either former Gov. M. E. Thompson or former Commissioner of Agriculture Tom Linder appeared as the more likely opponent, if anyone is to enter the race against Talmadge. Neither has closed the door on his own candidacy.

One leader in the caucuses of anti-Talmadge people, however, has urged the faction to "pass up this race" and concentrate on "winning the governor's race in 1958."

More Polished Talmadge Rises From Georgia to National Scene

'Humman,' Probable Choice for Senator, Has Enlarged on Father's Strength

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, May 9—Herman E. Talmadge, Georgia's former Governor and probable choice for Senator, is a refined version of his father, the late Eugene "Ol' Gene" Talmadge, who made the snapping of his red galluses a successful political trademark.

The son, who is 42 years old, learned politics at his father's knee. He inherited and expanded the political strength his father had among the "wool hats" and small farmers.

"Hummun" seems almost certain to realize an ambition his father entertained but could not achieve—a seat in the United States Senate.

Although he won four terms as Governor—he died in 1946 before he was inaugurated after his fourth victory—"Ol' Gene" twice was beaten badly in Senatorial races. The time was in 1936 by Senator Richard B. Russell and the second in 1938 by Senator Walter F. George.

The withdrawal of the 78-year-old Senator George from the race today makes it almost certain that Mr. Talmadge will move on to the national scene. He would give added strength to a deeply conservative Southern bloc that will resist the Supreme Court decision against continued segregation of Negroes in public activities.

'Dangerously Talented'

"Dangerously talented" is the description applied to Mr. Talmadge by his enemies. Many of them concede he was a better, more progressive Governor than they had expected when he claimed the mantle dropped by his father.

Where the old man snapped his galluses, spat tobacco juice ostentatiously and boasted that "Ol' Gene ain't ever carried a county with a streetcar." The son has followed a different path to success.

If he, too, still wears red suspenders, they usually are covered by a suit jacket. He chews tobacco but in a more subdued fashion.

The elder Talmadge, a gaunt man, delighted in poses that made good news pictures but were undignified. The son is pudgy, better dressed, suaver and more cultivated. Both were farmers, but the son did not follow his father's example by grazing milk cows on the State House lawn when he was Governor.

The old man bluntly stated his opinions and seldom retreated from a stand. The son is more amenable to persuasion and compromise. The elder Talmadge had a single campaign tactic—unadulterated rabble rousing. The son can do that, too, to a rural audience, or he can make a polished, professional speech to a city club of conservative business men.

Clings to Conservatism

Herman Talmadge clings to the same deeply conservative views of his father—in support of white supremacy and against foreign aid or entanglements. But where the elder Talmadge tried unsuccessfully to organize a "grass-roots rebellion" against a second term for President Roosevelt before 1936, the son has stayed away from southern blots against the Democratic national ticket.

He had no part in the 1948 States Rights party, usually called the "Dixiecrat" movement. Georgia stayed in the Democratic electoral column while he was Governor in 1952, when other southern states shifted their support to President Eisenhower.

Herman was initiated into politics at the campus level at the University of Georgia. He won many offices and a host of friends all over the state who later became the nucleus of a successful personal political machine.

When he was a year out of college he helped his father in the unsuccesful effort to unseat Senator George in 1938. He still thinks the old man was the victim of a bad count in that race.

He joined the Navy as an ensign in World War II, spending thirty-two of his fifty-two months' active service as a combat officer in the Pacific. He came out of service as a lieutenant commander and, as his enemies concede, a broadened, more intelligent man.

'Two-Governor' Rift

He managed his father's 1946 campaign for a fourth term and figured in the "two-Governor" controversy that followed his father's death before inauguration.

A Talmadge-controlled Legislature decided in favor of dynastic rule and voted to make Herman Governor rather than M. E. Thompson, who had been elected Lieutenant Governor on the ticket with the elder Talmadge.

Mr. Thompson put of a fight, and the State Supreme Court gave him the office. Bitter and revengeful, Herman started a campaign that insured his election two years later for the balance of his father's four-year term. He was re-elected to a full four-year term in 1950.

In 1954, with Hermna having left office, the primary showed no Talmadge running. This had not happened in sixteen years. Herman was getting ready for the campaign he was determined to make in 1956 to unseat Senator George.

He rode the campaign circuit constantly, making three t o five speeches a week. Friends despaired of Senator George's chances for reelection. Many of them were sadly happy today that the elder statesman had decided to retire without having to take what seemed to them the political beating of his life.

The New York Times

Herman E. Talmadge

34a(2) 1956

ILLINOIS

Hit Judge's Bid For A U.S. Post

Defender Sat. 3-24-56 Chicago, Ill.

U. S. Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell was called upon to "thoroughly investigate" the record and attitude of Judge Ross Reynolds towards Negroes in considering his application for appointment to the vacancy on the Federal court in the Eastern District of Illinois.

The request was made by Gerald D. Bullock, president of the Illinois State Conference of Branches of the NAACP, in a telegram to Brownell.

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Judge Reynolds at the present time sits on the bench of the Circuit Court of Illinois.

The NAACP in its wire to Brownell stated that Judge Reynolds evidenced a prejudiced attitude in litigation involving segregation in the public schools of Cairo, Ill., when the case was in his court.

The NAACP also is of the opinion that Judge Reynolds "failed to exert his influence" in an impartial manner in a riot in his home town of Vienna, Illinois, two years ago, when the homes of three Negroes were burned by race hating vandals.

Runs In School Board Election

Bystander

Des Moines Iowa

MRS. LEONARD JONES

Council Bluffs, Ia.—Mrs. Leonard Jones, 1412 Avenue A, the first Negro resident to run as a candidate for the school board election held here Monday, though unsuccessful, was not discouraged.

She stated upon announcing her candidacy that her participation was to express an interest of Negro parents in the administration of the public schools.

Thurs. 3-15-56

Mrs. Jones and her husband who is a custodian at the Northwestern Bell Telephone in Council Bluffs, have adopted five children, ranging from the age of 5 to 12. They have been organized into a singing chorus.

A lifelong resident of Council Bluffs, Mrs. Jones received her education here. She has served as chairman of education of the Roosevelt PTA, Room mother at Thomas Jefferson High School. She also organized the past presidents of the American Legion Auxiliary, Pioneer Post No. 655.

Mrs. Jones stated in a letter that: "We should have a representative on these school boards, instead of letting someone else do our thinking for us. Times are getting serious."

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KANSAS

Ex-Deputy Seeks Marshall Post

Defender

Sat. 3-10-56

TOPEKA, Kans. — Buddy Dawson, a former deputy sheriff and operator of a shoe repair shop at 1934 Topeka ave., has announced that he will be Republican candidate for the office of marshall of the court in the August primary election.

Chicago, Ill.

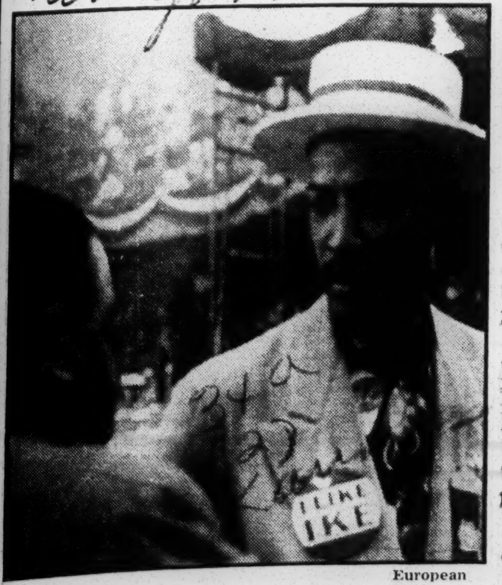
A member of the board of directors of the Carver YMCA, Dawson is also a precinct committeeman and has been active in the city's recreation program for a number of years.

The candidate has completed a police course. He is married to the former Darlyne Frazier of Kingfisher, Okla.

Delegate at Large

I was very interested in reading your article entitled "Six Million Negro Votes" (NEWSWEEK, April 9). Noting your picture, I find that there is no mention of the person involved. It is with great pride that I inform you that this person is Edwin T. Sexton Jr., an active member of our Young Republican Club of Sedgwick County, Kans., and the

New York



European

Delegate Sexton at Chicago

Mon. 4-30-56

vice chairman of the Midwest Council of the National Young Republican Foundation, which covers a fourteen-state area.

Mr. Sexton, at the time this picture was taken, was one of 36 Negro delegates to the National convention . . .

W. E. WOODWARD JR.

Wichita, Kans.

Buddy Dawson Runs for Marshal

Call

Kansas City, Mo.

TOPEKA, Kas.— "Less than half of the Negro citizens of Topeka who are eligible to vote have registered," Buddy Dawson, candidate for marshal of the court of Topeka, said this week.

Aug. 27-56

Dawson urged everyone to register before the July 7 deadline so that they can vote in the August primary and in the November election.

"Even if they don't vote for me," said Dawson, "they should register and vote for somebody. It is a mark of good citizenship to be a registered voter."

BUDDY DAWSON.

Dawson is running on the Republican ticket in the August primary. He is a former deputy sheriff, having served four years prior to the present administration. He is the only Negro candidate in the race.

The candidate for marshal owns and operates a shoe repair shop at 1934 Topeka Ave. He is a member of the board of directors of the Carver Y.M.C.A., a trustee of the Shiloh Baptist church and treasurer of the church brotherhood and assistant Sunday School superintendent.

Dawson has been active for several years in sports activities for young people. For three years, he has directed the City Park softball league and for 10 years has coached basketball. He is a member of the National Sheriff's association.

For four years, Dawson has been precinct committeeman of the first precinct of the fifth ward. He is unopposed for reelection to this post.

Dawson is a graduate of the Topeka high school, the International Correspondence School of Business and completed a police course of the Institute of Applied Science.

If elected marshal, Dawson pledges to employ deputies with experience in the marshal's office or men with experience in police work.

He is married to the former Miss Darlyne Frazier of Kingfisher, Okla.

Negro Grocer Wins Seat In Kansas Legislature

World Birmingham Ala.

Sat. 11-24-56

By HANK MOORE

WICHITA, Kansas. — (ANP) — A 43-year-old Negro grocer, spending a total of $34 for his entire campaign, won a seat last week in the Kansas legislature.

In the process, he unseated the prominent white incumbent, State Rep. John Madden.

As a result of his victory in the Sedgwick County area, Curtis R. McClinton becomes the first member of his race ever to represent this area in the Kansas State Legislature.

McClinton, with the help of Negro and white friends, said his total campaign expense amounted to only $34—$5 for a filing fee and $29 for the purchasing of election cards. "Of course, I had a lot of help from my friends," he said.

McClinton's only other effort to seek public office, a seat on the Wichita Board of Education, proved abortive about 10 years ago.

Charles Kimbell, a white salesman, said of McClinton: "He's a nice guy, so I went out and worked for him."

The county's newest representative had a poor boyhood, according to friends. He earned money as a youth in his native Oklahoma by killing rabbits and selling them for 12 cents each during the depression days.

McClinton, who came here in the 1940's, will be the second member of his race in the Kansas House of Representatives. The other, Dr. Edward Brown of Kansas City, Kan., was elected to a second term last week.

McClinton said he hopes to aid the City of Wichita in its water program, its search for new sources of revenue and in other legislative measures.

The State Representative is married and has one son, Curtis, Jr., a University of Wichita athlete.

Augustine, Tureaud Get Solid Backing

Surveys throughout Louisiana during the past several weeks give a strong indication that the "tight shoes" forced on the Negro voters by Democrats will be tossed asunder, possibly marking the first time in the history of the state that Republicans will make a clean sweep of Negro votes.

Locally, the other keen interest of Negro balloteers will be the candidacies of two Negro attorneys.

The candidates are Attorney A. P. Tureaud, veteran civil rights lawyer, for membership on the state constitution convention roll from 7th ward, and Attorney I. M. Augustine, Jr., seeking election as the first Negro on the Orleans parish school board.

Whereas Augustine needs a strong citywide vote to win, Tureaud has to gain those votes within the ward he lives. Because of the large number of registered in Tureaud's ward, it is felt that his chances of winning are good.

In a statement to the press last week, Attorney Earl J. Amedee expressed strong opposition to a constitutional convention. However, the lawyer said that should there be one, "as spokesman for the independent voters I endorse the following: Atty. A. P. Tureaud; H. Muniz, seventh ward, and John P. Dowling, ninth ward.

In urging others to vote for Atty. Augustine, Amedee said Negroes should vote for Amendments 12, 34 and 49. He said further: "Negro voters should oppose Amendments 47 and 48 and do not take any other stand on the other Amendments.

In a recent address before the Sigma Lambda Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Atty. Augustine outlined an eight-point platform which has as a paramount issue the abolishment of the platoon system.

He stated that "the platoon system is now giving more than 4,000 children a part-time education and by children attending in staggered shifts result in deliquency problems, because it fails to occupy the pupils' time throughout the school day."

Augustine advocates a continued building program in areas where schools are overcrowded. He further pointed out that "Negro children are primarily affected by this evil-platooning--and immediate action should be taken to correct this man-made Frankinstein."

In closing, he added that if elected he would work for the good of all children for his "interest is in children regardless of racial origin and background."

Louisiana Negro Candidates Lose

NEW ORLEANS (ANP) — Two Negro candidates seeking office here were defeated in the elections last week. Both men are attorneys.

I. M. Augustine Jr., running for a post on this city's school board, and A. P. Tureaud, veteran NAACP attorney seeking membership on the state constitution convention, failed in their quest for public office.

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LONG COMMENTS ON RACIAL ISSUE

Times-Picayune
Fri. 5-4-56

'Satisfy Everybody' Is Aim of Gov.-Elect

New Orleans, La. P.1

By JAY HALL

(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

BATON ROUGE, La., May 3 — Gov.-Elect Earl K. Long said Thursday he is going to try to handle Louisiana's race problem in a way that will "satisfy everybody" during his four years as governor.

Just how that can be done was left to the imagination. Long indicated he had no specific blueprint for the task.

The statement, however, was the clearest expression on the racial issue to come from Long since he hopped into the governor's race last fall and won it in a runaway.

Still Admires Adlai

Long also told a press conference he still admires presidential hopeful Adlai Stevenson as the Democratic candidate but "he does not seem to be as popular in this section of the country as he used to be."

Long said he won't go to the national Democratic convention in Chicago and doesn't intend to tell the 24-vote Louisiana delegation what to do. However, National Committeeman Camille Gravel, who will head the delegation if Long stays home, said the 80-man group will "be largely governed by the governor's recommendations."

Long said all he wanted the Louisiana delegation to do "is stay in the Democratic party," rather than splintering off into a third party.

Long termed Stevenson "a little too frank and truthful" and said he "seems to have a hard time getting down to earth."

Gravel commented, "I am still for Stevenson . . . I still think he is the front-runner."

Comments on Race

On the racial issue, political analysts say Long got such a tremendous Negro vote in the election that it amounted to a virtual block ballot on his behalf. Long said if the racial issue is let alone, "it will work out all right."

"There are extremists on either side who are injuring the cause. I think there are a lot of fakers trying to make themselves politically by using that issue to befuddle the people."

The next governor said, "I don't think we need the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People) down here. I think the colored people will get a square deal without them."

'Lot of Hotheads'

As to the battling counterpart for the white race, the Louisiana Association of Citizens Councils, Long said, "I guess they are all right but they've got a lot of hotheads in there, too.

"They are knocking off a lot of good old white people from voting" as well as implied efforts to disqualify some Negro registrants, Long declared.

He said he felt the requirement that a prospective registrant interpret the federal Constitution "ought to be eliminated." It not only leaves too much to the whims of the registrar but the Constitution is a complicated document that even some fairly well educated persons would have difficulty in correctly interpreting, he said.

In Ouachita parish, members of the Citizens Council are challenging validity of some 3000 registrations. A municpal election is slated in Monroe later this month in which Mayor John Cook, reportedly favored by Long, seeks re-election. Long commented Thursday he thinks former Gov. James A. Noe "is on the right track" in seeking to avert the disqualifications.

Talks Withholding Tax

Turning to another matter, Long said "some people still think a state withholding tax system is a good thing" though State Budget Officer Harvey Rester "doesn't seem to think much of it. He doesn't think we are losing much money" on the current system of income tax collection.

Long declared, "I still say the withholding system has some merit. It is still under consideration."

Times-Picayune P.8

From the conference also emerged:

Six appointments to the state mineral board he expects to make.

....

Confirmation that he wants Mrs. Mary Evelyn Dickerson Parker as commissioner of the department of welfare.

Praises Barkley

A tribute to the late Alben W. Barkley who "should have been president instead of Truman."

Consideration of a plan to set up a loan fund for students with special teaching aptitude to encourage them to enter the profession.

An opinion that the Plaquemines parish budget "locally" is much higher than other parishes of similar size.

An inclination to lay his money on Career Boy in the Kentucky Derby which he plans to attend Saturday.

Long asserted that "I'm doing all I can" to get Mrs. Parker to take the welfare commissioner's title. "I believe that is one of the places a woman is really qualified to fill," he added.

However, Mrs. Parker has not yet agreed to take the job, Long said.

The six "promises" he said he has for membership on the mineral board are those of Gordon Collins, Shreveport; William Helis Jr. and Walter Marcus, New Orleans; Winston Stokes, Lafayette; Mayo Iles, Clarks, and Dayton Boucher, Springhill.

He said he wanted Collins as vice-chairman and had not decided who he favors as chairman.

Long said he liked Ashton Mouton, retiring Lafayette mayor, for a post on the board of tax appeals but not as chairman.

LOUISIANA

Promises Justice For All

Weekly P.1
New Orleans, La.

Earl K. Long Becomes Governor For 3rd Time

Sat. 5-19-56

Governor Earl Kemp Long took the oath of office on the steps of the 34-story state capitol on Tuesday morning and thus became the first man to be Governor of Louisiana three times in 216 years.

Immediately after being sworn in by Chief Justice Fournet at 12:52 a. m. the Governor delivered his inaugural address. He pledged a square deal and justice for all.

Said he, "There is not a person in this state that I would walk across the street to injure or do an injustice." Earlier he had declared, "I hope to make you the kind of governor you expect me to make."

Completely avoided in the Governor's address were the questions of segregation and the Right To Work Bill.

The first to be sworn in was Lt. Governor Lether E. Frazar, who praised Governor Long and thanked the Governor for selecting him to run on the Long ticket.

Regarding Long, Frazar said, "Governor Long believes in helping those who need the help most, but at the same time he wants to help all, regardless of race, creed or color."

Negroes were conspicuous in the inaugural crowd which lined the streets to watch a short parade led by the Governor and Mrs. Long, and later gathered on the capitol steps for the inaugural ceremonies.

Heading the Negro delegation were Ernest J. Wright, and Richard L. Perry, executive director and president, respectively, of the People's Defense League. The League, which supported Governor Long in his campaign last winter, took five bus loads of people to the inauguration. Other cities represented by the League were Morgan City, Hammond, Houma and Garyville.

The Rev. A. L. Davis, Jr. and Jackson V. Acox, respectively, of the Progressive Voters League were observed among the spectators at the inaugural ceremonies.

In comparing this inauguration with that of 1948 Mr. Perry said, "The ceremonies were shorter and more dignified this time. I believe that Governor Long is sincere about working for all the people of Louisiana. I believe, too, that he will obey the law of the United States Supreme Court."

Sat. 5-19-56

Mr. Perry would not comment on the political future of the Defense League. He said that Ernest Wright was in charge of that aspect of the program. Efforts to reach Mr. Wright for a statement were unsuccessful.

Other key officials of the Long administration are: Secretary of State Wade O. Martin, Jr., Attorney General Jack P. F. Gremillion, register of state land office Lucille May Grace, state treasurer A. P. Tugwell, state auditor William J. Dodd, agricultural commissioner Sidney J. McCrory and Superintendent of Education Shelby M. Jackson.

Heading the list of dignitaries attending Governor Long's inauguration were Paul M. Butler, Democratic National Committee Chairman, U. S. Senators Russel Long and Allen Ellender, Mayor de Lesseps S. Morrison of New Orleans and many others.

Amedee Hitting Hard In Final Days Of Race

Weekly New Orleans, La. Sat. 1-7-56

Earl J. Amedee made some significant progress in his campaign during the past week, according to reports released Wednesday morning by the Rev. A. C. Alexander, state-wide campaign manager.

The Rev. Mr. Alexander said that the candidate addressed the Carpenters district council in Balter building last Tuesday night.

Two nights later, Amedee spoke at Wallace in St. John the Baptist Parish before the Citizens Progress ticket composed of liberal-minded citizens trying to unseat the incumbents for various parish offices. It was reported that one-third of the estimated 400 were white.

After speaking Attorney Amedee returned to New Orleans and addressed the 7th Ward Voters group headed by Victor Vavasseur.

Amedee To Speak At UVL Rally

Weekly P. 1

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, candidate for state attorney general, will be the principal speaker at the huge Second ward political rally sponsored by the United Voters League Monday night, according to an announcement Tuesday by Ellis F. Hull, president.

He said the meeting will be held at 1228 Thalia.

Hull stated that in addition to the endorsement of Earl K. Long and Amedee, other candidates endorsed are:

"For state senate, Louis A. Mahoney, Wards One, Two and 15; Robert A. Ainsworth, Jr., Wards 14, 16 and 17; and Harry Hausser, Wards 8 and 9.

"For central committee, Edward Burke, Ward Two; Eugene O'Brien, Ward 10; Wilson, C. Bourg, Ward 14, and Micheal W. Burke, Ward 17.

"For parish committee, Thomas J. Ragusa, Ward Two; Eddie G. Ferren, Ward One; Herbert F. Klinder, Ward One; F. W. Umbach, Ward 15; Richard R. Dixon, Ward 15; G. J. Cildo, Ward 11; Edward Casey, Ward 1; J. A. Waldron, Ward 10; C. F. Grey, Ward 10; R. L. Faia, Ward 14; A. T. Perrin, Ward 14; J. C. Swan, Ward 16; L. H. Powers, Ward 16; L. F. Bruno, Ward 17, and Charles Betz, Jr., Ward 17."

He added that the 10th and 11th wards rally will be held Thursday, Jan. 12 at Friendship Funeral Home, 2512 LaSalle, 8 p. m. All meetings are open to the public, he concluded.

Tureaud 'Attacks', Amedee 'Shocked'

Weekly Sat 1-14-56 New Orleans, La P. 1

A New Orleans attorney campaigning for state attorney general this week charged another local lawyer with "making a personal attack upon my integrity and on my political position" while addressing a mixed political meeting of nearly 600 persons in behalf of a gubernatorial candidate at New Iberia.

Attorney Earl J. Amedee told The Louisiana Weekly Monday that he was shocked when hearing of the "personal attack" against him by Attorney A. P. Tureaud in his (Amedee's) presence at the meeting.

As a result of the alleged attack, Amedee issued the following statement:

"1. I challenge Atty. Tureaud to a public debate on the question of whether or not I am one of Long's candidates; whether or not I am exploiting the Negro people for personal gain without any chance of winning.

"It is my position that Atty. Tureaud and his cohorts are waging a campaign of villification against Candidate Long. They are using a newspaper editorial from the West Bank Herald in an attempt to fan race hatred among our people against Long. This, in my estimation, is an illogical and an inconsistent position with reference to political campaigning from the stated position of Morrison.

"I want to at this time restate the position that I have consistently taken during the current campaign and that is: 'I am an independent candidate for state attorney general; I have endorsed no candidate for governor because I am of the opinion that at this time Negro organizations and the Negro people at large would be making a very serious mistake by **publicly endorsing a segregationist.** Would it be wise for me to endorse a candidate for governor who is running a man on his ticket for attorney general against me? Atty. Tureaud knows better than this; he is merely trying to help his candidate.'

"It is my firm opinion that in waging a smear campaign against Long and any of his opponents for governor, Atty. Tureaud is doing a great injustice to the cause of better human relations in this state and is no different than what he and his cohorts are saying the White Citizens' Councils and the Southern Gentlemen's movement are doing."

When contacted by a Louisiana Weekly staff writer, Attorney Tureaud said that he had "no comments" to make.

Crucial Test Today Facing Long Faction

Advertiser Tues. 1-17-56 Montgomery, Ala.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Long faction, a dreadnaught in Louisiana's political seas for more than 30 years, faces a crucial election tomorrow when Earl Long attempts to get back into the 45-room executive mansion brother Huey built.

Earl Long has been governor twice before, but this time the mansion path is crowded with two young political organizations and new issues of segregation and gambling raised by two independents.

At 60, Earl Long faces the fight of his political life against opponents 12 to 19 years his junior.

The burgeoning organizations belong to candidates Delesseps S. Morrison, 43, mayor of New Orleans, where live nearly a fourth of the state's registered voters, and Gov. Robert Kennon, who is backing dark horse Fred Preaus, also 43, his former Highway Board chairman. Under Louisiana law Kennon cannot succeed himself.

UNKNOWN ISSUE

Segregation, an unknown issue in past Louisiana elections, has been the rallying cry of James McLemore, 48, who ran fourth in 1952. McLemore is demanding action against the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation decisions.

The racial question in this Deep South state, where whites make up 67 per cent of the population, comes at a time when Negro registration is at an all-time high of 154,000, up 50 per cent since 1952.

A New Orleans Negro attorney, Earl J. Amedeen has offered himself as a candidate for attorney general.

Gambling became a major issue when State Police Supt. Francis Grevemberg, who gained national notice by sledge hammering 5,000 slot machines and driving out the casino operators, resigned to run for governor without the blessing of Kennon.

3-MAN PRIMARY

The five-man Democratic primary for governor is the nation's first state election in a key presidential year. Victory in the primaries is equivalent to election in normally Democratic Louisiana.

Although no presidential primary is involved, it will test the strength of Long, who backed Adlai Stevenson in 1952, and Kennon, the first Dixie governor to break Democratic ranks for Eisenhower.

The state's 5,000 registered Republicans have steered clear of a governor candidate to build a two-party system with an ambitious primary election for lesser state offices.

Long Forces Face Fight In Louisiana

Voters There Elect New Governor Today

Courier-Journal Tues. 1-17-56 P. 2 Louisville, Ky.

New Orleans, Jan. 16 (AP)—The Long faction, a dreadnaught in Louisiana's political seas for more than 30 years, faces a crucial election tomorrow when Earl Long attempts to get back into the Executive Mansion brother Huey built.

At 60, Earl Long, who has been Governor twice before, faces the fight of his political life against opponents 12 to 19 years his junior.

The burgeoning organizations belong to candidates Delesseps S. Morrison, 43-year-old Mayor of New Orleans, where live nearly a fourth of the state's registered voters, and Governor Robert Kennon, who is backing dark horse Fred Preaus, also 43, his former Highway Board chairman.

Segregation Is Issue

Segregation, an unknown issue in past Louisiana elections, has been the rallying cry of James McLemore, 48, who ran fourth in 1952. McLemore is demanding action against the United States Supreme Court's segregation decisions.

State Police Superintendent Francis Grevemberg, 41, who gained national notice by sledgehammering 5,000 slot machines and driving out the casino operators, is making his first run for public office, depending heavily on church support and the women's vote.

Amedee A Symbol To Go Forward

Weekly

THE ability of Attorney Earl J. Amedee to garner 60,543 votes in the attorney general's race, ranking fourth in the six-man derby, is in itself a splendid achievement. The results can be viewed with a great deal of pride by those who got out to the polls and "X'ed" in the candidate's name. It was a day that indicated we are "growing ten feet tall" in political savvy. The results should open our eyes to reality, because it sharply pointed up the sore spot we have preached about for many moons—the need for increasing vote registration and participation by Negroes in a well organized and financial way.

Sat. 1-28-56 P3-6

The almost solid front voting for Amedee plainly showed that Negroes can stand together. In Attorney Amedee, we had the only state-wide candidate favoring the United States Supreme Court rulings. His candidacy was important because he was the very symbol around which all Negroes, tired of being pushed around or "promised the moon," or generally ignored in political community life, to rally around in our quest for equality and justice in all walks of endeavor. With Amedee, we knew where we stood on all issues. This could not be said of any other candidate who, in most cases, at the drop of a hat, showed disrespect, contempt and bragged about disobeying the law of the land. Yet how many of us will continue to try and place a man in office who says that he will still cheat us out of our guaranteed rights despite our patriotism in the face of deadly warfare for his (the candidate) and his family to enjoy a life of abundance without consideration for the sufferings of his darker brother . . . is by far one of the ironies of life in the confused United States.

It can be safely assumed that 90,000 out of the 155,000 Negro voters went to the polls. Of this amount, Amedee received about two-thirds. We immediately ask, what about the other one-third? Well, we cannot conceive of a single intelligent Negro voter balloting against Amedee because a vote for him meant a **vote of faith** in the democratic way of life, showing the world that we approved of the Supreme Court decisions and illustrating further that we too, have a right to hold political office in this great land of freedom.

New Orleans, La.

If nothing more, the election gave us a crystal clear picture of what has to be done. Following the election, Clarence "Chink" Henry, local labor and political leader, said that we must put our shoulders to the wheel and spearhead a state-wide drive to push our voting potential to 400,000 for the election in 1960. He said that his group would soon begin another radio series geared for increased vote registration in addition to setting up voting schools throughout the state to help the unregistered. It is heartwarming that our leaders are realizing the task ahead and are in the process of mapping out plans to do something about the problems facing Negro citizens who have for many years neglected to take advantage of the one thing—the ballot—to combat the evils of second-class citizenship.

Again, we cannot but feel proud of Amedee who, operating on nothing more than a shoe string, gained more votes than some of the other candidates (McLemore 48,000) who had money to burn. The official returns show that he collected more than 18,000 in the city and the remaining 42,000 in other sections of the state. We extend our thanks to those voters who showed their firm belief in democracy and fair play with the hope of bringing same within the framework of our State.

Polls 60,543 Votes For 4th Place

Amedee Thanks All Who Stood Ground For Him

Weekly Sat. 1-28-56

New Orleans, La.

Attorney Earl J. Amedee, candidate for state attorney general during the recent election, told The Louisiana Weekly this week that "At this time I want to express my heartfelt thanks to all the voters of Louisiana who endorsed my political position and the principles I espoused by casting their votes for me on January 17."

The statement was issued by the Rev. Avery C. Alexander, state-wide campaign manager for Amedee.

P. 1

"I want to especially thank all members of the state-wide committee for Amedee," the statement continued, "all members of the women for Amedee, all political, civic and labor organizations of the state who endorsed my candidacy and all election officials who helped carry on a very fair election.

"I want to thank all churches, citizens groups and individuals who made financial contributions to my campaign in order that I could wage a campaign similar to that waged by candidates running on major tickets with big financial backing.

"I am extremely happy at my final official vote which is in excess of 60,000 (60,543.) The vote I received in New Orleans is amazing as I received 18,475 votes in this city alone. In the race for attorney general, I finished first in 29 precincts in New Orleans.

"Much credit for my city-wide vote is due to the poll work of the United Voters League, Mr. Ellis F. Hull, president; the Crescent City Independent Voters League, Mr. Clarence "Chink" Henry, president; and the Ninth Ward Citizens Committee, Mr. Wilfred S. Aubert, president, and numerous volunteer workers from the various labor unions of New Orleans who manned the polls from early morning hours until 8 p. m."

Weekly P. 7

Detroit Woman To Seek Seat In Congress

DETROIT. — (ANP) — State Senator Cora M. Brown was awarded a plaque as the "Outstanding woman legislator of 1955," at a tea given in her honor at the Chidwa Tea Room here Sunday afternoon.

It was in reality a kick-off for the announced candidacy of Senator Brown who has designs on a seat in the United States House of Representatives from the first Congressional district here.

While Senator Brown will be opposing the incumbent, Rep. Thaddeus M. Machrowicz in the first district, most political leaders here feel that she has more than a 50-50 chance of winning because she has thrown her weight around in the Democratic party of the state and that the party will undoubtedly support her.

CONG. DIGGS WINS RENOMINATION

Detroit, Mich., Aug. 12.—Cong. Charles C. Diggs, Jr. was re-nominated by an overwhelming margin over both his Democratic and Republican opponents in Tuesday's primary election.

Atty. Willis Ward, former Assistant Prosecutor and U. S. District Attorney's assistant, won the GOP nomination in the 13th Congressional District.

Ward, a former U. of M. athlete, will oppose Cong. Diggs who will be seeking his second term, come November.

Diggs polled 250 of 253 precincts 26,000 votes, while Ward's total count was 4,347.

Boone Third

Dr. Theo Boone, pastor of the King Solomon Baptist Church, ran third in a field of four in the 13th District.

Two Democratic opponents of Diggs rolled up a combined total of 6,000 votes; thus Diggs' total over all opponents was nearly 42 to 1.

Atty. Ward, with County-wide support for the nomination in the 13th Congressional District has promised to make a "hot" campaign between now and November.

Congressman Diggs, meanwhile, has indicated that his large margin of victory will not lead to "overconfidence" on his part in campaigning.

Political Chat—Looking on and congratulating Mrs. John Duckworth (right), aspirant for the Register of Deeds office in the primary election on Aug. 17, are, left, Mrs. Lee M. Weatherspoon, wife of The Courier representative in Cass County, Mich., and Dr. A. W. Gray, proprietor of Paradise Lake Resort Hotel in Cass County.

34a(2) 1956

Mississippi Roundup—

Coleman Sworn In With Segregation Vow

Post-Herald Birmingham Ala. Tues. 1-17-56 P.4

Says People Not Race Of Killers And Placement Plan Will Fill Bill

JASKSON, Miss., Jan. 16 (U.P.)—James Plemon Coleman, son of a hill farmer, was inaugurated governor today with an iron-clad pledge that when he is succeeded four years hence Mississippi's rigid racial segregation still will be in full force.

Coleman, 42, placed a large, steady hand on his mother's old family Bible for the swearing in as Mississippi's 51st governor, then told the state and nation:

"I have not the slightest fear that four years hence when my successor stands on this same spot to assume his official oath, the separation of the races in Mississippi will be left intact and still will be in full force and effect exactly in the same manner and form as we know it today."

The ceremony was performed at noon on a platform erected in front of the state capitol grounds. Coleman spoke to a joint session of the Legislature and to a throng of curious that swarmed over the capitol grounds.

After repeating his campaign promises of strict law enforcement, tighter control of utility rates, improvement of agriculture and industry, governmental economy and other matters, Coleman then devoted one-third of his one-hour address to "that governmental question uppermost in the minds of the people" —the segregation issue.

Coleman said Mississippi now is prepared to maintain separation of the races on all levels "without keeping our state, its economy, its customs, and its practices, in a daily uproar of confusion and uncertainty."

And he added: "The full weight of the government will unfailingly be used to the end that Mississippi will be a state of law and not of violence.

"Despite all the propaganda that has been fired at us," he said, "the white people of Mississippi are not a race of Negro killers."

But he said the federal government "will never be able to force racial integration in Mississippi nor in any other state where the people are unwilling to have it done."

Coleman said a pupil assignment law, which would place children in schools according to their "best interests" rather than according to race, "is in my opinion within itself a complete remedy at the present time. We have not begun to exhaust the resources at our command."

He also promised a special message on "the necessity of strengthening and improving all phases of our law enforcement machinery."

MISSISSIPPI

New Governor Pledges Mississippi Segregation

Evening Star Washington D.C. Wed. 1-18-56 p.A-?

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 18 (AP).—Gov. J. P. Coleman told his State and the Nation yesterday that Mississippi will keep segregation without violence and despite the Federal Government.

In all history "there cannot be found one single instance where a government has forced one race against its will to integrate with another," he said in his inaugural address.

"With all due respect to the mighty power of the United States Government, it will never be able to force racial integration in Mississippi, nor in any other State where the people are unwilling to have it done," the 42-year-old Governor declared.

Urges Understanding

He urged the rest of the Nation to consider Mississippi's position before passing judgment: "We are entitled to the sympathetic understanding of our friends in the remainder of the country.

"The white people of Mississippi are not a race of Negro killers.

"We ask you to remember that by reason of the numbers involved, this problem is more acute here than in any other State in the Nation.

"It is not something which can be viewed with complacency or ignored, and if you lived in Mississippi and knew the full situation, you would look upon it as we do."

Negroes form 45 per cent of Mississippi's population.

Gov. Coleman, who succeeded Gov. Hugh White, has served as district attorney, Circuit Court judge, State Supreme Court justice and attorney general.

He began life as a farm boy. In storybook form, he worked his way through college in the depression days, leaving the University of Mississippi to become secretary to former Representative A. L. Ford.

He went to night law school in Washington and was graduated from George Washington University in 1937.

Gov. Coleman predicted to a joint session of the Leigslature on the Capitol steps that when he ends his term four years from now "the separation of the races in Mississippi will be left intact and will still be in full force and effect in exactly the same manner and form as we know it today."

Without naming nullification specifically, Gov. Coleman urged Mississippi legislators to postpone any resolution nullifying—declaring void—Federal Court decisions outlawing segregation.

He promised to deliver a special message to the Leigslature soon on the subject.

District voter registration is under way. Have you qualified to vote in the elections May 1? Registration headquarters are on the ground floor of the District Building.

34a (2) 1956 MISSOURI

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY WINNERS. — Among the winners in Tuesday's primary election were these three Republican candidates who had no opposition from members of their own party. They will face Democratic competition in the November election. Left to right: Dr. Frank J. Haugh Jr., nominee for state senator from the 9th district; Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, nominee for state senator from the 11th district, and Bruce R. Watkins, nominee for state legislator from the fourth district.

Incumbent Victorious In Primary

Challenger For House Seat Loses By 1,000 Votes

KANSAS CITY. — Rep. J. McKinley Neal won the Democratic nomination for a sixth term in the primary election Tuesday, August 7, defeating Leon M. Jordan, principal contender for his seat in the state legislature, by 1,162 votes.

Neal received a total of 2,840 votes from the fourth legislative district which is made up of the fourth and 14th wards, while Jordan polled 1,678. A third man in the Democratic race, Lloyd R. Canton, received only 285 votes. senate nomination from the 11th district, and Dr. Frank J. Haugh Jr., who was unopposed for the state senate post from the 9th district.

To Face Brancato

Mrs. Pouncey, a lawyer, polled 1,531 votes and in November will run against Jasper M. Brancato, who won the Democratic nomination by polling 9,074, to win over the incumbent, Senator Frank Lee Wilkinson.

Dr. Haugh polled 2,199 to win the Republican nomination from his district and in November will run against Edgar J. Keating, incumbent from the 9th district, who polled 13,693 votes.

In the over-all primary election, the Democratic Coalition won all county offices over candidates running with the Pendergast-Aylward endorsement. The Pendergast group carried only one ward, the fourth. Rep. Neal was endorsed by both the Coalition and the Pendergast forces. Jordan ran as an independent.

Thomas C. Hennings won the

In the November election, Neal will oppose Bruce R. Watkins, the Republican nominee for state representative from the fourth district. Watkins, who ran unopposed in the primary election, polled 721 votes.

Other Negro candidates in Tuesday's election who won nominations were Mrs. Leona H. Pouncey, who was unopposed for the state Democratic nomination for U. S. Senator while Albert E. Schoenbeck won the Republican nomination.

James T. Blair Jr., was an easy victor for the Democratic nomination for governor. In the November election, he will run against Lon Hocker, who won the Republican nomination.

Lem Jones vs. Bolling

Richard Bolling was unopposed for the Democratic nomination for

J. MC KINLEY NEAL

U. S. Congressman from the fifth district and in November will run against Lem T. Jones Jr., who won the Republican nomination for Congressman.

Sheriff Arvid Owsley was nominated to succeed himself as sheriff, defeating H. W. "Hank" Johnson, former chief of police.

Judge Hunter Phillips defeated John W. Schwartz for the Democratic nomination for judge of the county court from the western district.

While the primary is only a nominating election for most offices, one group of contests was settled definitely in Tuesday's election. These are the races for county committee posts. The primary is the final election for candidates for membership on the Republican and Democratic county committees.

The Committee Winners

Among the winners were:

Mrs. Anna M. Brown, who ran uncontested for Democratic committeewoman from the second ward, polling, 3,449 votes.

J. Monroe Gilmore Sr., who was reelected Republican committeeman from the fourth ward, defeating Clarence E. Jones by a vote of 281 to 106.

George H. Lloyd is the Republican committeeman from the second ward.

Mrs. Tommie B. Washington, who won the Republican committeewoman post from the fourth ward, defeating Mrs. Samantha R. Cunningham by a vote of 192 to 143.

Frank Chappell, Democratic committeeman from the second ward, who defeated Walter Lillard, 3,373 to 194 votes.

Mrs. Kissie Brooks, reelected Republican committeewoman from the second ward. She was unopposed.

Frank Garrett was reelected Democratic committeeman from the fourth ward, polling 1,296 votes to 682 for his opponent, Al Mentzer. Mrs. Hazel J. Blaine won the Democratic committeewoman post from the fourth, with 1,238 votes to 783 for Catherine Porter.

In the 14th ward, Emmett L. Wright was elected Democratic committeeman, defeating Otis Greene by a vote of 1,538 to 589.

Mrs. Anna F. Washington was elected Democratic committeewoman from the 14th, defeating Mrs. Gonzales Gray, 1,583 to 491.

In the Republican race in the 14th, Mortimer D. Gearin nosed out William Lowe in a spirited five-way contest for the post of committeeman. Gearing received 120 votes to Lowe's 100. Others in the race were: John S. Jamison, 43; E. D. Montgomery, 40 and Edward W. Watkins Sr., 45.

Mrs. Bessie Chittenden was elected Republican committeewoman from the 14th, defeating Mildred Smith, 187 to 83.

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NEW YORK

Brooklyn Wants Negro Cong'man

Advocate p.1
Sat. 3-24-56

Brooklyn, New York, March 19 —Petitions for the election of a Negro representative in Congress from Brooklyn are being put out by the Brooklyn Committee for Negro Representation in Congress headed by Problyn Thompson, prominent real estate broker and civic leader. It bears the names of some of both Negro and white leaders.

Tommy Small Wins Title "The Mayor Of Harlem"

Journal & Guide P.18 Sat. 5-5-56
Norfolk, Va.

NEW YORK — The final tabulations of ballots revealed this week that disc jockey Tommy Smalls was elected to the title of Mayor of Harlem, replacing theatrical performer Willie Bryant, now working in a Detroit niteclub, and who held the title for three years.

More than 12,000 votes were cast in the hotly-contested race, with Smalls getting 6,192, the Harlem Transit Committee, was runnerup with 4,015 votes.

SMALLS, also the proprietor of Smalls Paradise cafe, has made a fast rise in NY since coming here from Savannah, Ga., six years ago. Acknowledged the city's foremost rhythm and blues disc jockey he has set box office records at the Apollo theatre with his revues.

Rebun Patton, a prominent auto salesman and president of the Locality Mayors Committee of NY., Inc., sponsors of the Mayoralty race, said that the inaugural and crowning of Smalls will take place on May 16 at Smalls Paradise. A bevy of theatrical, civic, political and sports world figures will be on hand for the gala event.

Harlem Perplexed by Powell's Defection to Eisenhower

Times P. 32-C

By IRA HENRY FREEMAN

The political situation in Harlem is confused this year, but there is no doubt of the outcome.

New York

Neither friend nor foe of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. doubts that he will be returned for a seventh term from the Sixteenth Congressional District.

11-1-56

What apparently puzzles much of the electorate is his eleventh-hour switch to President Eisenhower while maintaining his own Democratic candidacy. They are perplexed by Mr. Powell's endorsement of the President's stand on civil rights for Negroes only a few months after excoriating General Eisenhower for "dodging the civil rights issue."

"The Rev. Dr. Powell seems to be preaching a parable of the donkey that put on an elephant's head," a political observer in Harlem said. "But we don't know exactly what he means."

Meanwhile, Joseph A. Bailey, regular Republican candidate, complains bitterly that he has been deserted by his party. He vows to end twenty-five years of service to the party.

Formington Taylor, a state employe nominated by the Liberal party, is happily riding a sound truck and Adlai E. Stevenson's coattails every night throughout the district. He hopes to pick up a windfall of votes on Row C because of Mr. Powell's switch.

The Sixteenth Congressional District is the heart of Harlem. It extends from 110th to 165th Street and from Amsterdam Avenue to the Harlem River. Its 343,000 people are largely Negro. The slums are slowly being replaced by modern housing and public improvements, and the people are more prosperous than ever before. Nevertheless, it is still one of the most depressed areas in the city.

Harlem has been faithfully Democratic since the ascendancy of President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Mr. Powell, however, has been such a favorite son that many politicians believe he could be elected on any—or no—party ticket there.

Seems Like Movie Actor

Now nearing 48, Mr. Powell is tall and rangy. With his black hair and well-trained voice, he seems more like a movie actor than a minister or Congressman. He is married to Hazel Scott, a nightclub entertainer.

A college and theological school graduate, he inherited the pulpit of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, from his father. With 9,281 members, it is reputed to be the largest Negro congregation in the world. Mr. Powell preaches twice every Sunday to full houses.

Despite the calculated risk of asking his supporters to cross tickets, Mr. Powell expects to win by 4½ to 1. In 1952, he got 72,562 votes to 15,937 for his Republican opponent, and 7,125 for the Liberal.

He began as an eclectic leftist in 1941, when he was elected as the first Negro City Councilman. Three years later he swept unopposed into Congress on the Democratic, Republican and American Labor party tickets. Since then he has been more or less a Democrat.

His voting record in his last term was unexceptionally liberal —against weakening reciprocal trade agreements, for more Point Four and other foreign aid, for higher farm price supports, against a cut in public housing and for civil rights for Southern Negroes.

His most publicized measure was the Powell Amendment to bar Federal aid to segregated public schools. When President Eisenhower opposed the amendment (the bill finally lost), Mr. Powell denounced him for "washing his hands, like Pilate, of the blood of innocent men and women in the Southland."

The Democrats were flabbergasted when, on Oct. 11 at the White House, Mr. Powell came out for General Eisenhower because of the President's stand on civil rights. They hinted that he had made a deal to avoid prosecution for income tax evasion.

"That is a complete lie," Mr. Powell charges. "The clearest answer is that three of my secretaries have already been indicted and two sent to jail."

Speaks at Many Rallies

His campaign office is the Independent Democrats for Eisenhower at 270 Park Avenue. He has traveled extensively across the nation, exhorting Negroes to vote for General Eisenhower. Except for one rally on Oct. 13, Mr. Powell is confidently ignoring Harlem until the last five days before election.

Mr. Powell's political evangelism is said to be powerful. His Republican opponent ruefully acknowledges him as the "most compelling Negro orator in the world today."

"Powell doesn't do anything practical about achieving civil rights," Mr. Bailey said. "But he expresses our people's outcry against injustice, and they respond gratefully."

Mr. Bailey is running conscientiously but apparently hopelessly. He is a short, gray-haired, soft-spoken lawyer of 51, a graduate of Lincoln University, Chester, Pa., and Brooklyn Law School. He was formerly a school teacher and Federal employe, and, since 1943, has been secretary to City Court Justice Francis Rivers. He lives with his wife, who also is his law partner, and their two small children at 8 Washington Terrace.

"It is a heavy cross I bear," he said recently. "I campaign as best I can without any help from my party. I enunciate the Republican view at parent-teacher meetings and church meetings and buttonhole people at supermarkets. I rejected my wife's demand to quit, but this is my last campaign."

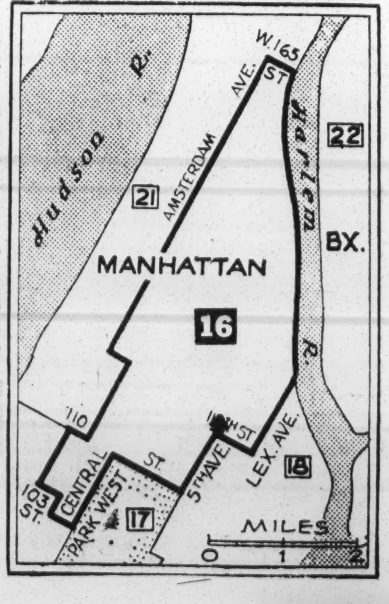
Mr. Taylor, 57, was a civil servant in his native Jamaica before emigrating to the United States in 1919. He has been in Civil Service twenty-two years. He attended City College, is married, childless, and lives at 10 East 138th Street.

He works as a vault keeper at the State Office Building, 80 Centre Street, and stumps Harlem every night, stressing civil rights, better housing and hospitals.

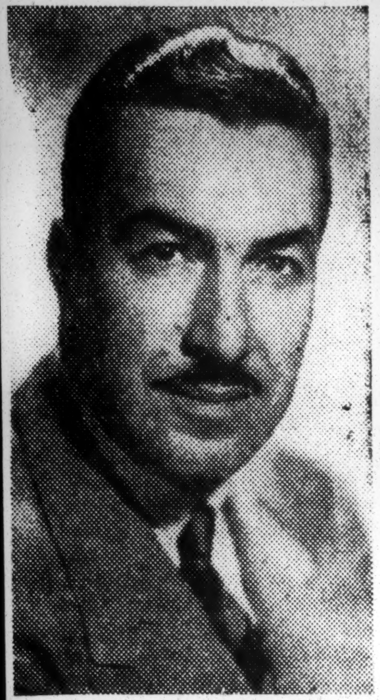
"I am sure I shall do better than ever before," he says, "because Powell has sold the voters down the river. True democrats have no one else to vote for now except me."

Mr. Taylor got 7,125 votes in 1952 and 3,701 in 1954 for Representative in the district.

Rep. Frederic R. Coudert Jr.
Republican, 17th District



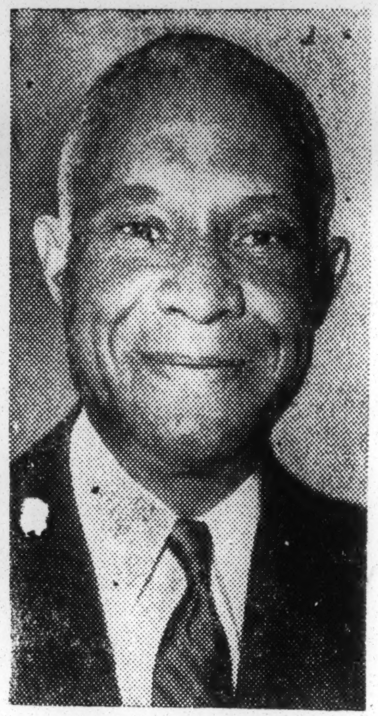
Rancor Confusion Mark 16th and 17th Races



Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr.
Democrat, 16th District

Joseph A. Bailey
Republican, 16th District

Anthony B. Akers
Dem.-Liberal, 17th District



Forimngton Taylor
Liberal, 16th District

Norvell, Mayor Clark Win in Tulsa Primary

Negro Wins Spot in Sapulpa Race for City Council

In Tuesday's city primary election George E. Norvell, former county juvenile judge, won the Democratic nomination for mayor while Mayor L. C. Clark was nominated for a second term by the Republicans.

According to election returns late Tuesday Norvell led his only opponent, M. A. Evans, retired manufacturer, 13,196 to 2,882. During his campaign Norvell stressed city government economy and abolition of what he called "tax and spend" operating methods.

Mayor Clark led his only opponent, Harry Ingram, GOP nominee for lieutenant governor in 1944, by a count of 4,090 votes to 1,428.

Sidnew W. Patterson defeated Roy Evans in the race for that office by a vote of 3,987 to 1,490. This was the only other Republican contest, as other candidates won automatic nomination when they failed to have opposition in the primary.

An independent candidate, D. M. Hawkins, former mayor of Highland Park (now part of Tulsa) is expected to file in the April 3 general election. Also at this time a special question on a civil service charter amendment proposal will be acted upon by Tulsa voters.

Others nominated by the Democrats were Jay L. Jones, for police commissioner; Guy Hall, Jr., for street commisioner; Patrick L. MGuire, for water commisioner, and A. Jackson Lawrence, city auditor. Fay Young was the Demo's entry for finance commissioner.

With the primary election out of the way, both the GOP's and the Democrats will launch a two-week general election campaign.

Republicans recorded a light vote due to the fact that only two races were concerned—that of Mayor and street commissioner. The Democrats turned out in greater numbers as compared to the race two years ago when only 14,307 votes were cast.

Negro Wins at Sapulpa

In Sapulpa's primary election Tuesday J. C. Dyers, a Negro, led six Ward 1 candidates. Dyer, along with three others won places on the April 3 ballot. Two will be eliminated in that election and the other two will become city councilmen.

As reported in unofficial returns Dyer polled 108 votes in ward 1, compared to 75 for Schely, Sconiers, 64 for Harry Pantry and 63 for Mack Westbrook, the other successful candidates.

Allen Wallace, 57 votes, and Earl Atchley, 34 votes, were eliminated in the ward 1 race.

Dunjee Flays Jim Nance in Purcell Speech

PURCELL — In a neighborhood meeting held Friday night in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Sam Battles, a large group of Negroes in McClain County pledged themselves to support the re-election of Representative Henry H. Montgomery to the state legislature, following a talk made by Editor Roscoe Dunjee, Oklahoma City, against the candidacy of James Nancem, editor of the Pudcell Register, and who for a good many years was a power in both houses of the Oklahoma legislature.

Montgomery decivesively defeated Nance two years ago, and Nance is attempting a come back, in an effort to run for Governor two years hence. Nance is vigorously supported by A. B. Green, state highway commissioner, now under charges of conduct unbecoming a state official.

"I want to compliment Governor Gary, Attorney General Mac Q. Williamston and State Superintendent Oliver Hodge, for the good faith they have injected into the school integration program this year. They have unquestionably conducted themselves as patriotic and loyal American citizens, in implementing the supreme court decision" said Dunjee to his auditors. "We have no complaint, so far as our state officials are concerned, and I want to take time out to commend them" Dunjee said.

"But this former legislator, Jim Nance, represents the most reactionary type of legislator we have ever had in the state capitol," said Dunjee. "For many years he was always allied with the late Paul Stewart of Antlers, and Joe Thompson of Ardmore. He opposed appropriations for Langston and was always to be found on the wrong side of the fence whenever matters relating to separate schools were concerned," Dunjee said, however, that the worst official conduct of Nance, while in the legislature, developed several years ago, when Nance colloborated with Bill Coe, in sponsoring the legislation which required Negroes who seek office to identify their racial extraction on the ballot.

"I secured the support of Senator George Miskovsky in the Senate and a crippled legislator in the House, in fighting to eliminate this race slur on our ballot, but the legislature never did have the courage to wipe this shameful statue off our records. A. B. McDonald, a Negro in Oklahoma City, and a candidate for the U. S. Senate, had to take a case to the Supreme Court of the United States, before we eliminated this disgraceful, and shameful requirement from Oklahoma law" said Dunjee.

Dunjee said "with state affairs moving along as they now are in Oklahoma, we want no more Bill Shipleys or Jim Nances in the state legislature. The saftest thing the Negroes in McClain County can do is to vote 100 per cent in the primary election, for Representative Henry H. Montgomery. Nance has been weighted in the balances and found wanting" Dunjee said.

Set Hearing Date In $200,000 Suit

OKLAHOMA CITY. — (INS) — The federal district court hearing of the $200,000 damage suit filed by Attorney A. B. McDonald against the state election board will be March 5 in Oklahoma City.

The Oklahoma City lawyer claims the damages because the election board required his name be followed with the word, "Negro" on a 1954 ballot when he ran for U. S. Senator.

The Oklahoma law requiring such identification was recenty held to be unconstitutional.

S. C. Negro Democrats Lose Fight For Seat

Call Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 8-17-56

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — The Negro wing of the South Carolina Democratic Party lost its bid this week to seat ten of its delegates with the state's all white party delegates at the national convention.

Charging that the regular state delegation headed by Gov. G. Bell Timmerman ran out on the Democratic Party in 1949 and 1952, John H. McCray, Columbia newsman asked the credentials committee of the party to give the ten "loyal" members of his Progressive Democrats a seat with the other 36 regulars at the convention which opened Monday.

Asking the party not to turn its back on the delegation which remained loyal to the party, McCray implored the committee:

Want To Be Loyal

"We want to be Democrats — we think it is the greatest party on earth. But if you're run out of your own house, you might go anywhere."

Then he described conditions under which his group has been forced to operate. He made it clear that the Progressives are not a separate group but a part of the regular Democratic party in the state. The group, he added, had remained loyal to the Democratic party in 1948 and 1952, while the regulars bolted the party and linked with the Dixiecrat ticket, headed by Gov. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina, and went over to President Eisenhower in 1952.

McCray did not ask the committee to unseat the 36 regulars, however. He only wanted his 10 delegates to be seated with them and asked the convention to decide how the votes for the 42-member group would be allocated.

Call P. 4

Delegate Threatened

Picturing the fight that led to his appearane before the convention committee, McCray said that a cross was burned in the front yard of one of those who was elected as a national convention delegate by his faction. He said the delegate received a note: "Warning. Do not show up in Chicago."

McCray explained the position of his group this way:

"We are not a separate contesting party. We are part of the Democratic party and we honestly believe it is the best party in the land. Up until 1948 we had operated as a separate and competing party but after the Supreme Court decision settled the white primary rule, we abolished our group and have worked ever since as a division of the Democratic Party."

Fri. 8-17-56

Predicts Another Bolt

McCray said that if the regulars ran "true to course," they will bolt the party again, then the Progressives will be left to do the work of the Demoratic party in the state.

After reviewing the charges, the committee decided by a voice vote to reject the McCray plea and seat the regular delegation. The committee added that it was not within their power to rule on whether the regular delegation had been guilty of defection, but a matter which should have been taken care of by the state.

34a(2) 1956

NORTH CAROLINA

Board Cites Rotation Agreement

News & Observer P. 2-
Raleigh N.C.
Sun. 4-15-56

Warren Negro Notified He Is Not Eligible to Run For Senate

WARRENTON, April 14—Thurston Brown, Warrenton Negro undertaker, was notified this morning by the Warren County Board of Elections that he is not elibigle to enter the Democratic primary as a candidate for State Senator from the Third North Carolina Senatorial District.

Brown earlier in the week had filed by letter for nomination for the position. He is the first Negro from Warren County to seek nomination for a State office in more than 50 years.

The elections board refused Brown's application on the grounds that no candidate from Warren County is this year eligible to enter the primary as a candidate for Senator from the Third District due to a rotation agreement between the three counties comprising the district.

When Warren, Vance and Northampton counties were grouped as the Third District, in 1941, the Democratic Executive Committees of the three counties made the agreement.

It has been strictly adhered to. Warren County furnished the Senator in 1955.

Two candidates have already field in Northampton County for the 1957 term. And it is expected that Vance will furnish the nominee for the 1961 term. Under this agreement the Democratic nominee's name is placed on the primary ballots only in the county in which he or she resides.

In the general election, the name is placed on the ballots in all three counties.

Brown was notified of his ineligibility to become a District Senatorial candidate by registered letter mailed on Friday night, in which his filing fee was returned.

He received the notice Saturday morning a few hours before filing time expired at noon today. The letter was sent to Brown over the signature of Clarence Britton, secretary of the Warren County Board of Elections. Wiley Coleman, chairman of the board, is confined to his home with mumps.

Britton said that his action was taken after consultation with Coleman.

Brown said this afternoon that he had no comment to make at this time but would probably issue a statement early next week.

Filing time expired at noon today with only one local contest indicated. William W. Taylor Jr., incumbent, and John Kerr Jr., are seeking to represent Warren County in the State House of Representatives.

All members of the board of Education and County Commissioners, the register of deeds, and two township constables have filed notice of candidacy for re-election. None have opposition.

Will 'fight' to get primary candidate

Afro-American P.5
Sat. 4-28-56
Baltimore, Md.

WARRENTON, N.C. — "We will fight to get Brown's name on the primary ballot," said supporters of Thurston Brown after his attempt to file as a senatorial candidate in the state Democratic primary was rebuffed.

Mr. Brown, an undertaker, filed his letter and fee for nomination for the senatorial position. He was the first colored persons in 50 years to seek nomination in Warren County.

In an official statement, James R. Walker, Mr. Brown's campaign manager, said:

* * *

"THURSTON BROWN informed me that the Warren County Board of elections was trying to block his candidacy for the state senate from the third district by returning his signed statement and filing fee.

"The reason given was some kind of sectional rotation agreement that Brown was unaware of at the time of his filing.

"The dishonor notice came too late for Brown to refile for the House seat.

* * *

"AS PREVIOUSLY reported, Brown's initial desire was to run against W. W. Taylor because of Taylor's misrepresentation of Warren County and his part in the Pearsall Report.

"Brown's running for the Senate was symbolic because six colored candidates, three of whom are in Northampton County, withdrew from candidacy to give full support to Brown in the central county of the three - county district.

"Because of his three-county support, we will have to fight to get Brown's name on the primary ballot.

* * *

"WE WILL KNOW after a sectional conference next month whether or not the refusal to honor Brown's candidacy will mean the reconstruction of the Republican Party throughout eastern North Carolina and especially the second congressional district."

The "sectional rotation agreement" between Warren, Northampton and Vance Counties regulates which county furnishes a senatorial candidate for the primary.

Under the agreement, Warren County furnishes the candidate for one senatorial election, Northampton the next and Vance the next.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the board of elections, Warren furnished the senatorial candidate in 1955. Northampton, then, is to furnish the candidate for the 1957 and Vance the 1961 term.

In his statement, Mr. Brown said that if nominated and elected:

"I promise to use political power in ways that would improve our culture and to work for better schools and job opportunities for all persons without regard to race, creed or color."

THURSTON BROWN

Two seek offices in Halifax County

Afro-American P.16
Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

WELDON, N.C. — Two prominent leaders have announced their candidacy for public office in Halifax County.

Augustus C. Cofield, mortician, announced that he would oppose incumbent W. Lunsford Crews for the Fourth District state senator post.

Dr. Salter J. Cochran announced for a seat on the Halifax County Board of Education. The county population is 60 per cent colored.

* * *

MANAGER FOR both office seekers is James E. Walker Jr., Statesville attorney.

He was one of the plaintiffs who successfully fought to open the law school of the University of North Carolina several years ago.

A graduate of UNC, he also studied at a Massachusetts law school.

* * *

OF HIS candidacy, Mr. Cofield said:

"The fact that colored people are not being consulted or allowed to participate in the formulation of state policy on education influenced my decision to run for the Senate."

Dr. Cochran said:

"IT IS NECESSARY in eastern North Carolina for colored people to offer part of their time and to assume some responsibilities of public office."

At the time of the two announcements, Mr. Walker said that Thurston Brown, a Warrenton undertaker, would file for the State Senate against incumbent John H. Kerr Jr.

His district also has a predominantly colored population.

Negro to Fight Primary Ruling

WARRENTON, April 17—A fight will be made to get the name of Thurston Brown, Warrenton Negro undertaker, on the Democratic primary ballots of the three counties of the Third Senatorial District.

James R. Walker Jr. of Weldon, Brown's campaign manager, said today it may mean reconstruction of the Republican Party "throughout Eastern North Carolina and especially the Second Congressional District."

Walker said the matter will be determined at a sectional conference next month.

Brown was notified Saturday morning by the Warren County Board of Elections that he was not eligible to file as a Democratic candidate for Senator from Third Senatorial District because under a rotation agreement between the Democratic Executive Committees of the three counties, only a candidate from Northampton County could file this year.

Three Negro candidates in Northampton County withdrew their candidacy, Walker said, in order to throw their support to Brown. "Because of his three-county support, we will have to get Brown's name on the primary ballot," Walker said.

Walker said that Brown's notice was received too late for him to refile as a candidate against W. W. Taylor Jr. for the House of Representatives because of Taylor's "misrepresentation of Warren County and his part in the Pearsall report as originally contemplated."

Negroes File In Brunswick

By CHARLIE RYAN.

CHARLOTTE, April 15—Two Negroes have filed as candidates for major public office in Brunswick County, subject to the May 26 Democratic primary.

One aspires to the Board of Commissioners, the other to the Board of Education. Both own small farms.

Never before has a Negro run in Brunswick County for elective office above that of constable.

R. J. Hardee will run for Commissioner, C. C. Brown for the school board.

Normally the Negro registration represents no more than one-fourth of the Democratic strength in the county. Political observers predicted however, that in the coming primary the Negroes will cast half the Democratic vote.

Political observers are admittedly disturbed. They expect Negroes to vote as a block. The white vote for two vacancies on the Board of Commissioners will be split between seven aspirants other than Hardee.

For the two openings on the Board of Education, there will be three candidates other than Brown.

2 Manifesto Foes Beaten In N.C. Vote

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

RALEIGH, N.C., May 27—Rep. Cooley, chairman of the House Agriculture Committee and veteran of 22 years in Congress, was the only one of three North Carolina congressmen who failed to sign the March 12 Southern manifesto to survive yesterday's Democratic primary voting.

Reps. Chatham and Deane, the other nonsigners of the paper pledging 101 congressmen to use every lawful means to resist the Supreme Court's segregation decision, lost out in races in which the manifesto was the main issue.

However, observers looking for signs of hardening of the arteries on the race issue in North Carolina could see mixed trends in the moderately heavy primary voting.

CARLYLE UNSEATED

Rep. Carlyle, Seventh District representative since 1948, was unseated in a race in which the manifestor was no issue. He was beaten by former U.S. Sen. Alton A. Lennon.

Chatham lost to District Superior Court Solicitor Ralph H. Scott of Danbury. While the manifesto became the principal issue in this campaign, it was generally conceded even before the emergence of that paper that Chatham was in trouble.

Nor was the victory won by Cooley an outright test of the race issue, since he repeatedly expressed his opposition to integration in the campaign in which he easily turned back W. E. Debnam, Raleigh news commentator.

FARMERS' BACKING

Cooley's chairmanship of the agriculture committee, a job of considerable importance to his predominantly agricultural district, had farm leaders working like beavers for him.

The eighth district race, in which Deane lost to Paul Kitchin, lawyer from Wadesboro, was regarded as a true test of the race issue in that district since Deane flatly declined to backtrack on his refusal to sign the manifesto and it was the sole issue used against him.

But voting in other contests strongly indicated North Carolinians favor moderation on the issue. Gov. Luther Hodges piled up a record-breaking vote against three opponents, two of whom had used the race issue against him.

BIG TOTAL FOR HODGES

With more than 250 voting precincts still to be heard from, Hodges had over 365,000 votes against a combined total of 62,000 for his opponents. It appeared the governor's total would approach 400,000, about 88,000 more than any candidate ever received in a North Carolina Democratic primary.

Hodges' approach to the race issue generally is looked upon as moderate, although he has expressed "unalterable opposition" to mixing the races in public schools.

The only other contest in which the race question became an issue was for lieutenant governor. State Sen. J. Vivian Whitfield, the only candidate to advocate closing the schools if necessary to avoid integration, came in a poor fifth. Senate President Luther Barnhardt, who led that race, did not speak out on the segregation question.

ERVIN RE-NOMINATED

In other races of consequence, U.S. Sen. Ervin was renominated for a six-year term by a one-sided margin over Mayor Marshall Kurfees of Winston-Salem; and Ralph Webb Gardner of Shelby, son of the late Gov. Max Gardner, led in a three-man race for Congress in the eleventh district. A second primary appeared likely in this campaign for a seat being given up by Rep. Jones.

Of six congressmen involved in primary contests Reps. Cooley, Durham and Barden won, all by good margins. Durham is vice chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy while Barden is chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee.

Associated Press Wirephoto

DIDN'T SIGN, BUT WON

Rep. Cooley

34a(2) 1956 NORTH CAROLINA

Teacher Wants Seat On School Board

Journal & Guide P.1

WINSTON-SALEM, N. C. (ANP)—Samuel Lee Hamlin, 41-year-old Carver high school teacher has filed as a Democratic candidate for the Forsyth Board of Education.

Mr. Hamlin, a native of Winston-Salem, came out for a "sound, workable vocational education program for the entire county—a program we do not have now."

Sat. 3-17-56 Norfolk, Va.

HE HAS TAUGHT in the county system for eight years and has been a vocational teacher for four years. He now teaches diversified occupations (vocational work) in the eleventh and twelfth grades at Carver.

A graduate of Livingstone College at Salisbury, Hamlin is married to the former Sarah Friend of Kernesville. They have three children.

Negroes Plan To Run for Public Office

Herald Fri. 4-6-56 Miami Fla.

WELDON, N. C. (UP)—Negro politicians promised Thursday to seek office in increasing numbers in Southern counties which are heavily populated by Negroes.

Augustus C. Cofield, a Weldon funeral director, said he will seek election to the North Carolina Senate to protect interests of the "majority race" in Halifax County. Population of the county is two-thirds Negro. P. 5-C

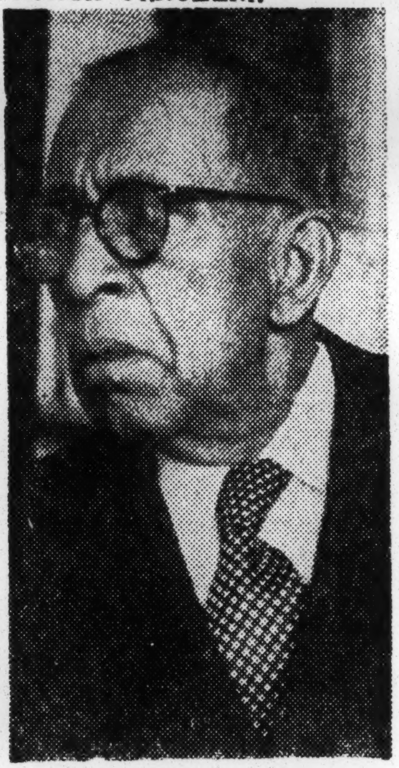
Another Negro, Dr. Salter J. Cochrane, a Weldon physician, announced he will seek election to the county board of education of Halifax County.

The candidacies, believed the first of Negroes seeking public office in this county in 58 years, were announced by their Negro campaign manager, Attorney James R. Walker Jr.

"We will have more candidates next week," Walker said.

AUGUSTUS C. COFIELD

DR. SALTER J. COCHRAN



DR. JAMES A. TINSLEY

First Negro Candidates In Halifax In 58 Years

Journal & Guide Sat. 5-5-56 P.1 Norfolk, Va.

By THOMAS D. YOUNG

WELDON, N. C.—Three Negroes have qualified as candidates to run in the coming Democratic primary elections in Halifax county, reviving a dormant political situation that has not changed in 58 years.

The last year in which Negroes held elective office in the area was 1898.

* * *

TWO OF THE candidates are physicians and the third is a businessman. These key men are: Dr. James A. Tinsley, who has been practicing medicine in Halifax county over 40 years; Dr. Salter J. Cochran, a decorated war hero, and Augustus C. Cofield, a leading businessman.

Mr. Cofield is running against incumbent W. Lunsford Crew for the State Senate, from the Fourth District. Dr. Tinsley is a candidate for the board of County Commissioners, while Dr. Cochran aspires to a seat on the Halifax County Board of Education.

* * *

IN NEARBY Warrenton, N. C., an almost unheard of situation developed when qualified candidate Thurston Brown was told by the Warren county Board of Elections that he was not eligible to run for the State Senate because of an unofficial rotation agreement between the three counties of the Third Senatorial District. According to this agreement, the Democratic Committees of the three counties involved allowed only a candidate from Northampton county to file for this election.

Mr. Brown has challenged the ruling. Three other Negro candidates in Northampton had withdrawn in order to throw their support to Mr. Brown. He was notified too late to file as candidate for the State House of Representatives.

* * *

IN AN INTERVIEW in Weldon, Dr. Tinsley said he feels this area, as many others, needs direct Negro representation on the body which governs affairs of the county. The large Negro population, which controls a large part of the wealth of the region, is the key to economic prosperity, he said.

Dr. Tinsley was honored as the doctor of the year in 1954 by the Old North State Medical Society. He has been a member of the North Carolina Advisory Board on Public Welfare, and the Advisory Board of the Commission on Elementary Education.

A trustee of the National Medical Association, Dr. Tinsley is also a past president of Old North State Medical Association, and the Rocky Mount Academy of Medicine. He has been associated with St. Phillips Clinic, Medical College of Virginia, for over 25 years. P.2

Dr. Tinsley is a native of Henderson, N. C. He received his pre-medical training at Newark City College, and is a graduate of Leonard Medical School. He is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity.

* * *

DR. SALTER J. Cochran is a native of Washington, D. C., and a graduate of Howard University Medical School. In 1950 he came to Weldon, which is the former home of his parents.

Dr. Cochran's grandfather, Colin P. Anthony, was postmaster at Scotland Neck in the 1890's. He was one of the last Negroes to hold such a post in the area.

* * *

DR. COCHRAN had a distinguished Army record, was awarded two bronze stars during the 13 months he spent in combat zones in Korea. He was released from active duty in November, 1954, with the rank of captain.

He is a member of Old North State Medical Association, National Medical Association, and Kappa Alpha Phi fraternity.

In a statement, Dr. Cochran said: "It is necessary in eastern North Carolina for qualified Negroes to offer part of their time and assume some responibility of public office because of the scarcity of qualified persons in general for the contributions Negroes can make in solving community problems."

If elected, Dr. Cochran promised to carry out the duties of a member of the board of education for the benefit of all the citizens of Halifax county, without regard to race, creed, or color.

* * *

MR. COFIELD, candidate for the State Senate, said his decision to seek nomination for the office was influenced by the fact that Negroes are not being consulted or allowed to participate in the formulation of state policies on public education.

Mr. Cofield said he intends to work for the preservation of a "constitutional public school system."

Daily Pulls 'Boner' On N.C. Elections

afro-american Sat. 6-9-56 P.19

Baltimore, Md.

BY JOSEPHUS SIMPSON

BALTIMORE

Who knows best what goes on in a man's house and the reasons therefor; the occupants or those who live in a house in the next block? Supply your own answer.

This question is raised because of an editorial that appeared in the Richmond News Leader May 28 and another that appeared in the News and Observer (Raleigh) on the same date analyzing the primary election in North Carolina.

* * *

THE LEADER contends that two of North Carolina's congressmen were defeated in races for the House of Representatives because they failed to sign the "Southern manifesto." The observer says 'tain't so.

The News Leader said, in part:

"Politicians both north and south might profitably take a few moments off today to reflect upon Saturday's Democratic primary in North Carolina. There are some lessons to be learned here; and if these lessons are no longer especially novel, they are nonetheless striking.

"What the voters of North Carolina said, once more, is that the politicians are running behind the people on this school question.

* * *

"IN THE EIGHTH District, the people ousted Congressman Charles B. Deane, a lawyer, a leading Baptist layman, a trustee of Wake Forest College. He had served for more than nine years.

"In the Fifth District, the people ousted Congressman Thurmond Catham, a businessman, a farmer, former president of the North Carolina Dairymen's Association, a member of the state board of conservation. He had served for more than seven years.

"Mr. Deane and Mr. Chatham, prior to Saturday's election, had this much in common: They had failed to sign the "southern manifesto" against compulsory integration. Now they have this much more in common: They both were soundly defeated."

The Observer said, in part:

"The one clear thing demonstrated by the primary . . . was that there are no limits to which some men will not go to make a political profit from the stirring of the furies.

"But what the people proved in their voting was that they are not ready to run wild at every scream in incitment.

* * *

"INCREDIBLE AS it seems, in the week before the primary one candidate shouted with regard to Gov. Luther Hodges:

"If you favor desegregating the public schools and mixing white children and colored children, you should join the radical members of the NAACP in voting for Hodges.' And another candidate told the people: 'A vote for Hodges is a vote for integration . . . Keep us white.'

"If the people had been ready to believe such talk as that about Governor Hodges the time would have arrived when no candidate could be presumed available for office unless he presented a certificate that he had participated in a lynching.

"North Carolina is disturbed about the great racial problem before it, but it is not prepared to meet it by insane credulity.

* * *

"UNDOUBTEDLY, MANY voters were deeply and seriously concerned about the race - school question. Clearly it played a part in at least three congressional races in which the "southern manifesto" was an issue.

"In the Fourth District where the effort to stir the race furies against Congressman Cooley was most naked and unashamed, that effort was overwhelmingly rebuked.

"Undoubttdlly their failure, along with Congressman Cooley, to sign the manifesto played a part in the defeats of Congressman Deane and Congressman Chatham.

"In the case of Congressman Deane, however, it is worth noting that in eight races which he has made for Congress, he had substantial opposition seven times—and lost two of the races before he was elected to Congress.

* * *

"CONGRESSMAN Chatham had serious opposition for reelection before he was asked to sign the manifesto from Ralph J. Scott, the able Democrat and effective solicitor who defeated him.

"Neither Chatham nor Deane lost by such a majority as Cooley's victory. Furthermore, the defeat of Congressman Carlyle by former Senator Lennon showed that signing the manifesto conferred no immunity on a sitting congressman."

Solon Who Ignored Pact Re-Elected

Journal & Guide P1 Sat. 6-2-56

Norfolk, Va.

Rep. Harold Cooley In Smashing Victory Over W. E. Debnam

Special to Journal and Guide

RALEIGH, N. C.—Another dent was made in the fabled "Solid South" last weekend when North Carolina voters proved that office-holders who failed to sign the "Southern Manifesto" decrying schools desegregation could be returned to their positions.

And Tarheel voters proved conclusively at the polls Saturday that they do not want outspoken champions of white supremacy representing them in the U. S. Congress.

By a 16,000-vote majority, they defeated efforts of W. E. Debnam, radio correspondent and former newspaperman's efforts to unseat Rep. Harold D. Cooley.

* * *

THEY ALSO took the lesser of two evils by endorsing Gov. Luther Hodges' re-election efforts while paying little attention—ballot - wise—to the campaign of Harry P. Stokley, Charlotte food broker, for the state's top post.

Mr. Debnam pulled out all stops in his race-baiting as the campaign went down to the tape during the weekend. His forces issued pamphlets labeling Rep. Cooley "our boy" of the NAACP.

Norfolk, Va.

THE DEBNAM-for-Congress circular also accused Rep. Cooley of visiting NAACP Executive Secretary Roy Wilkins, having his personal tobacco allotment increased and of being discourteous to a disabled veteran.

All of these charges were categorically denied by Rep. Cooley's headquarters, but the Congressman did not deny the fact that he spoke out against and refused to sign the anti-integration "Southern Manifesto" handed Congress by Dixie solons a few months ago.

* * *

THE DEBNAM forces and other pro-segregationists in the state labelled the failure of Rep. Cooley, Rep. C. B. Deane and Rep. Thurmond Chatham to sign the manifesto, "treason." The latter two were defeated in their bids for reelection.

IN HIS BID for the governorship nomination, Mr. Stokley said in a news statement that he had a plan that would preserve segregation in the state. Declaring that the plan proffered by Gov. Luther Hodges' education advisory committee made integration inevitable, Mr. Stokley came up with his own plan, which, in nearly every detail is a replica of Virginia's now-junked Gray Plan.

Generally, it was said by observers here, the voting went "as well as could be expected" in other campaigns. "The real race was the Cooley-Debnam one," they declared, adding "Tarheel voters have again shown in this instance that racism and racists don't get the nod at the ballot boxes."

Ohio BUC Integrates Negroes In Key Posts

Butler County American
Sat. 6-23-56
Hamilton, Ohio

In action unprecedented in the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation, Administrator James R. Tichenor announced several personnel changes to integrate more thoroughly qualified minority groups workers in key position in the opertion of the Bureau.

Administrator Tichenor promoted Minority Groups Supervisor E. Garfield Weather to Assistant Manager in charge of all Employment Service operations in the Toledo office. This is the first time in the Bureau's history that a Negro has been appointed to an administrative-mangerial position in one of Ohio's largest industrial areas. Mr. Weathers' tenure with the Bureau began in 1938 and during this time he has ably served as Minority Groups Supervisor in the Toledo office. In 1954, Mr. Weathers received the agency's merit award "for outstanding performace in the Employment Service" in recognition of the most significant contribution to the Employment Service by any individual in th agency during the year. Mr. Weathers is married and recently became the father of a daughter, the second child in his family. He and his wife, Marie, reside with their family at 923 Tecumseh Street, Toledo, Ohio.

Tichenor also announced the promotion of Attorney Rohillian J. Wood of Cleveland, from Claims Examiner to Claims Supervisor, at the administrative level of the Bureau. Wood is a graduate of Central State College and was awarded the L. L.B. degree from Cleveland Marshall Law School in 1952. He practiced law for two years and served as contract negotiator for the Cleveland Ordinance District. Wood served four years in the Armed Services and attained the rank of Quartermaster Sergeant in the U. S. Marine Corps.

Attorney Wood's new assignment with the Ohio Bureau of Unemployment Compensation will consist largely of administrative analyses, investigation for intrenal fraud, and auditing of claims operations of the Bureau. He is married to the former Georgette Williams, well-known English teacher in the Cleveland Public School system. The couple resides at 634 East 103 rd Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

In order to cope with the increased migration of non-whites to urban centers, Administration Tichenor has expanded the field contact service in Minority Groups Serv of the Central Office. Mr Ralph Beason, formerly Minority Groups Supervisor in the Columbus Office, has been promoted to Field Representative on the administrative staff. Mr. Beason served as local Minority Groups Supervisor for five years and will work under the supervisor of State Supervisors. His duties chiefly involve field visits to local offices for broader and more thorough coverage in behalf of the Minority Groups Services program. Mr. Beason did extensive study at Franklin University. He resides with his two daughters at the Clifton Apartments, 1738 Clifton Avenue.

Mr. Ralph Hammond, 465 Woodland Avenue, has been promoted to Minority Groups Spervisor in the Columbus in the Columbus office. He replaces Mr. Beason who was promoted to the administrative staff. Mr. Hammond has been employed at the Bureau for five years. He is a graduate of Ohio State University. After graduating, he spent three and one-half years as an officer in the Armed Services, and is now a Captain in the Army Reserve Corps. He and his wife, Juanita, reside with their son at the Woodland Avenue address.

In the Youngstown local office, Mrs. Bessie Ruth Coston was promoted to Supervisor of the Counselling Department. Mrs. Coston's duties include supervision of counselling for job seekers who experience unusual difficulty in obtaining suitable employment together with services to handicapped persons. She is a graduate of Wilberforce University and was awarded the M.A. in Social Administration in 1940 by the Ohio State University. Mrs. Coston formerly served as Director, Older Girls Activities and Adult Clubs with the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, YWCA, Indianapolis, Indiana; Program Director, Nighborhood House in Columbus, and Executive Director, Clark Street Branch, YWCA in Springfield, Ohio.

Commenting on the progress toward merit employment by the Bureau, Administrator Tichenor stated, " It is the policy of the Bureau to fill its vacancies with the best qualified applicants available without regard to race or creed. We are convinced that an employment policy based on merit offers the best assurance for the most efficient operation of the Bureau."

OHIO ATTY. MENTIONED FOR COUNTY JUDGESHIP

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 11-24-56

COLUMBUS, Ohio — The name of Russell Carter, a Negro attorney of Dayton, has been mentioned as a possible successor to Judge Calvin Crawford of Montgomery County Common Pleas Court.

Two other names were also suggested. They were: Neal F. Zimmers and Maurice Russell, both are also Dayton Municipal Court judges. All three men are registered Democrats.

Gov. Frank J. Lausche is reported to have said he will definitely appoint a successor to Judge Crawford's seat if the vacancy occurs while he is still governor of Ohio. The governor's term expires Jan. 14. He was elected U. S. Senator in the November general election.

Judge Crawford was elevated to the Court of Appeals during the same election.

However, Gov. Lausche refused to indicate who would receive the appointment. "I have not actively thought of the successor." Nevertheless, I will make the appointment if I'm still in office," he continued. "Not to do so would be wrong."

Another source reveals that the governor will defer the appointments to permit Republican governor-elect C. William O'Neil, to fill the vacancy of the judgeship.

If Judge Crawford waits until after Jan. 14 to resign, then his successor would be appointed by O'Neil. Crawford's present term expires Jan. 1, 1961. His new term as Appellate Court judge starts Feb. 9

Judge Crawford refused to comment.

Carter was appointed municipal court judge in Dayton in 1953 However, he failed to win an election about six months later.

The successor would serve Crawford's term until November, 1958, when an election would be held to pick a judge for the remaining three years.

Judge Carter is the husband of the former Esther Scott, of Atlanta. She is a member of the Scott family, owners of the Scott Newspaper Syndicate.

Our Opinions

Defender Sat. 2-18-56 P. 9
Chicago Ill.

Mr. Stevenson And Gradualism

Adlai Stevenson is being hailed in some quarters as a "realistic and politically courageous man" because of his views on desegregation which were published last week. In stating his opposition to the Powell amendment which would bar tax funds in the building of any jim crow schools, Mr. Stevenson told a group of colored citizens in California last week that "we must go about these things gradually."

This business of gradualism comes up in every discussion of the thorny civil rights issue in the United States. The gradualist usually claims the "time is not ripe" for whatever clear course of action is proposed that would give Negroes true equality of opportunity. What does gradualism really mean?

Regardless of Mr. Stevenson's view of the word gradualism, the dominant white group in the South takes the position that gradualism means "not in our life time nor in the life tme of our children." When Mr. Stevenson, uses the word gradualism, every student of race relations in America who is "realistic," knows full well that gradualism is just another substitute for "never."

We have said before that now is the time to practice what we preach in this democracy. The world situation gives us no choice and the very dynamics of the democratic system demands action.

The process of education should theoretically make people less prejudiced. This, however, does not square with the facts. Most students are more liberal when they enter the schools than when they finish them. They are greater snobs, more class conscious and more race conscious. These are the hard, cold facts.

Class and racial strife is greater among the "civilized, better educated" people than among the savages. The facts may seem incredible but we defy anyone to study them without concluding that the song in South Pacific is really true when it states "people have to be taught to hate."

Blind reliance on what we call "education" to solve the race problem is utterly asinine. What we call education in America, of course, is a debatable item.

We are terribly disappointed to learn that Adlai Stevenson has fallen into the trap of the Dixiecrats and now proclaims himself a gradualist.

Almost one hundred years ago the Negro was given freedom and his rights as a citizen were firmly established. A century later we are told that the time is not ripe for a colored girl to attend a university with white students in Alabama, nor would it be wise to make certain that none of our tax dollars are used to build schoolhouses which we cannot enter.

Mr. Stevenson and many of his friends who agreed with his views were laughingly referred to as eggheads in the last presidential campaign. In this year's presidential race we hope that the eggheads do not turn out to be blockheads.

34a(2) 1956

TENNESSEE

Race For Office To Be Close So Forecasters Say

Globe P.I. Apr. 4-13-56

Nashville, Tenn.

Prohibition Of Gambling Seen As Best Campaign Issue Of Young Mr. Cartwright, But Belief Is Widespread That Drive, As Usual, Will Be On "Little Guys," Only; Neither Of Three Candidates Listed As A Foe Of NAACP, But "There Are Rumors"

An unbiased survey of public opinion this early before the citizens of Nashville go to the polls to elect a sheriff for Davidson County, indicaes the contest is going to be a hot one, as races for sheriff in Nashville and Davidson County usually are. THURSDAY, APRIL 19, IS ELECTION DAY.

It would be brash, to contend it is "in the bag" for either of the contending forces. These contending forces are those supporting the cnadidacy for former sheriff Garner Robinson, young Mr. Thomas B. Cartwright and Mr. Elmer Disspayne.

Mr. Garner Robinson, as his recommendation for the office of sheriff offers the record, which is well known in this city and county. He served well in the office recently for three terms—six years in all—and he was so good that no serious attempt was made to dislodge him.

Mr. Thomas B. Cartwright, admittedly is running on the good record his late father, Mr. Thomas Y. Cartwright made. The senior Mr. Cartwright piled up a vote bigger than that any candidate had ever gotten in the county when he defeated a Mr. Capps who they say, had the backing of everso resource ful a political leader as Mayor Ben West.

Mr. Disspayne, a successful business man of Donaldson is not as well known, especially in the city of Nashville, as Mr. Robinson or Mr. Cartwright whose name except the middle initial, is the same as that of his late father.

Mr. Cartwright right off the reel captured the support of the Nashville Banner, which is powerful among many voters but not so among a host of others in the city and coun ty. Already one Banner writer has insinuated that Mr. Garner Robinson is being supported b yinterests that read the dream books and pretty generally are in the habit of "concluding" in the sum of a nickle, dime or quarter, that they will surely hit the jackpot if they play triple "O" and box it.

Nashville, Tenn.

They have been saying so many things against the numbers business you would have thought that they would have put the business out of buniness a long time ago. Maybe Mr. Cartwright, if elected can manage to kill the business and make the players save their nickles, dimes and quarters for groceries, but if any follower of Mr. Cartwright believes it, he ought to take thought of the eulogy an ex-slave delivered over the coffin of his Old Master. It was a short eulogy, in which the orator merely said, "Well all of us hopes Old Master has gone where we 'specs he ain't."

Many wise heads in this town view the numbers business calmly. They say that the best way to handle it is identical to the "best way" to handle juvenile delinquency. Let those who preach against evil do more of it by their daily walks than by talking one way and acting another.

They say in this town there are more than a plenty gamblers who deal in big money when they indulge in forms of gambling that have been established in the hotels and best homes. No officer of the law dares invade these places to arrest any of the participants. And so, to make a long story short, it is argued they never will break up gambling among the little guys in his country until they get officers of law whose rule will be "everybody goes when the wagon comes."

And as one good preacher predicts, "the devil is going to get just as many of the "Big Srots" who play poker as little guys who play the numbers."

It is a fact that gambling in some form is indulged in by a host of voters and they are in the camps of all three of the candidates. Neither Mr. Robinson, Mr. Cartwright nor Mr. Disspayne is likely to get out a John Doe search warrant and go in for searching his own camp to catch and punish any sinners found therein. Truth of the matter is, "a vote is a vote" and each candidate and his staff of helpers are seeking all the votes they can get.

And so you must look elsewhere to find information on which to base your argument as to which of the candidates will win the race for sheriff and other minor offices.

You are wise if you look at the line-up of supporters of each candidate and surmise as to what leaders may "accidently" will bring the most voters for his favorite candidate.

First, take Gov. Frank G. Clement. Governors generally take an interest in county elections and whether the governor openly espouses a candidate or not, generally you can form an opinion by observing how the state employees are lined up.

The guess at this writing is that Gov. Clement's followers will line up for Mr. Cartwright. Then take Mayor Ben West. The guess is the mayor is taking a firm and unequivical position on top of the fence at his juncture and will stand there until he finds out how the wind is blowing.

They say it would not be safe to predict the mayor will go along wiht the BANNER for which paper he once worked as a reporter.

And then there is Attorney General J. Carlton Loser, looking toward a judicial position, to which he is entitled because ofthe splendid record he has made as a law enforcement officer for many years. Gen. Loser is being put down as one of the chief sponsors and advisors of young Mr. Cartwright.

Take popular Judge Beverly Briley. He has got to stand neutral until he finds out which way Mayor Ben West goes. But friends of Judge Briley are defniitely counting upon the jdugе to contribute his powerful influence to the election of Mr. Garner Robinson. If that happens it seems doubtful if Mr. Cartwright will win over Mr. Robinson, who in his own right is one of the strongest men with the masses of voters ever to hold a county office here.

How about the TENNESSEAN? Generally the Banner and Tennessean never see eye to eye on issues or candidates. The Tennessean, seems certain to line up for Mr. Garner Robinson. It is likely that both former Mayor Cummings and former Councilman Sam Jenkins, who ran against Mayor West last year, will be Garner Robinson supporters.

It seems that Councilman Z. Alexander Looby will support Mr. Robinson and maybe Attorney Coyness L. Ennix will support Mr. Cartwright if Mayor West goes that way.

Already Mr. Robinson has made Attorney E. C. (Bud) Yokley his campaign manager.

Mr. Cartwright, of course, has considerable strength as a result of having the organization of deputies sheriff and county patrolmen who served under Sheriff Cartwright on his side to a large extent. But even so, it is conceded that some of these are likely to line up with Mr. Robinson.

City policemen are divided in their allegiances, it is stated, and even if the mayor comes out for Mr. Cartwright, many a policeman, it is said will ride the Robinson bandwagon.

One issue which will have its bearing on the sheriff's race will be the "NAACP ISSUE," and the employment by the city of special attorneys at a reported cost of $30,000 to fight school desegregation. The one issue, it was expected these attorneys would major in to thwart desegregation was supposed to be a disclaimer or something that desegregation was enforceable under the state Constitution.

But this was knocked sky-high by these very attorneys. They went before the three-judge tribunal that was supposed to try the desegregation case and stipulated that the Tennessee Constitution provision for compulsory separate schools is a "dead issue. Desegregation must be carried out, the city's attorneys declared. They were saying that most any assistant on the City Attorney's staff could have gone into court and thrown in the sponge on the desegregation matter and it would not have cost the city a cent.

You hear that kind of a talk from persons who do not know law. The lawyers hold that the men won their fee fairly and squarely, when you consider they might have to continue in the desegregation fight until it is definitely settled that the case will not be appealed to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Of course neither of the candidates took any part in the desegregation matter, but that fact the BANNER, which supports Mr. Cartwright is on record favoring a congressional investigation of the NAACP, may cause Mr. Cartwright to lose a large number of colored voters.

Two Tennesseans In Bid For Seats On Segregation

Advertiser P.2-a Sep. 9-16-56

Montgomery, Ala.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 15 (UP) — Two Knoxville men today announced they will run for the Tennessee legislature on an anti-integration platform.

W. D. Hicks and Thoma) W. Bell said they would oppose "mixed schools" and added they will "support strongly the doctrine of interposition."

Hicks ran next to last or direct representative nomination in the Aug. 2 Democratic primary. He will now run as an independent, he said.

Bell seeks the post o loterial representative rom Knox and Loudon counties.

Bishop B. W. Doyle Aiding Campaign Of Colored Leadership

Bluff City Only One Of Large Centers Alerted To Self-help Program Now Sweeping Country; Citizens No Longer Comforted By Soothing-syrup Intended To Keep Them Asleep; Fascist-minded Manipulators To Be Rebuffed This Year

The political outlook for the Negro citizen is now good and may get better, is the verdict of persons North and South.

And the outlook is good because after nearly twenty years of wondering in the wilderness the average Negro has awakened to realize that the late Huey P. Long, outrageously propagandized as a "no good" politician, had something that day back in the 1930's when he gave an interview to Roy Wilkins, then as now, a militant promoter of the welfare of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

In the course of the interview, Mr. Wilkins asked Senator Long why he did not give the Negro the right to vote in Louisiana.

Senator Long's prompt reply was that there were some things that even Huey P. Long could not do in Louisiana. Said he, the Negro must learn that there were some things the Negro must do for himself.

LEARNING SELF-HELP

The Negro is learning to do some things for himself, and the biggest thing is to qualify to vote and then go ahead and do it every election.

Gone are the days when a few alleged Negro politicians, associated with political bosses, Democrat and Republican, could deliver the Negro vote with an expenditure of a few measley dollars.

The system so disgusted the average Negro intelligence that he couldn't see any good in "politics for the masses." At one time and it was before the present owners of the Tennessean moved in and took over, that very paper was solemnly warning the Negro to refrain from indulging in politics: that he would get along much better if he let the white folk run the politics, because they would treat the non-voting Negro much better than they would if the Negro "messed" with politics.

It was because "the white man said it" that the Negroes of Nashville made a sorry showing as voters in their precincts. This is still true, but constant hammering on a theme which the Globe has specialized in exploiting, the Nashville Negro is learning that registering and voting is the highest form of patriotism.

The "Solid Bloc" organization of some ten years ago played an important part in getting Negroes here to open their eyes to the importance of voting in large numbers. The organization benefited local Negroes greatly when it brought eloquent Philip Randolph, daring member of the AFL labor organization here to answer a newspaper tirade against Negroes of Nashville, calling them undesirable from the standpoint of contributing to welfare organizations. The Globe was in on that one too and delighted to publish the wise saying of Randolph. He showed that even the Negro child, born in poverty, was an economic asset. The child at birth became a person who had to be supplied with the products of industry and that helped business, regardless of who it was that paid the bill for the needs of the child. That is what Randolph publicized ever so eloquently. Gone, therefore is the bravado of any newspaper that will undertake to cause trouble by misrepresenting the importance of the Negro masses in the economic life of the city.

WISELY USING FREEDOM

Negroes enjoy the freedom to buy or not to buy newspapers. Some of them it is known began to pay the Negro carrier his commission on the papers he sold but refused to take the paper any longer, and eventually the newspaper "saw the light." Both voting for his friends and boycotting the establishments of his enemies are now considered in line with Huey P. Long's admonition that the Negro must learn to do things for himself.

Now, more than ever, the NAACP is puttin gmajor stress upon the need of Negroes to use the greatest civil right they have—that of casting votes in all elections.

Repeatedly the Globe has stated that the Negro had only two things which the "other fellow" would bargain with him to get—voting strength and buying power. That has been taken to mean the Negro should vote for his friends and against his enemies and to spend where he can work and get for himself some of the profits of industry. More time can be spent profitably on these two matters than on any of the other matters thought to be vital issues. That is what the Globe has said. That is what Huey P Long inferred in his advice that the Negro must learn to do things for himself.

DEMOCRATS NOW WORRIED

The great Democrat Party is worried in mind this year more than at any time in the past twenty-five years. The Democrats cannot count upon the wholesale support of the Negro masses. One hears a complaint from many which, in truth is not a disturbing complaint. The masses who grew up on a diet of Government Relief, now tell you, of course times are good — even better than they were under President Roosevelt and Truman. But the difference is that you have to work for what you get; no more living on relief. It is not wholly true that the Negro masses brought on the new and better economic conditions in the country but undoubtedly an intelligent minority of Negroes rejected the scare of another depression the Democrats exploited in 1952. It is now more than probably true that the Negro masses are thinking on the fact that Democrats give you good times but they put you in a foreign war in order to maintain prosperity. Colored women, like white women hate war. They have adopted as their course of action a decision to vote for Eisenhower, because he ended the war in Korea like he promised and hasn't rushed us into another war somewhere else in the world. Under "Ike" good times are here and the people do not have to sacrifice their sons on foreign battlefields to lay hands on what the good times are producing.

NEW LOOK IN MEMPHIS

A great change has taken place down in Memphis, a place where the Negro has never enjoyed as much freedom as he has in Nashville. Negroes have had the right to vote all along in Nashville. But in Memphis, the right to vote hinged uon HOW the Negro masses intended to vote. Allegedly the Negro in Memphis voted for Al Smith for president in 1928 whereas the best minds of Tennessee went for Herbert Hoover, who chalked up a great big majority in the state.

Much has happened to teach the Negro masses it is a pretty safe proposition to find out how the best white citizens intend to vote and give plenty support to these best white persons. No other group in the country has felt it wise to put all of their eggs in one basket. Leaders who still tell the Negro masses that their salvation can come only by voting with the labor bosses do not now find it easy to convince the masses the labor bosses have all of the answers.

Like the white workers, the Negro masses are learning that the labor bosses are not always interested in the highest welfare of the masses.

A constant complaint against the Negro leadership for failing to instruct the masses to conserve their voting strength, is paying off even in Memphis. Bishop Bertram W. Doyle one of the most scholarly of present-day Bishops was the keynote speaker at a big banquet a week ago. Surrounded by the best known business and professional men leaders, Bishop Doyle challenged them to get busy and produce a colored voting strength of 70,000 in Memphis.

MINISTERS AND CITIZENSS

The organization sponsoring the big banquet in Memphis is called the Ministers-Citizens League. It has come into being at a time when there is at least one candidate for the legislature running on a platform saying he favors outlawing the NAACP. He has sent a telegram to Gov. Frank Clement expressing his views. He belongs to the "Pro-Southerners" who say they represent 5,000 voters. But Dr. J. E. Walker, co-chairman of the banquet and who is president emeritus of the large and growing Universal Life Insurance Company said:

"We want to get the ballot in our hands so in August we can show those who want to turn the clock back, the interpositionists, they can't do it."

Thus it is indicated that Memphians have become fully vote-conscious and intend to show appreciation for the fact that their vity's large colored population, by doing for themselves, can accomplish great things for their race, city, state and nation by using treir ballots wisely. AFTER they have taken the trouble actually to get registered and thus be prepared to vote.

You can be sure that MEMPHIS like NASHVILLE has a host of white citizens ready and willing to line up with Negroes in a cause so righteous as registering, voting and seeing to it that all votes are counted as cast.

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TENNESSEE

Advertiser p. 4-a
Sat. 11-10-56
Montgomery, Ala.

Neighbors, Fellow Tennesseans

CONSIDERING the results when Joe Robinson of Arkansas, Sparkman and Kefauver were vice-presidential nominees of their party, it would seem that the voters are little influenced thereby and make their choice almost entirely on the basis of the nominee for President. At any rate, there is nothing to suggest that Kefauver did anything for the Democrats. He couldn't even carry his own state, and that a Deep South state.

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As a matter of fact, *The Nashville Banner* and *The Commercial Appeal* have demonstrated that Kefauver was ferociously rejected "by those who know him best"—for as *The Banner* says:

He was defeated:
1. In his home state.
2. In his home congressional district.
3. In his home county, Hamilton.
4. In his home city, Chattanooga.
5. In his own voting precinct, Lookout Mountain.
6. In the two voting precincts of Madisonville, where he was born and grew up.
7. In Monroe, his native county.

Kefauver partisans might rejoin that Roosevelt couldn't carry his own Dutchess County in New York, but this is not the same thing since Dutchess is historically Republican and Tennessee is Democratic.

It was widely remarked in the campaign that, no matter what the election result, Nixon and Kefauver would, the day after the election, become the leading contenders for the presidential nominations of their respective parties in 1960.

The enormous defeat of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket would not of itself preclude Kefauver's nomination any more than Roosevelt was destroyed by being annihilated on the 1920 presidential ticket headed by James M. Cox (the Ohioan who now owns the two Atlanta newspapers). Nevertheless, our guess at this point is that Kefauver has had it.

In the first place, politicians are mindful that few senators have ever reached the White House.

It happens that in 1960 it will be time for Kefauver to seek reelection as senator; he cannot do that and enter the presidential primaries. He has fully and irretrievably taken the Harlem position on race mixing and Tennessee is reacting explosively to federal intervention. In the next four years these passions will be further inflamed by federal compulsion.

We have already seen Gov. Frank Clement retreating from his advanced position. In the course of the next four years, Kefauver will be hard pressed to keep the NAACP happy so he can maintain his acceptability as presidential nominee and at the same time keep his fellow Tennesseans happy so he can run again for the Senate if that is his choice. It now seems certain that in the next four years of compulsion and resistance, every Southern politician will be forced to take a clearcut stand.

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TEXAS

Shivers Defeat And Johnson's Victory

BY ARTHUR DeWITTY

Apparently a victory has been won by Johnson's forces, but all the issues are not entirely settled, therefore, the revolution continues. All of the issues will never be explained to the average voter, and neither will they understand them, but many just stand and look on in amazement and ask the question - What is all this fuss about really?

WELL LET US LOOK BACK into history for a moment, we go back to 1944 at the time the South definitely decided to break with F.D.R. and his liberal policies of the New Deal Era. At that time the South didn't like the national administration's attitude toward the Negro, so they decided to make Roosevelt ditch Henry Wallace at the national convention for Harry Truman. The South felt that because Mr Truman was from Missouri, they could trust him and work with him and the minute they found out they had made a mistake, they tried to take the roof off Washington's Capital.

Wallace, speaking for the administration, told the South, that the vote must come to the Negro and that he must have economic and social equality. This sealed his doom. But Truman followed through with his Civil Rights program that shook the South to its foundation. The South knew that if the Negro received the ballot, they couldn't deal with him any longer as a ward. Most national issues are usually exploited at the local level.

DEVELOPING REBELLION

Therefore, the Conservative democrats who were, beginning to take on different names by 1946, usually termed the (Texas Regulars) created these issues against Homer P. Rainey a candidate for governor: (1) The Negro, (2) Labor, (3) Communism and entrance of the Negro into All White Universites.

In 1948, President Harry Truman told the South to go where Jay birds go on Friday, "I can win without you." As most of us remember he gave the Republicans a stunning defeat, as he stood pat on his Civil Rights Platform. In 1950 the Supreme Court ruled that Negroes had to be admitted to all-White graduate Universites. By this time the Dixiecrats, Texas Regulars and Shivercrats had all joined hands and were in complete charge of Texas Politics. In an effort to show their disgust for the Democratic party, Governor Shivers decided in 1952 to carry Texas over to the Republicans. Not that they actually cared so much for the GOP, but to weaken the top democratic leadership in both the House and the Senate, the two posts being held by Johnson and Sam Rayburn.

THE TRIPLE SNARE

In 1952 Governor Shivers threw the same issues at Ralph Yarborough; Labor, the Negro and Integration into the White schools. Yarborough, being in-experienced, attempted to answer Shivers and deserted his principles and lost the race. Shivers used the same identical tricks in 1954. Many of the voters saw him for what he was for the first time. So, in 1956 he tried to repeat his slanderous campaigning and the voters told him no in glaring terms in Saturday's Precinct elections.

Lyndon Johnson measuring the temperment of the people, decided not to answer Shivers, but merely cited his record for the South, this being that he was against Civil Rights and School integration. But eventually Mr Rayburn and Sen Johnson will have to face the issue squarely, it will be interesting for Negroes to know what their reactions are going to be. But what we must learn as Negroes is that all politicians are going to exploit the Negro and Integration until we learn to make it unproitable for them to do so. Do you notice none of them will make an attack upon the Jewish people, they are afraid to do so because of tight and solid organizations among the Jewish people.

HAD TO FIGHT

The South knows that if it is to hold the line against the rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court, it must do so by holding important committee chairmanships and top ranking posts within the democratic party. This puts the Democratic party in a position to trade and bargain off the rights won by the Negro the same as they did following the Civil War. Many Negroes fooled themselves into talking about the lesser of two evils, but I would like to remind them that the evils of the South are not found in two men, nor in two thousand men, but in many many men. Johnson and Rayburn were not in the race because of what they thought about Shivers, they were in the fight because they had to get in it.

This one big question was settled at Saturday's Precinct Elections, The Texas 56-convention votes cannot be thrown to a Republican candidate no matter who it is. These votes will now be placed behind the nominees of the Democratic party. The other settled fact is that Lyndon Johnson will head the delegation. Sam and Lyndon couldn't afford to hold leadership of the House and the Senate and again lose the Convention votes to the Republicans.

The real issues in such fights are never brought to the surface, and many a voter will never know until events, time and destiny reveal the true purpose of the big political fight. No one except the party big wigs know how Lyndon Johnson is going to trade at the national Convention with the West, North and East over these major problems and especially the Negro issue. At present the South is interested in sending their respresentatives to Washington and to the convention as strong as possible, in order that they get a quick audience for trading purposes.

WHAT SOUTH WANTS

The South wants to call the shots on President and Vice President and wants a watered down Civil Rights program, and its dark horse candidate is Stuart Symington of Missouri.

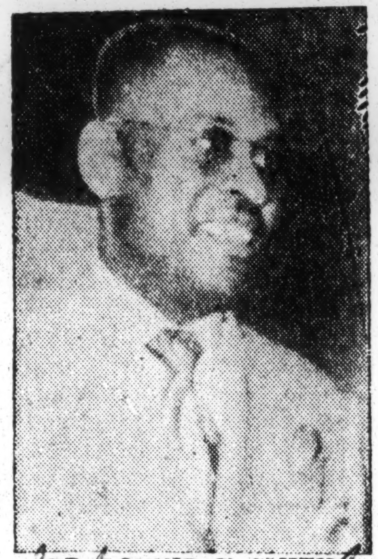
One thing is certain, Lyndon Johnson as Senate Majority leader cannot afford to speak openly against the Supreme Court like Gov. Shivers, but he will do his harm by trading in the back rooms. The Negro has won many important gains before, but always lost them because of his indifference and his being an easy prey to the art of dividing and coming up with nothing. All Negroes and Liberal whites should know that such Southerners as George and the rest who endorsed Lyndon Johnson will not go along with any thing that looks too much like democracy.

BIAS MAY BAR SOUTH

The other important element is that if the democratic pary fails to develop proper progressive programs, it doesn't make any difference who is in Washington or in Texas. The party will remain out of office for many years, if they continue to fool around with racial segregation and drive the Negroes from the party. Sometimes it is in the providence of God that certain things be. And this seems to be one of those divine times, that history and destiny decree that all men shall be free and unrestricted with equal rights and privileges in all areas of life.

Negroes must eventually stop being used as tools, and demand that we sit in on the inside of the councils and enjoy the political fruits of our labor with the Party. We must know what the South is interested in, we must know what labor wants and how it intends to get what it wants. We must know the purpose and ideals of what this so called liberal element stands for. We must know where we come in, so far, it seems that we are still out, from where I stand.

Governor Shivers failed to take into account the drastic changes in attitudes and thinking since the May 17, 1956 Supreme Court decision. There have been other important court rulings during 1955 and 56. Most right thinking Americans have the feeling that all Citizens must obey the high court regardless to personal feelings and opinions. His former followers told him in the Precinct elections throughout the State that they did not agree with him. This should be a lesson for all other public office holders, including the Attorney General and Price Daniels the candidate for Governor, Mr Yarborough, Pappy O'Daniels, and all filed in that race. The time is out for hiding behind the Negro question, the Supreme Court has just about definitely settled the question.



DR LONNIE E SMITH

THE INFORMER'S CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR. — The Informer is scratching the names of all the six candidates as printed on the ballot, and writing in the name of Dr Lonnie E Smith. Dr L E Smith, a native Texan, was the paintiff in the case of Smith vs Allwright, in which the primary bar was broken down across the whole South, making Dr Smith the benefactor of more people in the South than any other one individual. He has been a member of Good Hope Baptist church since he came to Houston, he has been a worker in the NAACP, the Chamber of Commerce, the Dental Association, and all of the worthwhile movements, including the YMCA. He is against segregation of our children and in favor of the Supreme Court's decision.

Rev R E Hayes Candidate For Position No 3

REV ROBERT E HAYES, lone Negro candidate in the Houston school board race, is the candidate of liberal whites; the candidate of all serious segregationists, who are big enough to prove their sense of justice by permitting Negroes the equality of a voice; and the candidate of 200,000 law-abiding Negro citizens of Houston.

Rev Hayes was born in Marshall, Texas, in 1920, and moved with his family to Houston in 1921, where he has remained a Christian, working individual.

He is the son of the late Rev E W Hayes and Mrs Marie A Hayes, both pioneer teachers in the state of Texas.

He attended the Douglass Elementary school at Houston; the Jack Yates High School, and graduated with an A B Degree from Wiley College at Marshall. Subsequently he attended the Gamon Theological Seminary in Atlanta and got his DD. He has done graduate work at Boston University, where he received his degree as Master of Sacred Theology. He grew up in the Methodist church, and is now pastoring and working in that denomination.

Hs has served for 11 years as executive secretary of the Christian Education Texas Conference if the Methodist church. He has been pastor of the Pleasantville Methodist church in Houston for four years, and is still pastoring there. As to his other experience, he has been Professor of Religion and Philosophy at TSU from 1946-48. He is a member of the Chocolate Bayou Civic Club; a member of the YMCA; and a member of the Religion and Labor movement.

He has been married 11 years and has three children in Grimes Elementary school in Houston.

His platform, basically, is to build more and better schools for the whole school population, regardless of race or color. He believes that the ultimate and final solution of segregation problems should be settled around the conference table, of which the school board is one of the most noted examples.

As a native Houstonian he knows the traditions and the people of the area, white and colored. He is intelligent, he is reasonable, and patient. He is imbued with Christian ideals, and because his life is given to Christian principles he would make a better representative for Position 3 than any of the candidates therein. His plea is to all those schools of Houston, without prejudice, without animosity, and in the Christian spirit.

Significant of his attitude is his statement that Houston needs more schools for white children and for Negro children. He states that teachers need increases in salary to make it possible for them to live on equal terms with men and women in other industries and work.

He suggests that his candidacy gives a chance for the people of Houston to show that they are voting for men, and not for hatred and race.

34a(2) 1956

Wichita Falls Minister Runs For City Council

WICHITA FALLS, Texas.— The Rev. Leland W. Jenkins Sr., pastor of the Anderson Chapel AME church at 314 Park St., is running for Place 6 on the City Council.

He is presenting a 10 point platform for a progressive and greater Wichita Falls.

A program for better traffic regulation.

City-wide recreation program.

Holliday Creek flood control.

Long range program for future water supply.

Putting all branch libraries under the Kemp Library maintenance program.

An equitable zoning program for Wichita Falls.

Adequate bus service.

Street improvement.

Improved sanitation.

City purchasing from lowest bidder, and kept locally as nearly as possible.

The 52-year-old candidates was born in Crockett, Tex. His father, the late A. R. Jenkins, was a retired school principal and his mother, a retired school teacher in Trinity, Texas. He has three sisters: Mrs. Carrie Loud, Home Demonstration agent, Grimes county; Mrs. Nanie Belle Aycox, supervisor practice teaching, Texas Southern university; and Mrs. Hattie Marie Baker, area 2 supervisor, Home and Family Life service Texas Education agency.

Mrs. Jenkins is principal of the elementary school in Henrietta, Texas. They have three boys, Leland, Jr., who lives with the family in the city, Wynell, in the Air Force, and Waymond, a student at Midwestern university.

Rev. Jenkins holds a B. S. degree from Tuskegee Institute, and has 18 hours work on an M. S. D. D., at Paul Quinn college.

From 1940 to 1946, Rev. Jenkins was executive secretary of the Negro Chamber of Commerce in Bastrop, Texas, subsidiary to the white chamber. During World War II, he was operation and personnel supervisor of the Post Exchanges 4 and 6 serving 10,000 Negro soldiers at Camp Swift, Texas. He has also been in business for himself and for the past 20 years, has been active in civic affairs.

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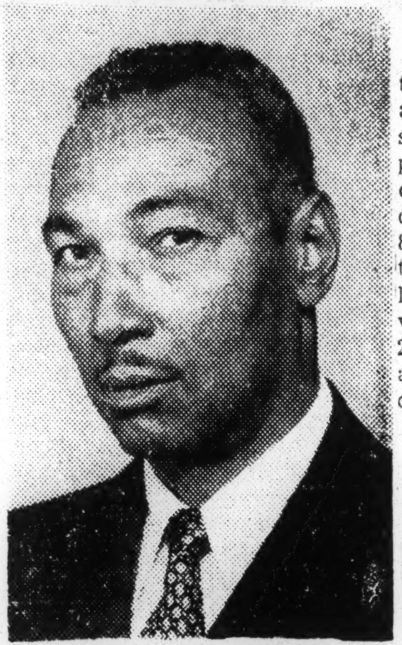
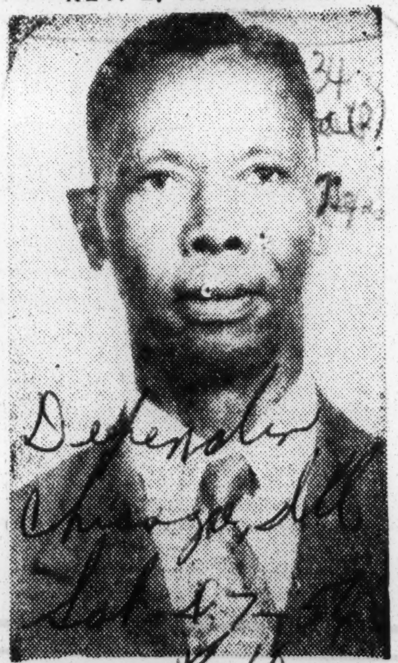
Present Jabberwock .



REV. L. W. JENKINS



REV. M. T. BANKS of Beaumont, Texas, has announced he will be a candidate for United States Representative from the 2nd Congressional District, State of Texas, in the July Democratic primary election. Rev. Banks was defeated in the Congressional race in 1952.

TEXAS

Segregation Licked In Corpus Election

CORPUS CHRISTI — Segregationist candidates here lost miserably in an election to choose two school board members in the independent district and three Delmar college regents. In the independent district the liberal winner had 3.819. The runner-up had 1,643, and the Citizens Council's candidate had 583 for place one. In the other vacancy the liberal candidate had 2,992 votes, the runner-up 2,571, and the Citizens Council's candidate

In the election of regents for Delmar College three liberal incumbents: Edwin Flato, William Whit, Jr, and V G Woolsey were reelected by a vote of 4,487, 4,255, and 3,962, respectively, while the Citizens Council-endorsed opponents got a vote of 750, 732, and 866, respectively, for Thomas Hayes, Sr. John Handy, and George Thompson.

Thus Corpus Christi made clear what they think of the Citizens Council and its views, and also made sure that segregation will not return to the public schools.

'KICKING' OF SHIVERS PLEASING TO TRUMAN

Ex-President Will Leave For Europe Tomorrow

'PARTY CHANCES BETTER'

By International News Service

NEW YORK, May 9.—Harry S. Truman, untamed as ever on the first day of the 73rd year of his life, said Wednesday he was "very happy to see Mr. Shivers get a kicking around."

He arrived in New York with that peppery comment about the Governor of Texas, a broad grin, a slight limp from a sprained ankle, Mrs. Truman, a kiss for daughter, Margaret, and this partisan analysis of the political scene: Democratic chances "improve every day."

'Head Of Shivercrats'

Shortly after he arrived, Mr. Truman had identified Texas Gov. Allan Shivers as "head of the Shivercrats."

He shivered. "They shiver all the time."

Friday, he leaves aboard the United States for a tour of seven countries, talks with Pope Pius XII, a queen, presidents and prime ministers, and picks up a degree at Oxford University.

Wednesday night, he spoke in glowing terms of Averell Harriman in presenting the Four Freedoms Award — which he himself won in 1953—to the New York Governor.

Mr. Truman said Mr. Harriman, diplomat, trouble-shooter and aid envoy during the Truman Administration, "earned it (the award) a long time ago."

But he had harsh words for Governor Shivers who lost, by a wide margin, to Senator Lyndon Johnson in a battle for control of the delegation to the Democratic convention. Mr. Truman said Mr. Shivers is "not any good at all to the Democratic Party and that's what I'm interested in. Senator Johnson is a fine man." Mr. Shivers led the Texas movement for President Eisenhower in 1952.

Despite constant questions, the Democratic leader said he is "neutral" toward Democratic presidential hopefuls and "whenever I make up my mind to be neutral, I'm neutral. Just as when I make up my mind to be for something." He added, "I have no favorites."

He's No Candidate

When will he make up his mind? "Wait and see." Would he run for the presidency? "The answer is, 'No!'"

The rosy-cheeked former President carried a black cane, although he explained he had just about recovered from the ankle he sprained when he was "carrying stuff down stairs and slipped on a step."

He cut cakes Tuesday at Independence and in the dining car on the train Tuesday night to celebrate his 72nd birthday.

He and Mrs. Truman both kissed Margaret, whom they had not seen since the day she became Mrs. Clifton Daniel Jr.

The former President said he was looking forward to his trip—his first visit to Europe as a private citizen during which he will write reports on his travels for a news syndicate.

He had these other comments:

Would he visit the U.S.S.R. if asked "There is no chance of their extending me an invitation . . ."

On Senator Estes Kefauver's suggestion Mr. Truman be made a special ambassador for the trip: "I think it was a nice gesture, but I wouldn't be worth a dime to them (the Republican Administration).

Mr. Truman was happy about success of United Nations Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold's mission to the Middle East. "I'm anxious to see the United Nations a working organization for peace," he said.

TEXAS

Victory for Lyndon

Even for Texas, the fight was savage. Governor Allan Shivers, unbeaten and still packing a wallop after two decades in politics, was the official champ. Senator Lyndon Johnson, fast and clever, and seconded by implacable old House Speaker Sam Rayburn, was the challenger. The prize: control of the Texas Democratic Party, including its 56-vote delegation to the national convention. Last week, at more than 5,000 precinct meetings in 254 counties, Lyndon Johnson gave Allan Shivers a merciless drubbing, then added a couple of sharp kicks to make certain he would not get up.

Sam Rayburn had been setting Shivers up for the kill ever since 1952, when Shivers bolted his party and led Texas into the Eisenhower column. Picking his instrument of revenge, Mistuh Sam threw his vast party influence behind his longtime protégé, Johnson, and labored mightily to build Johnson's prestige. Rayburn's plans were almost wrecked when Johnson suffered a heart attack last year. But Allan Shivers was in trouble too: he was serving a third full term in a state that likes its governors to retire gracefully after two; his administration was rocked by land and insurance scandals (TIME, Aug. 8).

Last March Rayburn moved fast: he proposed that Texas go to the national convention with Johnson in the dual role of favorite-son candidate and delegation chairman. Governor Shivers, anxious for a truce, agreed to the favorite-son propo-

sition—but he was bound and determined that, come what may, he would himself head the delegation. And he made it clear that he would feel free to throw Texas to the Republicans again if the Democrats nominated someone, *e.g.*, Adlai Stevenson, who was not to his liking. Shivers turned down Rayburn's proposal, attacked Johnson personally—and the fight was on.

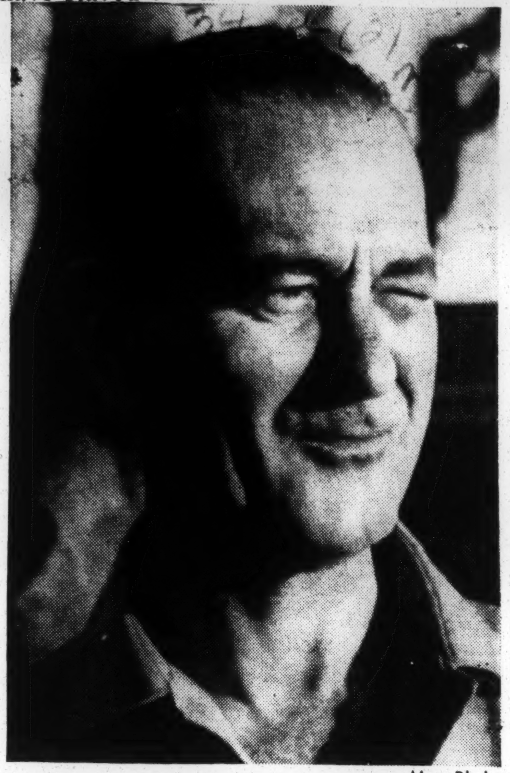
It centered on last week's precinct meetings, where victory would give control of the county and state conventions. Shivers campaigned wildly, flailing about on all sides. Johnson, he cried, was "vain, ambitious and vicious," and was "playing footsie" with left-wingers to boot. The issue was whether the Texas delegation would become one "of errand boys bound body and soul in advance to deliver the Texas votes whenever and where Mr. Sam decrees."

Brownell's Puppet? Lyndon Johnson, relaxed, affable, appearing to enjoy the brawl, moved tirelessly around the state on handshaking tours, cracking at Shivers as a "Little Lord Fauntleroy with no place to go." Learning that Republican Attorney General Herbert Brownell had gone secretly to Woodville for a conference with Shivers last month, Johnson cried: "Allan Shivers is nothing but a puppet in Brownell's hands." Blasting away even more lustily was angry Sam Rayburn, who described the Shivers campaign as "rat alley politics" and called Shivers himself a "frustrated, unhappy, desperate man who knows he's going down for the last time."

On the day of the precinct meetings, Lyndon Johnson showed up at his Johnson City caucus in khaki shirt and trousers, was promptly elected chairman. The first returns, from rural areas, gave Johnson a healthy lead. But the cities, touted as centers of overwhelming Shivers strength, were still to be heard from. The city results were stunning: Shivers barely held Dallas, while Fort Worth, Houston and El Paso went to Johnson. The rout was complete.

"Demagogues Take Note." Before midnight, Johnson claimed a landslide. Said he: "I am beating him six to one." Then he booted his beaten opponent, crying: "The voice of the demagogue was heard throughout our state. The people listened—and then voted for the path of moderation. Demagogues everywhere listen and take note."

During the voting Allan Shivers was in Atlantic City, speaking at the 62nd annual convention of the Pennsylvania Bankers Association. Next day, his state's Democratic Party again in the hands of the loyalists, and his rival a presidential possibility of greatly increased stature, Shivers went to Washington for a television appearance. For all his Texas political future was worth, he might as well have stayed there.



Max Plake

WINNER JOHNSON
A boot to the beaten.

TEXAS:

Shaking Out Shivers

Almost every one agreed it had been the most vicious political battle in the history of Texas.

Newsweek

At stake was control of the state Democratic organization, as well as Texas's 56 votes at the Democratic National Convention this August.

Mon. 5-14-56 p. 31

Whoever won the majority of the 1,900 delegates to the state convention would have both.

On the one side was Gov. Allan Shivers, a conservative, a segregationist and a States' Righter who in 1952 bolted his party and gave Texas's 24 electoral votes to President Eisenhower.

Dayton Ohio

On the other was Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson, strongly supported by House Speaker Sam Rayburn, both of them staunch party men.

Campaign Charges: Shivers ranged Texas charging that Johnson was a tool of Left Wingers, the ADA, the NAACP, the big-city bosses, and the labor bosses. He said that the 87 votes by which Johnson had been elected to the Senate in 1948 had been "stolen."

Johnson, who suffered a heart attack last July, nevertheless campaigned the state, too. Asserting that he was trying to keep above the "hog pen" of Shivers' attacks, he accused the governor of having the "most corrupt" administration in Texas history. Sam Rayburn flew to Texas—so close and hot was the race—to lend his assistance.

Last Saturday, the election was held. Johnson won a resounding victory. With returns counted from all but a few scattered precincts, Johnson had rolled up an astounding 1,221 state convention votes to a mere 317 for Shivers. The dimensions of the landslide (a jolting four to one) were startling even to Texas Democrats.

The size of Johnson's victory not only assured that he will control the national delegation and will be a "favorite son" candidate at the convention, it also was a resounding victory for the moderate wing of Southern Democrats.

And it caused some sober second-thinking among Democrats in other Southern states, who had been discussing the possibility of starting a third-party movement if Governor Shivers won.

34a(2) 1956 VIRGINIA

Dr. Paxton Seeks City Council Seat At Roanoke

Journal & Guide P.24 Sat. 3-24-56

Norfolk, Va

By S. R. JOHNSON, JR.

ROANOKE, Va. — Dr. Lawrence E. Paxton, a member of one of this community's pioneer families who has practiced dentistry here for the past 30 years, has been chosen by the United Citizens Council as their candidate for city council.

Dr. Paxton became the second candidate for the four seats that are to be filled at the June 12 election in Roanoke.

THE CANDIDATE was born in Danville, Va., and came to Roanoke in the early days with his parents when the city was then known as "Big Lick." His father, the late William Paxton, operated the first horse drawn cab line in in the city, and his mother, Mrs. Millie Paxton, for a number of years served as attendance officer for the public schools in Roanoke. The first American Legion Post to be organized here was named for his brother, Herman Paxton, who served in World War I, and who was one of the best known athletes in Virginia during the era.

Roanoke is no new community to Dr. Paxton who is looked upon by the citizens as one of the old timers who has made good. As an appreciation for his leadership in the community he now serves as chairman of the board of deacons at the First Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. A. L. James.

* * *

HE ATTENDED the public schools in Roanoke, Hampton institute, Ferris institute at Big Rapids, Michigan and is a graduate of the Howard university dental school, where his son is now a dental student. Dr. Paxton is a member of the Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, the Magic City Medical society, and the local, state, and national dental societies. His sister, Mrs. Clarence Smith, the former Miss Lilian Paxton who was the first physical education teacher in Roanoke and now lives in Hampton, was also a prominent church worker and served as director of Sunday school at High Street Baptist church for a number of years.

The Paxtons have three children.

DR. L. E. PAXTON
Seeks Council Seat

Grover Grant Candidate For City Council

Journal & Guide Sat. 3-3-56 P.4

GROVER GRANT
Seeks Council Seat

RICHMOND — Grover C. Grant, executive director of Our Neighborhood Association for the West End has announced his candidacy for election to Richmond city council.

Mr. Grant has long bee nactive in Richmond civic affairs. He is well-known and popular throughout the city, and the announcement of his candidacy has been favorably received in many circles here.

Norfolk, Va.

THE EXECUTIVE committee of the Neighborhood Association is composed of the following members: Mr. Grant, James R. Orange, Mrs. Florence Waller, Mrs. Kate Banks, Mrs. Ruth Jasper, Mrs. Dorothy H. Foster, Charles H. Shaw, II, and Mrs. Barbenia McDougald.

The aims and objectives of the Neighborhood Association are set forth as follows:

"To promote and preserve a clean, healthy and attractive Neighborhood; enhance and preserve the property value thereof whether owned or rented; stimulate interest among the citizens thereof in keeping the outside of our places of abode as embodied in our homes and business establishmnts, adjuncts to our homes and business establishments, such as streets, front and back yards, alley ways, clean and attractive in every way; removable of garbage and trash regularly near our places of living and business establishments and otherwise cooperated with our City government and Federal Government in removing slums and blighted areas in our section of the City and the prevention of the growth and spread of unsightly and unsanitary conditions near our church edifices and other places in our neighborhood; attack menaces in our neighborhood wherever and of whatever nature observed; cooperate with other existing clubs and organizations in our community with respect to civic and political affairs and otherwise aid in bringing our community up to the accepted standard which is the rightful heritage of every American citizen; promote and encourage flower garden spots wherever possible on home premises or otherwise; and promote and encourage Clean-up and Fix-up and Paint-up campaigns for the months of March, April and May yearly and observe and study our public officials who are handling the affairs of our City government to the end that our section of our City may be served by the service agencies of our City Government efficiently and without discrimination as to any of its sections.

NEGROES SEEK OFFICE

Times P.33-C

2 Candidates for City Council in Newport News in Test

Mon. 3-12-56

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT NEWS, Va., March 11 — Two Negro candidates for the City Council, subject to the Democratic Primary April 3, are expected to test the voting strength of a growing Negro population here. It is estimated to represent about 55 per cent of the total population of approximately 70,000.

New York.

The two, W. Hale Thompson and Timothy W. Fisher, are individually contesting a three-man consolidated ticket of white candidates for the three vacant seats on the Council.

In the 1950 census Newport News had a total population of 42,358 of which about 43.3 per cent was Negro. City officials estimate that the Negro percentage has vastly increased since. Despite this growth, only about 3,000 of the 11,000 registered voters are Negro.

After the two Negro candidates filed, a hastily composed three-man white ticket was put into the race by the Citizens for Good Government. William C. Bowen, Marvin M. Murchison and Robert B. Smith are the candidates.

'Faith in people I serve' credo of Roanoke Council candidate

Afro-American P.17 Sat. 4-7-56

Baltimore, Md

RONAOKE, Va.—"I am entering this campaign, not only in the spirit of humility and deep sense of gratitude, but also in absolute faith in the people whom I may be privileged to serve."

This was the statement of the Rev. F. E. Alexander who announced his candidacy last week for the City Council in the June 12 general election.

"He will be elected this time," supporters from all over the city were saying. The Rev. Mr. Alexander had run unsuccessfully for City Council in 1953.

* * *

HE IS EDITOR and publisher of the Tribune and was the first colored minister to serve as co-chairman of the Roanoke Interracial Baptist Ministers Fellowship.

A veteran of World War I, he is past president of the Roanoke Baptist Pastors Conference and Frontiers of America.

The First Baptist Church (Buchanan) pastor is also a member of Dunbar Masonic Lodge, the NAACP, the YMCA and the Boy Scouts of America.

* * *

OF HIS LAST race, the Rev. Mr. Alexander said: "While I did not win a councilman's seat, I am happy to say I did win many warm and lasting friends.

"I then pledged my availability to serve the city in any capacity which the future should command."

3 Negroes in Race For Newport News, Petersburg Council

Star P.2-B Tue. 4-3-56

Washington

By the Associated Press

Three Negroes are bidding for councilmanic seats today in municipal elections at Newport News and Petersburg.

D.C.

The voting is for Democratic nominees for the general elections in June. In some instances, the victors may not have any opposition in the general election.

Two Negroes are among the seven candidates seeking three seats in Newport News. They are Timothy Fisher and W. Hale Thompson.

Other candidates in Newport News are William C. Bowen, a realtor; Marvin W. Murchison jr., a lawyer, and Robert B. Smith, a newspaper executive, all running on a Citizens for Good Government ticket; George W. Fowler, a retired insurance man; and Joe Richman, retired merchant.

The Negro candidate in Petersburg is Charles A. Richardson, one of five aspirants for three vacancies on council. Two incumbents, Isham J. Andrews and Walter M. Edens, are in the race along with H. Augustus Miller former principal of Petersburg High School. Mr. Richardson is a petroleum dealer.

The cities of Charlottesville and Lynchburg also are voting in municipal elections today.

Files for Richmond City Council

Call P.20 Fri. 4-6-56

Kansas City, Mo.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — A Negro former state employe has filed his candidacy for a position on the Richmond city council. He is Grover C. Grant, 65, who is one of ten candidates for nine seats.

Grant is executive director of Our Neighborhood Association and is a native of Texas, where he was graduated from Samuel Huston college in Austin.

Roanoke Minister In Race For City Council

Journal + Guide P.24
Sat. 4-14-56
Norfolk, Va.

ROANOKE, Va. —The recent announcement of the Rev. F. E. Alexander's bid for one of the four seats to be filled on the City Council of Roanoke in the election of Tuesday, June 12, set off one of the biggest political discussions to be witnessed in Roanoke for many decades.

The first authentic information of Rev. Mr. Alexander's candidacy came when his picture, accompanied with his statement, appeared on the front page of Roanoke's afternoon paper. The news was a scoop for local newspapers, radios and televisions. The prediction, "He will be elected this time," came thick and fast from all parts of the city.

* * *

REV. MR. ALEXANDER ran for City Council June 9, 1953 when the council was raised from a membership of five to seven. He holds the record of polling the highest number of votes of any Negro candidate in Roanoke.

He is editor and publisher of The Tribune, the only Negro newspaper published in Southwest Virginia. Rev. Mr. Alexander was the first Negro elected to serve as co-chairman of Roanoke Interracial Baptist Ministers Fellowship (having served for one year). He is a veteran of World War I, past president of Roanoke Baptist Pastors Conference, past president of Roanoke Chapter of Frontiers of America member of Dunbar Masonic Lodge, A. F. and A. M., Roanoke Branch NAACP, Hunton Branch YMCA, Boy Scouts of America and pastor of First Baptist Church, Buchanan.

REV. F. E. ALEXANDER
Candidate

4 Run For Council In Virginia

Defender P. 3
Sat. 6-9-56
Chicago, Ill.

RICHMOND, Va. — (ANP) — Four Negroes are in the race for city council seats in the Virginia June 12 election. They are Dr. Hugo A. Owens, Portsmouth; the Rev. F. E. Alexander, Roanoke; Grover C. Grant, Richmond, and Alonzo E. Harden, Staunton.

The size of the Negro vote in Richmond is large enough to elect Grant if he can pull most of those voters and a sizeable vote from white people.

More than three times the number of candidates are in the field than the seats to be filled in the Richmond city council. Richmond has about 9,500 qualified Negro voters.

Portsmouth has an increased number of Negro voters over those who voted in the last council election, but not nearly enough to elect Dr. Owens without much support from white voters.

The same is true in Roanoke where Rev. Mr. Alexander is expected to poll a number of white voters.

2 Seek Seats In Virginia Constitutional Convention

Journal + Guide P.1
Sat. 2-11-56
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

RICHMOND, Va. — At least two Negroes are seeking seats in the March 5 Constitutional convention.

The March 5 session has been called to put into effect the proposals of the Gray Commission on Education—to wit: the amendment of the constitution to allow use of public funds for private schools.

THE TWO WHO, to date, have given notice of their candidacy are the Rev. W. T. Walker of Petersburg and Dr. Harry T. Penn of Roanoke.

Rev. Mr. Walker, president of the Petersburg chapter of the Virginia Voters league and pastor of Gillfield Baptist church opposes Judge J. Segar Gravatt of Nottoway county in the quest a seat in the House of Delegate.

* * *

AN ACTIVE CIVIC worker as well as a religious leader, Rev. Mr. Walker is a member of the Baptist Ministers conference and the Interracial Ministerial union. He is a member of the executive committee, NAACP, and secretary to the board of directors of the Virginia Council on Human Relations. Judge Gravyatt was one of the most outspoken champions of the Gray plan.

Dr. Penn, Roanoke political leader, announced himself last week as a candidate for Roanoke City's seat in the March 5 convention.

* * *

SYDNEY F. SMALL, vice-president of the Norfolk and Western Railway, who announced his candidacy last week, filed the same day with the clerk of courts.

Roanoke in the Jan. 9 referendum cast only a 50-vote majority in favor of holding the convention.

Dr. Penn made his announcement after a meeting of the United Citizens Council, of which he is president. He said the Gray Commission plan is "morally and legally wrong and just a scheme to circumvent the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision." He said he is running so opponents will have someone to vote for in further protest of the commission's school program.

THE REV. W. T. WALKER AND DAUGHTER, PATSY
He Seeks Constitutional Convention Seat

DR. HARRY T. PENN
Wants Roanoke Seat

W. Va. cleric seeks seat in City Council

Afro-American P.4
Baltimore, Md.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — The Rev. J. Carl Mitchell announced that he will be a candidate for nomination on the Republican ticket for the city council from the Seventh Ward.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell is pastor of the Sixteenth St. Baptist Church and has been a Huntington resident for 23 years.

An active Republican, he has served as vice-chairman of the Cabell County Republican Executive Committee for two years. He was alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1948.

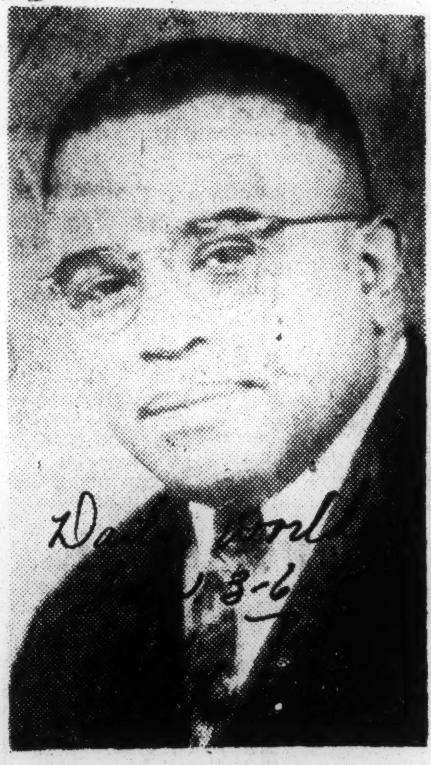
Sat. 3-17-56

A GRADUATE of Morehouse College, he has pastored his church ever since coming to Huntington.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell served twice as secretary of the Huntington Ministerial Association and once as president of the Baptist Ministers Fellowship.

REV. J. CARL MITCHELL

He has served six terms as president of the West Virginia Baptist Convention. He is a 33rd-degree Mason and a Shriner.



REV. J. CARL MITCHELL

Morehouse Grad To Run For Public Office In W. Va.

Daily World Tues 3-6-56 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — Rev. J. Carl Mitchell, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, issued a formal statement here Wednesday in connection with his candidacy for the Republican nomination for member of the Huntington City Council from the Seventh Ward.

Rev. Mitchell has been a Huntington resident for 23 years and has been active in the Republican party. He served as vice-chairman of the Cabell County Republican Executive Committee for two years and was an alternate delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1948. He has been pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist residence in Huntington.

He holds an A. B. from Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga., and received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity, with honors, from Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va. He also holds an M. A. degree in Psychology from Marshall College and is a member of Psi Chi, national honorary Psychology society.

Rev. Mitchell served two terms as secretary of the Huntington Ministerial Association, and one term as president of the Huntington Baptist Ministers Fellowship. He served six terms as president of the West Virginia State Baptist Convention.

In his formal statement, Rev. Mitchell said:

"If elected, I shall serve to the best interest of the citizens of Huntington. I am a strong advocate of honesty in government, justice in dealings and equality of opportunities for all citizens."

Morehouse Grad. Wins W. Virginia Council Post

Daily World
Wed. 11-7-56
P.1 34a (6)

HUNTINGDON, West Virginia — The Rev. J. Carl Mitchell, pastor of 16th Street Baptist Church, last night was elected to the City Council to represent the Seventh Ward in Huntingdon.

Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Mitchell, a graduate of Morehouse College, led his white opponent, Jack Osborne by approximately 500 votes. The minister defeated Dr. Ritenour, the incumbent to the position during the primary.

Negro Wins In Council Race

Defender P.3
Chicago, Ill

HUNTINGTON, W. Va. — J. Carl Mitchell became the first Negro elected to a city office here when he won a place on the city council in the general elections.

Sat. 11-24-56

Mitchell, a Republican, won over Democrat Jack Osborne by a wide margin.

Of the 2,890 votes cast for Mitchell, it was estimated that 2000 were white votes.

34a(2) 1956

WISCONSIN

Milwaukee Mother In Race For City Council Seat

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 2-11-56

By AUDREY WEAVER

An attractive mother of three children is setting a precedent in Milwaukee. She is one of the first women in the city to run for a seat in the city council.

She is Mrs. Mary Ellen Shadd, 34, who is working to get the seat by staging a door-to-door campaign in the densely Negro populated Sixth Ward of the Cream City.

The most unique feature of her drive is the fact she is doing business in a mobile headquarters (a trailer she purchased for $200) and taking her office right to the homes of those whose votes she is soliciting.

The energetic candidate (non-partisan) who was appalled when she learned that less than 500 persons out of a possible 25,000 in the ward registered to vote, vows to personally visit every resident in the area and provide them with information about registering and voting.

In addition to the incumbent councilman, Fred P. Meyers, there are seven other candidates opposing Mrs. Shadd who is the publisher of the Negro business directory of Wisconsin and a real estate dealer.

A lifelong resident of Milwaukee Mrs. Shadd is the wife of Lawrence Shadd, owner of the King Tut Club, and the sister of Lawrence Brady an attorney who is the city's Mayor of Bronzeville and her campaign manager along with Mrs. Mattie Belle Woods.

Mrs. Shadd's platform calls for: Improved housing in her ward, more and better job opportunities for Negroes in the city, an orientation program for newcomers to the city from the South, a civil defense organization, more recreation space and facilities and organization of a group to study the problems of the area.

The councilmatic candidate lives at 2401 N. Fourth st. and is active in community affairs; is a member of St. Matthews Christian Methodist church; the Urban League and Mary Church Terrell club.

Her children are Douglass, 17, who is an enlistee in the Air Corps; Jerrel, 16, and Mary Ellen, 2.

The trailer which she regards as a top bargain, is a 27-foot long, green and silver vehicle fully equipped with a living room which seats eight, a bedroom, kitchen a refrigerator, gas stove and lamps.

This is the first time Mrs. Shadd has sought public office, but she is confident of victiry in the March 6 primary and feels that she can render a great service to her race if elected.

MRS. MARY ELLEN SHADD, candidate for alderman in Milwaukee, gets loads of "good luck" calls from Chicago friends during visit last week to Windy City. Defender photo.

5 Win Nomination In Primary Election

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat 3-17-56

p. 16

MILWAUKEE — Five colored candidates were among the 38 Council seats) in Tuesday's primary election, two being the top nominated (three for Common vote getters in the same ward.

The two who led their ticket in their ward and will fight it out for the post in the final election, April 3,, are Mrs. Vel Phillips and Leroy J. Simmons in the Second Ward.

Thus the council is assured of its first colored member after the election, both Mrs. Phillips, an attorney, and Mr. Simmons, a former Democratic assemblyman, polling 806 and 713 votes, respectively.

They will have some opposition, however, since Frank J. Kanauz, one of the defeated white candidates in the ward has indicated that he will be a write in candidate in the election.

* * *

MRS. PHILLIPS WAS one of two colored women nominated for alderman, the other being Mrs. Mary llen Shadd, publisher of the annual Wisconsin Directory. She will oppose Alderman Fred P. Myers in the Sixth District.

Two other men, James King, nominated in the Second District, and Isaac Coggs, nominated in the Sixth, won in the primary for th posts of supervisor.

If either Mrs. Phillips or Mrs. Shadd win out in the final election, she will be the city's first woman alderman.

* * *

IN THE RACE FOR seats on the county board of supervisors, George J. Herman, white, and Former Assemblyman Isaac N. Coggs, will battle it out for the Sixth District post as they did four years ago.

Unofficial count in the primary gave Herman 2,075 votes to 2,004 for Coggs, a Democrat, in the Sixth. The loser, Richard E. Lewis and Pat R. Cuda, polled 614 and 412, respectively.

In the 1952 election, Mr. Herman defeated Mr. Coggs for the supervisor post by 156 votes in the final election. He had won by 233 in the primary as compared to his plurality of 71 in the 1956 primary.

* * *

MR. COGGS is presently assemblyman from the Sixth District.

The county board, as a result of the recent legislative redistricting, will be composed of 24 members after the April election. It now has 20 members.

In the Second District, Walter F. Hintz, incumbent, will run against James W. King in the final election. Mr. Hintz, white, polled 1,897 votes to 997 for Mr. King. Losers Lamar Williamson and Roosevelt Parsons polled 331 and 332, respectively.

A complete list of the winning candidates in the councilmanic primary who will compete in the final election follows:

FIRST WARD

James J. Mortier (Inc.) 5,064
Frank Lipski 1,045

SECOND WARD

Mrs. Vel Phillips 806
LeRoy J. Simmons 713

THIRD WARD

Alfred C. Hass (Inc.) 3,916
Emil M. Miller 823

FOURTH WARD

Charles H. Quirk (Inc.) .. 2,235
Mathew Pinter 1,485

FIFTH WARD

Irving G. Rahn 2,433
Anthony J. Berg 1,902

SIXTH WARD

Fred P. Meyers (Inc.) 1,884
Mrs. Mary Ellen Shadd .. 1,038

SEVENTH WARD

Martin E. Schreibed (Inc.) 3,590
William P. Keppler (Inc.) 2,294

EIGHTH WARD

Peter H. Hoffmann (Inc.) 3,470
Edmund J. Choinski (Inc. 2,725

NINTH WARD

Ralph F. Kelly (Inc.) 5,786
Fred F. Schallert 3,901

TENTH WARD

George W. Whittow (Inc.) 2,769
Carl H. Krueger 641

ELEVENTH WARD

Mathias P. Mueller 2,691
Valentine V. Kujawa (Inc.) 2,835

TWELFTH WARD

Robert Sulkowski (Inc.) .. 2,972
Matt F. Schimenz (Inc.) . 2,550

THIRTEENTH WARD

Bernard B. Kroenke (Inc.) 2,662
Kenneth E. Kuenn 1,227

FOURTEENTH WARD

Richard B. Nowakowski .. 3,226
Edward J. Kalupa 2,814

FIFTEENTH WARD

Clarence A. Heiden (Inc.) . 5,302
Harry P. White 2,174

SIXTEENTH WARD

James H. Collins (Inc.) .. 4,783
William H. Lawler 1,238

SEVENTEENTH WARD

Joseph Schmidt, (Inc.) 4,654
Erwin F. Zillman (Inc.) .. 3,387

EIGHTEENTH WARD

Robert E. McIntyre 2,260
Ralph J. Landowski 2,123

NINETEENTH WARD

John H. Budzein (Inc.) .. 1,298
Val J. Reszel 714

The list of successful candidates in the races for county supervisor follows:

FIRST DISTRICT

Edward F. Mertz 3,498
William L. Zuerner (Inc.) 2,418

SECOND DISTRICT

Walter F. Hintz (Inc.) 1,897
James W. King 997

THIRD DISTRICT

Frank G. Gregory (Inc.) .. 3,484
Clinton A. Boone, Jr. ... 1,112

FOURTH DISTRICT

(No Primary)

William F. O'Donnel (Inc.) .. ..

FIFTH DISTRICT

(No Primary)

Lawrence J. Timmerman (Inc.)
Mark W. Ryan ....

SIXTH DISTRICT

George J. Herman (Inc.) .2,075
Isaac N. Coggs 2,004

SEVENTH DISTRICT

George O. Strehlow (Inc.) 2,791
James G. Lippert 2,272

EIGHTH DISTRICT

Herbert W. Engel 2.213
Earl F. Keegan Jr. 2,053

NINTH DISTRICT

Edward W. Lane 3,330
Charles J. Schmidt 2,743

TENTH DISTRICT

John W. Duffey 2,010
William R. Moser 1,585

ELEVENTH DISTRICT

(No Primary)

James S. Wroglewski (Inc.) ....
Ervin Nowak ....

TWELFTH DISTRICT

L. A. Szymanski (Inc.) .. 3,220
Edward F. Abramski 1,807

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT

Marty Larsen (Inc.) 2,101
John R. Beimann (Inc.) .. 1,800

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT

Cornelius Jankowski (Inc.) 5,048
Henry C. Wagner 2,951

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT

Gerald H. Kops (Inc.) 8,613
Lester H. Gumm 4,579

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT
(No Primary)

John L. Doyne (Inc.) ....

SEVENTEENTH DISTRICT
(No Primary)

Ted E. Wedemeyer (Inc.) ......
James J. Dubinski ....

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT

Patrick H. Fass 4,455
Robert M. Curley 2,364

NINETEENTH DISTRICT

Richard J. White Jr. (Inc.) 4,069
Eugene C. Daly 2,133

TWENTIETH DISTRICT

Leander J. Foley 2,262
Rudolph P. Pohl 1,719

TWENTY-FIRST DISTRICT

Herbert P. Velser 1,014
John P. Murphy 1,008

TWENTY- SECOND DISTRICT

Bert B. Busby (Inc.) 5,320
Hugh C. Murdoch 1,801

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT

Robert Schmidt 1,796
William Luebke 1,581

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT

Eugene Grobschmidt (Inc.) 7,136
John G. Clark 2,144

34b 1956

Sedition Law Asked For States

From Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — States will regain the right to enforce their own laws against sedition if Congress approves a bill to be introduced Monday by Rep. Dante B. Fascell of Miami.

The U.S. Supreme Court recently ruled that federal laws on the subject supersede state legislation.

That had the effect of "nullifying every state statute dealing with seditious activities," Fascell will say in a statement accompanying his bill.

He will argue that Congress had no intent to seize exclusive jurisdiction over sedition and subversive activities.

Fascell will call attention to the congestion of federal court dockets.

"If court actions on sedition can be expedited by proper prosecution by a state," Fascell will tell his fellow congressmen, "the federal government, which is both the individual state and the nation, will come much closer to effectively meeting out full justice to those who seek to overthrow or distroy it."

Fascell also will note that he was a member of the 1953 legislature which enacted Florida's subversive activities act. It makes sedition a felony, subject to $20,000 fine or 20 years in jail, or both. It also provides penalties up to $5,000 and five years for membership in a subversive organization.

GOV. SHIVERS BACKS SOUTHERN COALITION

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 28—Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas suggested today a permanent coalition of Southern Democrats and Republicans.

The Texas Governor, who lost a battle to Senator Lyndon B. Johnson for control of the state Democratic party this spring, plainly indicated he would bolt his party again in 1956 to support President Eisenhower for re-election.

He told a luncheon audience at the National Press Club he would not vote for a Democratic ticket headed by Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois even if it included Senator Johnson for Vice President. He indicated little belief the Democrats could pick a ticket that would appeal to him.

Governor Shivers advocated reestablishment by the Democratic party of the two-thirds vote requirement for nominating a Presidential candidate. That rule, which gave the South an effective veto power in national conventions, was repealed in 1936 at the urging of President Roosevelt. A simple majority now is required.

House Kills Bill for School Aid

Integration Rider Spells Defeat

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The House killed legislation Thursday to provide federal funds to build badly needed school classrooms.

The action came on a vote of 224 to 194 and was greeted with applause and shouts of joy by Southern Democrats and some Republicans.

Defeat of the measure followed adoption of an amendment sponsored by Negro Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York Democrat, which would have barred any federal money to states practicing racial segregation.

A combination of Republican and Southern Democratic votes killed the bill, the first legislation of its kind ever to be considered by the House.

Many Republicans voted against the measure despite President Eisenhower's repeated requests to Congress that it extend financial aid to the states for classroom construction.

Southern members voted "no" because the bill contained Powell's amendment, which was expected to doom the legislation to a filibuster in the Senate even if it passed the House.

Defeat came as a bitter blow to advocates of federal aid, who have been trying for years to obtain government assistance for schools.

The rejected bill was sponsored by Rep. Augustine B. Kelley, Pennsylvania Democrat. Approved last August by the House Education and Labor Committee, it languished 14 months in the House Rules Committee until advocates forced it to the floor.

Final action came after four days of debate during which the House adopted, threw out, and then approved again, the Powell amendment.

Says Politics Killed School Bill

WASHINGTON — Clarence Mitchell, director of the Washington bureau of the NAACP, charged this week that partisan politics, not the Powell Amendment, killed the school construction bill in the House last week.

But Mitchell, an experienced observer of political affairs on Capitol Hill, where even a congressman's sneeze might have political implications, said it was "heartening" to note that in three clear cut votes the House refused to approve the granting of funds to states that are now defying the U. S. Supreme Court public school decision.

This is how the NAACP's Mitchell appraised the action:

When Powell's amendment was offered on July 3, the House was in the Committee of the Whole and, for that reason, there was no record on how Members voted. His amendment won by a vote of 164 to 116.

On July 5th, a parliamentary move resulted in the Powell amendment being struck out. The House again voted it in by a count of 177 to 123. Both of these votes were not record votes. However, a roll call vote was demanded when the bill came from the Committee of the Whole to the House proper. This vote was 225 to 192 in favor of the amendment.

Democrats said that they were for a school bill. Republicans said the same. Actually, both Parties were for different bills and, apparently, each was willing to kill the entire plan if they could not have their way.

The crucial vote was on a motion by Rep. Samuel McConnell, (R. of Pa.,) to recommit the entire Bill to the Education and Labor Committee for the purpose of adding amendments which would have incorporated the major portion of the Eisenhower program of Federal Aid.

Had this motion prevailed, the school bill, with the Powell Amendment in it, would have passed the House. Instead, the McConnell motion lost by a vote of 262 to 158 with Democrats voting solidly against it. Of course, if the Republicans had been willing to accept the bill of the Democrats there would have been no problem.

In spite of the Bill's defeat, there is great value in the votes taken by the House on the Powell Amendment.

At its San Francisco convention, the NAACP passed a resolution saying that a vote against the Powell Amendment is a vote in favor of segregation. Powell told the Congress of this NAACP action before the first vote was taken on his amendment on July 3.

Congressmen who opposed the Powell Amendment admitted in effect that they were willing to continue segregation in public schools as the price of getting, not a workable school bill, but the kind of school bill their party had endorsed.

SCHOOL HOUSING BILL ATTACKED

Two Southern Solons Say States Rights in Peril

By MARTHA COLE

WASHINGTON, June 30 (AP) — Two Southern Democrats jumped on the $1,600,000,000 school construction bill as soon as it appeared on the House floor.

"Why should the federal government go into one field that the people are so jealous of—the field of public education?" asked Rep. Colmer (D-Miss).

Colmer said public education was the responsibility of the states and "once you disturb that, there no telling how far this is going."

Rep. Howard Smith (D-Va), said he was in favor of public education and youth, and he supposed everybody was, "and everybody here, I daresay, is violently opposed to sin."

But he asked the membership to look at the bill that would authorize federal aid of 400 million dollars a year for four years, to be matched by the states to help build needed classrooms. Smith said the bill had errors in it and "a whole lot of gobbledegook" and "don't you think the bill ought to go back to the Committee on Education and Labor . . . let them study it a little bit more?"

Rep. Kelley (D-Pa), author of the measure, has predicted victory for it.

Republicans in the House are expected to try to substitute the administration's proposal for federal aid of 250 million dollars a year for five years—a total of $1,250,000,000.

The House probably won't reach a final vote until next week.

Rep. Madden (D-Ind) said the United States became four years behind in its school building "as soon as the war stopped" and Congress had heard reports of "thousands of children going to school in church basements, garages and warehouses."

Colmer touched upon the segregation issue which promises to furnish the big fight. Rep. Powell (D-NY) has said he definitely intends to offer an amendment that would limit federal aid to those school districts that comply with the Supreme Court decision on integration in the classroom.

"I don't think it's material whether that amendment is adopted or not," Colmer said. He said that in the absence of an amendment the same thing could be accomplished by administrative action or court orders.

And Colmer expressed belief that "the people of those states who are determined to maintain segregated schools are going to be passed by" when it comes to distributing the funds.

"Make no mistake about it," Colmer added, "the people of those states are going to have segregated schools as long as they have public schools."

The measure before the House would authorize the federal funds to be matched 50-50 by state or local funds on a statewide basis. Federal aid would be distributed to each state on the basis of school age population.

The bill also authorizes a revolving fund not to exceed 750 million dollars in the four-year period for purchase of bonds from local communities which cannot find financing on reasonable terms. It also provides credit assistance to state school financing agencies.

34b 1956

House Oks Bill To Protect GI's

Defender Sat. 1-28-56 P.1

Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON—The House last week unanimously passed a bill prohibiting attack upon all members of the armed forces.

Known as H.R. 5205, the measure extends the original U.S. code provision which grants protection to members of the Coast Guard from bodily harm.

This, the first piece of civil rights legislation in several sessions of Congress has passed the House. No civil rights measure has been passed by Congress as a whole since 1875.

Sponsors Reps. Emanuel Celler (D) N. Y.; Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y. James Roosevelt (D) California; and Charles Diggs (D) Michigan, are optimistic that the bill will get through the Senate. It is expected to come up for action, probably next week.

Legislation to protect servicemen from violence, particularly in the South, where Negro soldiers in uniform aroused resentment from whites, has been introduced several times before, but always, it was either killed in committee or defeated on the floor.

THE UNTOUCHABLE BILL OF RIGHTS

Daily World P.8

Dr. Robert M. Hutchins, president of the Fund for the Republic, made a speech in New York urging the preservation of "sacrosanct" constitutional rights as weapons against communism. He spoke approvingly of the Bill of Rights, the Constitution, and the Declaration of Independence.

Sat. 2-18-56

We may be sure that, among the guarantees of the Bill of Rights, that relating to the 5th amendment is especially precious to Dr. Hutchins. He spent some of his fund's tax-free 15 million dollars on the publication and distribution of 35,000 copies of a book entitled "The Fifth Amendment Today," written by Dean Erwin Griswold of Harvard university law school. Of these, 12,000 went to laymen and 23,000 to lawyers and judges. The 5th amendment is equally as precious to Communists as to Dr. Hutchins, judging from the frequency with which they invoke it before congressional committees.

Chicago, Ill.

"If," said Dr. Hutchins, "I understand the basic documents of American democracy, the rights of the individual remain perpetually sacrosanct. They may not be subverted under any circumstances, least of all in the name of safeguarding the Republic. The preservation of these rights is the purpose of the state."

We agree entirely. We further suggest that the 1st amendment, applying, among other things, to the freedom of the press, is just as important as the 5th amendment. We refer to this fact in advancing a question: Did Dr. Hutchins always think that the guarantee of freedom of the press was "sacrosanct" and not to be "subverted under any circumstances"?

In 1947 Dr. Hutchins was the chairman of a group, privately financed, which conferred upon itself the title of "the commission on a free and responsible press." This group issued a report which proceeded on the assumption that anything done by government, and especially by the current New Deal government, was synonymous with the "public interest." And, because a fair percentage of the press was not sympathetic with what government was doing or intending, the "commission" had some very harsh words for the press. Thus, as the thesis developed, the press was to be saved from extinction at the hands of government by making it "accountable"—to whom and to what was not specifically stated, tho the inference was to some authority speaking for "the people," which was to say, to government.

"No democracy, however, certainly not the American democracy," said the Hutchins commission, "will indefinitely tolerate concentrations of private power irresponsible and strong enough to thwart the aspirations of the people. Eventually governmental power will be used to break private power, or governmental power will be used to regulate private power—if private power is at once great and irresponsible.

"Our society requires agencies of mass communication. They are great concentrations of private power. If they are irresponsible, not even the 1st amendment will protect their freedom from governmental control. The amendment will be amended."

And the report voiced the threat that if the press did not become "accountable" of its own motion, "the power of government will be used, as a last resort, to force it to be so."

So, we may reasonably conclude, the constitutional protections of the Bill of Rights have not always been "sacrosanct" or invulnerable to subversion under all circumstances, in Dr. Hutchins' view. For here, in this report, he was clearly subscribing to the idea that the constitutional guarantee of freedom of the press could be made a nullity any time that an all-powerful government addressed itself to that task. And, as he did not voice the slightest protest, we may infer that that piece of subversion would have had his approval.

So those who look to the protection of constitutional rights can not turn to Dr. Hutchins as a champion of their cause. They must seek support from others who are more consistent in their belief that the Bill of Rights cannot be whittled away by any form of tyranny.

George Grant

Advertiser P. 2-B

Strikes A Blow For Segregation In Congress

Montgomery, Ala.

By Tom Johnson

Sun. 3-4-56

CONGRESSMAN GEORGE GRANT of the Montgomery congressional district has introduced in the U. S. House of Representatives one of the most ambitious bills yet devised by Southern congressmen to circumvent the U. S. Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling.

JOHNSON

The Grant bill would, in effect, nullify the court decision and allow Alabama—and any state that wishes it—to preserve the dual school system; ie., separate but equal.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate some time back by Sen. Robinson of West Virginia. It is still awaiting action.

Congressman Grant feels he has solid congressional and constitutional precedent, but he admits the bill probably will have a tough time in the Judiciary Committee, to which it was assigned from the floor.

The Supreme Court, in ruling against segregated schools, relied heavily on Section I of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution. ("No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States . . . deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person. . . the equal protection of the laws.")

However, Grant holds it is the duty of Congress to carry out the Constitution's intentions and cites Section V of the same amendment:

"The Congress shall have power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article."

The bill he introduced this week, Grant feels, falls in the realm of "appropriate legislation."

GRANT goes further with his constitutional argument.

"The Constitution," he says, "contains no specific grant to the federal government of power over public education. Therefore, under the 10th Amendment, that power is reserved in perpetuity to the state or to the people thereof."

Congress has directly sanctioned segregated school facilities before by allowing the separate-but-equal doctrine to operate in the City Schools of Washington, D. C. It can do it now, Grant argues, despite the Supreme Court's ruling, because the Constitution does not mention the court in the enforcement provision of the 14th Amendment.

ALABAMA'S entire congressional delegation—some of whom have been cool to the state legislature's nullification legislation—are behind his bill, according to Grant.

In addition, several other Southern congressmen have told him they plan to introduce similar bills.

Eight Southern congressmen, including one Republican, are members of the House Judiciary Committee where the Grant bill will get its first test, unless, as Grant hopes, he can get the measure sent to a subcommittee.

Thus, it must pass two hurdles before it can reach the House floor—once in the subcommittee and again in the full judiciary committee.

Two-Party Group Unites To Force Vote On 6 Bills

Globe P.1
Fri. 3-30-56
Nashville, Tenn.

Realists Who Know About Hindrances Of States' Rights, Seek to Thwart Plans Distasteful to Majority of American People; Total Of 218 Signatures Needed To Take Away From Minority Cliques Power To Thwart Majority Rule In U. S. Congress—40 Members Sign Petition

Washington, March 22—Anticipating efforts to bottle up civil rights bills in the House Rules Committee, a bipartisan group of 40 liberal congressmen have taken the initial step to secure discharge of the Omnibus Civil Rights bill which has been reported out of the House Judiciary Sub-committee. Also favorably reported out is an anti-lynching bill.

As a preliminary move to circulating a discharge petition for the omnibus bill, a resolution has been introduced by Reps. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Charles B. Brownson (R-Ind.). If 218 signatures are secured on the petition, the bill can bypass further committee consideration. Without the petition the bill still would have to get by the full committee and the House Rules Committee, which in the past has been unfriendly to such measures.

The main provisions of the omnibus civil rights bill are as follows:

1. Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the federal government to make a continuing study of civil rights and report to the President. The Commission would not have subpoena powers.

2. Create a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, and increase FBI personnel trained in civil rights cases. *Globe*

3. Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights with authority to hold hearings and subpoena fitnesses.

4. Amend existing civil rights statutes to make them more enforceable and to extend civil remedies. *P. 4*

5. Amend election laws to give further protection to voters.

6. Prohibit segregation in interstate travel, with criminal and civil penalties for violation.

The omnibus civil rights bill and the anti-lynching bill were introduced by Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-NY.) chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Other Pending Civil Rights Measures

Also pending in the House is a separate bill to protect the rights to vote.

In the Senate, several civil rights bills have been approved by the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and are before the full committee. Their main provisions are as follows:

1. Make it a federal criminal offense to murder or assault members of the Armed Forces while they are in the performance of their duties.

2. Make it a criminal offense, punishable by a sentence up to 20 years, for two or more persons to commit violence on a person because of his race, creed, color or national origin or for the purpose of punishing such person for alleged crime.

Make it a criminal offense for any governmental officer charged with the custody of a prisoner to neglect to protect such prisoner or to fail to apprehend or prosecute any member of a lynch mob.

Authorize the Attorney-General to investigate violation sof the Act.

Provide civil remedies for the victim or his next of kin against mob members and the local governmental body.

VOTING PROTECTION

3. Amend existing law against intimidation and coercion in federal elections to include primary elections, which now are not covered.

Make it illegal to deny the vote to any eligible person in any election, federal, state or local, because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Provide civil remedies for persons illegally denied the right to vote, and authorize the Attorney General to bring suits for preventive of declaratory relief in the name of persons who are denitd the right to vote.

Four Democrats are opposing these civil rights bills in the Judiciary Committee. They are Sens. James O. Eastland, Miss., chairman: Olin D. Johnson, S. C.: John L. McClellan, Ark., and Price Daniel, Texas.

Democrats in the Judiciarv Committee supporting the bills are Sens. Estes Kefauver . Tenn.; Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Mo.; Matthew W. Neely, W. Va.; and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo. Committee Republicans supporting the measure are Sens. Alexander Wiley, Wisc.; William Langer, N. D.; Everett Dirksen, Ill.; John Marshall Butler, Md.; and William E. Jenner, Ind.

Two Committee Republicans are undecided. They are Sens. Arthur V. Watkins, Utah, and Herman

CIVIL RIGHTS BILLS ARE TO BE SPURRED BY ADMINISTRATION

Commercial Appeal
Thurs. 3-29-56

Three-Point Program For Broadening Authority To Go To Congress

Memphis, Tenn.

WOULD AFFECT VOTING

P. 1

Commission With Subpena Power Would Be Formed —Omnibus Bill Getting Pushed In House

By ROBERT F. COLL
United Press Staff Writer

WASHINGTON, March 28. — The Administration plans to send Congress a three-point civil rights program to broaden Federal authority in this controversial field, it was disclosed Wednesday.

Meantime, civil rights leaders in the House opened a drive to force a vote on a much more far-reaching measure now tucked away in a committee pigeon-hole.

Would Permit Suits

It was understood the Administration will recommend:

1. Creation of a civil rights commission with subpena powers to review complaints of violations.

2. Establishment of a new civil rights division in the Justice Department headed by an assistant attorney general. That would give more power and prestige to the handling of civil rights affairs.

3. Legislation to permit civil suits to be filed in Federal courts against persons or organizations that deny or attempt to deny voting rights in any state.

Civil rights legislation, always a touchy subject in Congress, is particularly explosive this year because of trouble stirred up in the South by the Supreme Court's school anti-segregation decision.

Roosevelt Behind One

In recent years, some measures cleared the House but were killed or bottled up in the Senate. This year, no legislation of this type has been reported out of committee.

Representative James Roosevelt (D., Calif.) has instituted a "discharge" petition which, if signed by 218 House members, would force a pending omnibus civil rights bill to a vote.

Representative Hugh Scott (D., Penn.), another key figure in the House civil rights bloc, said there was a "reasonable chance" the bill would be passed.

He said the outcome might depend on what proposals the Administration made. An effective Administration program might take some of the steam out of the drive for the omnibus bill, he said.

This measure, sponsored by Representative Emanuel Celler (D., N. Y.) and approved by a judiciary subcommittee, would cover minority rights in a number of fields. Racial discrimination in primary voting, interstate transportation and legal proceedings would be made a Federal offense.

Five Civil Rights Bills Introduced

Informer
Sat. 4-7-56
P. 7

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA) — Representative William T. Granahan, Democrat, of Pennsylvania, last week introduced in the House five civil rights bills. They would: *Houston Texas*

1. Strengthen the laws against convict labor, peonage, slavery and involuntary servitude.

2. Protect the civil rights of individuals by establishing a civil rights commission in the executive branch of the Government, a civil rights division in the Justice Department, and a Joined Congressional Civil Rights committee, and strengthen existing Federal civil rights laws. *Informer*

3. Make lynching a Federal rights statutes.

4. Strengthen existing civil rights statutes.

5. Protect the right to vote in Federal elections and primaries.

34b 1956

Senates of Two States Pass Segregation Bills

Evening Star, Washington, D.C., Wed. 1-18-56

ATLANTA, Jan. 18 (AP).—The Georgia Senate and the Senate of a neighboring State—Alabama—passed bills yesterday aimed at preserving racial segregation in schools.

The bills are different in design, but their intent is identical: To keep white and Negro pupils out of the same classroom.

In Georgia, the Senate unanimously approved a bill giving the Governor authority to close any schools forced to integrate and to make educational grants to students affected.

3 Other Bills Approved

It also gave unanimous approval to three other of Gov Marvin Griffin's segregation bills. These would allow the State Attorney General to enjoin officials or private citizens from any action toward integration would allow school buildings to be leased to a private operator and would provide for the subleasing of property of the State School Building Authority.

The vote on each was 48 to 0.

The four bills were the last of an eight-bill "package" called for by Gov. Griffin to maintain segregation in Georgia schools. The first four were approved unanimously by the Senate Monday.

The bills now await action in the House.

In Alabama, both the Senate and the House took steps to shoulder aside the United States Supreme Court decision banning school segregation.

The anti-segregation measure approved by the Senate has been called the "Freedom of Choice" bill: It would allow parents to send their children to either all-white all-Negro or racially-integrated schools. It calls for a constitutional amendment, which would not require parents to send their children to integrated schools under protest.

Keyed to Conventions

If it clears the House, the amendment will be voted on in an election scheduled for August 28. The significance of the date was explained by the sponsor, Senator Albert Boutwell

He said that date was chosen because by them white voters in Alabama will be aroused over racial platforms adopted by both the Democratic and Republican Parties at their national conventions.

Action in the House took the form of a resolution which called the Supreme Court rulings on segregation "null, void and of no effect" in Alabama.

The resolution said Alabama maintains that it "and its sister States have never surrendered" what it called the right "to maintain racially separate public institutions."

The Senate also passed a bill to close a loophole that has won new trials for Negroes convicted by all-white juries. It provides that any objection to jury membership must be filed before a trial begins.

Only four dissenting votes were cast against the Alabama measures. Each was against the House resolution challenging the authority of the Supreme Court.

Senator Presses For 5-Man Unit To Probe Bias

Defender, Sat. 2-4-56, Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, who last year introduced a bill providing for the creation of a five-man bi-partisan civil rights commission, is urging that his measure be passed.

At present the bill is before the Judiciary committee which is headed by Sen. Thomas Hennings of Missouri. It calls for the commission to fully invsetigate the field of race relations and give it subpoena powers.

Humphrey's plan goes further than the one proposed by President Eisenhower in his message to Congress. The senator's bill would have the commission "empowered to work with private and public groups on a voluntary basis."

It also would make an annual report to the President and to Congress on developments in the field of civil rights and would set up regional advisory councils.

Although the body would not have enforcement powers, Humphrey's says he knows Southerners who fear such investigative activities, will oppose the bill strongly.

Black Belters quit stalling on reshuffle

News, Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 31—(AP)—Black Belters temporarily abandoned their filibustering tactics in the House today, apparently convinced they have the votes to kill at least one legislative reapportionment bill on the calendar.

No effort was made when the Legislature reconvened this morning to have the House journal read again as it was last Friday. The time-killing maneuver blocked all other action that day.

Rep. W. L. Martin of Greene County, who engineered the slowdown Friday, said he and other Black Belt legislators opposing reapportionment felt that we had enough strength to kill a bill by Rep. Robert Hunt of Chambers County.

That measure would reapportion the House with one seat for each 28,500 population, a total of 120, and would redivide the Senate into 40 senatorial districts.

It was defeated last week, but revived later and put back on the calendar.

MARTIN MADE no prediction, about another administration-supported bill sponsored by Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah County. It would provide for a fulltime senator for each of the 67 counties and 152 House seats, one for each 25,000 population or fraction thereof.

A similar measure amended to keep seven Black Belt counties from losing representation as they would under Hawkins' bill has passed the Senate and was approved today by the House Constitution committee.

Hawkins and Speaker Rankin Fite of Marion County conferred with Gov. Folsom outside the House chamber just before the House met this morning following a weekend recess.

The Senate, meanwhile, is scheduled for more discussion on a bill to let schools borrow enough money to tide them over this year and next. The measure could reach a vote in the upper chamber.

A SUPREME COURT ruling yesterday brightened the hopes of reapportionment advocates. It held that a constitutional amendment does not need a two-thirds vote in a special session of the Legislature.

Instead, the high tribunal held in an advisory opinion requested by Gov. Folsom, a constitutional amendment can be submitted to the people on the approval of only three-fifths of the legislative membership.

On a controversial issue such as reapportionment, the court's opinion could well mean the difference between passage and defeat.

THE SUPREME COURT justices said the two-thirds rule governing legislation not included in a special session call does not apply to proposed changes in the Constitution.

They ruled that Section 76 of the State Constitution deals only with "legislation, namely the enactment of laws," and a constitutional amendment isn't "legislation."

The Supreme Court has previously held that the two-thirds rule means two-thirds of a quorum voting in the Legislature, thus, with all the lawmakers present as they have been in recent days, it would take 24 votes in the Senate and 71 in the House to pass legislation not included in a special call.

But the advisory opinion allowing a constitutional amendment to be submitted with three-fifths approval would cut the margin needed for passage to 21 in the Senate and 64 in the House.

New bill passed to protect servicemen

Afro-American P.5, Sat. 1-28-56, Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

A NAACP - sponsored bill to give the same protection against assault and violence to members of the armed services as to other federal officials has been passed in the House of Representatives by unanimous consent.

A similar bill has been approved by a subcommittee of the Senate Judiciary Committee but has not been reported out as yet.

The measure came up on the House consent calendar Jan. 16. Under this procedure, a single objection from the floor would have prevented its passage.

* * *

BUT, BY A fortunate turn of circumstances, the southern congressman who was scheduled to object to it left the floor and was unable to return in time to object.

The House action came after 13 years of effort to secure such legislation, made necessary because of repeated assaults on colored servicemen in the South by local police an civilians.

Under existing law, victims of such attacks have no federal protection.

* * *

A BILL to provide such protection was first introduced in 1943 at the request of the late Henry L. Stimson, then Secretary of War, but the legislation failed to pass. Attempts to secure its enactment were abandoned by the armed services.

In the present Congress, Senator Lehman again introduced the measure. Similar bills were introduced in the House by Congressmen Emanuel Celler (Democrat - N.Y.), chairman of the Judiciary Committee, Adam Clayton Powell (Democrat - N.Y and James Roosevelt (Democrat - Calif.).

Liberal Congressmen Take Step to Secure Discharge Of Omnibus Rights Bill

Bystander P.1 Thurs. 3-29-56

Des Moines, Iowa

Washington,—Anticipating efforts to bottle up civil rights bills in the House Rules Committee, a bi-partisan group of 40 liberal congressmen have taken the initial step to secure discharge of the Omnibus Civil Rights bill which has been reported out of the House Judiciary Sub-committee. Also favorably reported out in an anti-lynching bill.

As a preliminary move to circulating a discharge petition for the omnibus bill, a resolution has been introduced by Reps. James Roosevelt (D-Calif.) and Charles B. Brownson (R-Ind.). If 218 signatures are secured on the petition, the bill can bypass further committee consideration. Without the petition the bill still would have to get by the full committee and the House Rules Committee, which in the past has been unfriendly to such measures.

Main Provisions

The main provisions of the omnibus civil rights bill are as follows:

1. Establish a Commission on Civil Rights in the executive branch of the federal government to make a continuing study of civil rights and report to the President. The Commission would not have subpoena powers.

2. Create a civil rights division in the Department of Justice, and increase FBI personnel trained in civil rights cases.

3. Establish a Joint Congressional Committee on Civil Rights with authority to hold hearings and subpoena witnesses.

4. Amend existing civil rights statutes to make them more enforceable and to extend civil remedies.

Bystander P.2

5. Amend election laws to give further protection to voters.

6. Prohibit segregation in interstate travel, with criminal and civil penalties for violation.

The omnibus civil rights bill and the anti-lynching bill were introduced by Rep. Emanuel Cellar (D-NY), chairman of the House Judiciary Committee.

Other Pending Civil Rights Measures

Also pending in the House is a separate bill to protect the right to vote.

In the Senate, several civil rights bills have been approved by the senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights and are before the full committee. Their main provisions are as **follows:**

1. Make it a federal criminal offense to murder or assault members of the Armed Forces while they are in the performance of their duties.

2. Make it a criminal offense, punishable by a sentence up to 20 years, for two or more persons to commit violence on a person because of his race, creed, color or national origin or for the purpose of punishing such person for alleged crime.

Make it a criminal offense for any governmental officer charged with the custody of a prisoner to neglect to protect such prisoner or to fail to apprehend or prosecute any member of a lynch mob.

Authorize the Attorney-General to investigate violations of the Act.

Provide civil remedies for the victim or his next of kin against mob members and the local goernmental body.

Voting Protection

3. Amend existing law against intimidation and coercion in federal elections to include primary elections, which now are not covered.

Make it illegal to deny the vote to any eligible person in any election, federal, state or local, because of race, color, religion or national origin.

Provide civil remedies for persons illegally denied the right to vote, and authorize the Attorney General to bring suits for preventive or declaratory relief in the name of persons who are denied the right to vote.

Four Democrats are opposing these civil rights bills in the Judiciary Committee. They are Sens. James O. Eastland, Miss., chairman; Olin D. Johnston, S. C.; John L. McClellan, Ark., and Price Daniel, Tex.

Democrats in the Judiciary Committee supporting the bills are Sens. Estes Kefauver, Tenn., Thomas C. Hennings, Jr., Matthew W. Neely, W. Va., and Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo. Committee Republicans supporting the measures are Sens. Alexander Wiley, Wisc.; William Langer, N. D.; Everett Dirksen, Ill.; John Marshall Butler, Md.; and William E. Jenner, Ind.

The Committee Republicans are undecided. They are Sens. Arthur V. Watkins, Utah, and Herman Welker, Idaho.

Action on 3 civil rights bills urged

Afro-American P.3 Sat. 4-14-56

Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—Senator Hubert Humphrey, (Dem., Minn.) Friday called upon members of the Senate Judiciary Committee urging them to act upon three of the four civil rights bills which have been approved by the Constitutional Rights subcommittee.

The three bills, for which Humphrey is seeking organized support, are sponsored by him along with Senators Paul Douglas of Illinois, Herbert Lehman of New York, Pat McNamara of Michigan, Warren Magnuson of Washington, Wayne Morse of Oregon, James E. Murray of Montana, Richard Neuberger of Oregon and Matthew M. Neely of West Virginia, all Democrats, and William Langer, Republican of North Dakota.

The bills would make lynching a Federal offense, raise the civil rights section in the Justice Department to divisional level with an Assistant Attorney General in charge, and protect the right to vote.

* * *

"I AM CONFIDENT that most Americans would agree that these three bills constitute a minimum package of civil rights legislation for the current session of Congress," Senator Humphrey wrote members of the Judiciary Committee.

He also wrote the co-sponsors of the bills urging their help in gaining the "earliest possible attention" of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

The bills were reported from the Constitutional Rights subcommittee, of which Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri, is chairman, on Feb. 9, but they have not been considered in the full Judiciary Committee because there has not been a quorum present at any meeting since then.

The committee is due to meet once a week, but whether Senator James O. Eastland, of Mississippi, is purposefully avoiding having a meeting of his committee to prevent consideration of the bills cannot be learned. Eastland is chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

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CAPITOL ROUNDUP

Legislators' Pay, Segregation And Bidding System Injected Into New Special Session Of Lawmakers

By BOB INGRAM

The continuing controversy regarding the pay of Alabama's legislators was injected into the new special session yesterday when two measures were introduced seeking to reduce the salary of the lawmakers.

Ironically one of the bills came from an administration leader. The second was a resolution sponsored by Sen. E. O. Eddins, of Marengo County, a leader in the Senate's anti-Folsom bloc.

Eddins' proposal calls for a reduction in the daily expense allowance from the present $20 a day to $10 a day. The lawmakers now receive a total of $30 per day, which includes a salary of $10 and expense allowance of $20.

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County objected to immediate consideration of Eddins' resolution, thus sending it to the Rules Committee where its chances of survival are slim.

Meanwhile, in the House, Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah, Folsom's floor leader, dropped in a bill to place the lawmakers on a flat monthly salary of $150. This salary would be paid every month, regardless of whether the legislators were in session.

Race Bills Introduced

No less than four local bills relating to the segregation question were introduced yesterday. Three would authorize county boards of education to fire school teachers who belonged to any organization which advocated racial integration.

Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon introducd a measure of this type, as did Sen. Eddins of Marengo and Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens.

The measures are aimed specifically at Negro teachers who belong to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Sen. Eddins also introduced a second bill on the same question. It would require all organizations in Marengo County, excluding churches, to register their membership with the county board of revenue.

Engelhardt's bill relating to the firing of teachers won legislative approval last summer during the regular session but Gov. Folsom vetoed it with but three minutes remaining in the session thus eliminating the possibility of it being passed over his veto.

Goodwyn Absent

House Clerk R. T. (Bob) Goodwyn was absent yesterday at the opening of the special session, marking the first time he has missed an opening since 1935.

Goodwyn was absent due to illness, but when contacted at home he said he "expected to be back on the job within two weeks."

Substituting for Goodwyn was David L. Crosland, former tax assessor for Montgomery County who is now on the legislative payroll.

Reapportionment

Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah dropped in a series of bills yesterday which were immediately interpreted as legislative standbys should the Legislature refuse to approve the call for a constitutional convention.

One of the measures was for reapportionment. Another sought to amend the constitution relating to the adoption of amendments. A third was a competitive bid bill.

HAWKINS' BILL

Hawkins' reapportionment bill provides for 67 senators, one from each county, and 145 House members. Membership in the House would be based on one member for each 25,000 population, with a minimum of one member from each county.

Hawkins' plan for amending the constitution would change the present statutes which require the entire state to vote on amendments which affect but one county or city. Under his proposal, such local amendments would be voted on only by the county or city affected by the amendment.

COMPETITIVE BID

The introduction of the competitive bid measure came as a surprise, as the administration had fought a similar bill introduced last summer by Sen. Joe Calvin of Morgan.

Hawkins said his plan was "similar" to the Calvin bill, and would require the state to ask for competitive bids on all purchases exceeding $500.

Asked if it was an administration bill, Hawkins said he "assumes the governor is for it."

"He campaigned for it," Hawkins added.

Grouby Seeks Change

Rep. E. A. (Bud) Grouby of Autauga introduced a local measure yesterday designed to alter the manner in which vacancies on the Prattville City Commission are filled.

Under the present law, such vacancies are filled by a vote of the remaining members of the commission, and Grouby's proposal would change this to permit the voters of the city to elect a successor in a special election if such a vacancy occurred six months or longer before the next regular election.

COMMISSION APPOINTED

Grouby said at the present time four members of the commission had been appointed to their position without the voters of the city having an opportunity to express their feelings at the polls. He added that the mayor had resigned, then later withdrew his resignation after he learned that the voters would not be permitted to elect his successor.

The Grouby bill would also require a candidate to poll a majority of votes before being elected. Under the present laws, only a plurality is required for election.

LEGISLATIVE REVOLT IN ALABAMA SETTLED

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 23 —The State Legislature returned to normal today. A questionable ruling Friday by Rankin Fite, House Speaker, started a rebellion in the lower chamber over the legality of the proceedings.

Speaker Fite offered an apology, admitting he had erred in his ruling. The House accepted it unanimously.

On Friday the House joined the Senate in rejecting Gov. James E. Folsom's proposal to call a constitutional convention to rewrite the state's organic law. Mr. Fite gaveled the House into adjournment despite an outcry of "No."

After the Speaker had left the chamber a majority of the members organized themselves and elected a temporary Speaker. The insurgents then voted to recess until today.

The Senate refused to concur in the adjournment. This, along with the dissent of a majority of House members, was the basis for a ruling by John Patterson, Attorney General, over the weekend that the Legislature still was legally in session.

Of principal interest is the Senate-approved "freedom of choice" amendment, designed to resist compulsory integration by setting up three school systems —all-white, all-Negro and mixed.

NEVER in this century has an American state undertaken Nullification. It may be a desirable means of telling the country how determined Alabama is to avert race mixing, but not even a South Carolina hotspur would question that Nullification is a thing to be undertaken only after what is called prayerful consideration.

Virginia has been soberly debating Nullification (Interposition) for months and has taken no action.

But within a week, this session of the Alabama legislature voted Nullification with a hey-nonny-nonny and a hotchacha. There was a semblance of debate in the House over the Nullification resolution, not even that in the Senate.

They did it before the AP could put out an explanation of Nullification.

The only thing close to a Nullification debate in the Senate was a discussion of whether the NAACP recording played to the senators earlier by Senator Engelhart was a fraud.

It seems doubtful that as many as 10 Alabama legislators had any grasp of the import of Nullification. Probably they thought they were simply voting for another meaningless resolution.

★

THEN the Unnecessary Legislature—led by the administration leader, Hawkins! — commenced debating restraints on the misuse of $15,000,000 a year in state purchases and whether Folsom had permitted the spoilation of the Little Mountain Park timber reserves.

Whereupon the legislature, having voted to nullify the U.S. Constitution, voted to leave the Alabama Constitution just as it was.

The administration decided to adjourn the legislature so it could call another session.

Speaker of the House Rankin Fite ruled that the House had voted to adjourn and pranced out.

But the House obviously had not adjourned because there were 61 members left on the floor and of a mind to do business.

They elected a speaker and sought to draft a couple of newspapermen to act as clerks.

★

SO THERE SAT the legislature, some believing it had adjourned and others believing it was in session.

For example, Rep. Joe Dawkins, whom Montgomery sent to the House to serve Folsom, said: "I think we have adjourned sine die. Speaker Fite ruled that the adjournment resolution carried, and that's all there is to it."

Joe has mastered Folsom logic—if the House had really voted to adjourn, what were 61 members doing on the floor refusing to leave?

★

THEY will be back Monday.

Unhitch them mules, boys, it's raining.

'In This Hall'

IN THIS HALL

The ordinance of Secession which withdrew Alabama from the Union of Sovereign states, was passed.

Jan. 11, 1861

Such is the inscription on a plaque directly behind the speaker's chair in the House of Representatives.

Looking at that yesterday, we got to speculating whether some day there might be a tablet likewise mounted to commemorate the adoption last week of the instrument of Nullification of the U.S. Supreme Court's race mixing order.

In our judgment neither the legislature nor the people of Alabama have yet grasped the import of the Nullification resolution adopted by both houses.

For one thing, the tempest over the exuberance with which Speaker Rankin Fite uses the gavel obscured the Nullification procedure.

In this century no state has undertaken the grave measure of Nullification (Interposition), but five are now considering the enterprise. In five days time, without debate, the Alabama legislature overwhelmingly adopted the resolution. In the Senate there was not even a recorded vote. The House vote was 84 to 6.

Whether Folsom will sign the resolution, veto it, or let it become effective without his signature, we are unable to say. Our confident guess is, however, that he will veto it.

The other states considering Nullification are Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and possibly North Carolina.

It requires action by 13 states. Where these 13 states are to be found is a question asked by Gov. Thomas Stanley of Virginia. He has summoned a meeting Jan. 24 in Richmond of Southern governors to discuss this and related matters.

Alabama Resolution 'Voiding' Race Rulings Passes Senate

Montgomery, Ala., Jan. 19 (AP)—The Alabama Senate today shouted its approval of a House-passed "nullification" resolution declaring the United States Supreme Court antisegregation rulings "of no effect" in Alabama.

It passed the resolution by a convincing voice vote shortly after Governor James E. Folsom blasted legislative foes who, he said, raised the race issue to block reapportionment.

Folsom declared "Old Calhoun of South Carolina" (John C. Calhoun, champion of nullification in pre-Civil War days) once tried "to hog-tie democracy" but was licked by "Old Hickory Andy Jackson of Tennessee."

The nullification resolution which swept through the House of Representatives Tuesday with but four dissenting votes is similar to resolutions proposed in Georgia, Mississippi and Virginia.

It is part of a process known as interposition whereby the states demand that Congress submit a proposed amendment to the U. S. Constitution clarifying the rights of states.

The resolution says that the U. S. Constitution was formed by the "sanction of the several states" and contends that "there can be no tribunal above their authority to decide whether the compact made by them be violated."

Nullification Act Goes Into Effect Without Signing

Folsom Fails To Act On Resolution

MONTGOMERY, Feb. 1 (AP)—Alabama's interposition plan which seeks to nullify anti-segregation rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court went into effect late today without Gov. James E. Folsom's endorsement.

The nullification resolution which cleared the Legislature two weeks ago didn't get back to the House of Representatives where it originated before the chamber adjourned today, thereby becoming an act automatically.

Gov. Folsom had until today to return it with his disapproval if he wanted to exercise his executive veto prerogative to attempt to keep it from going into effect.

The governor, who was a spectator in the House during a battle on reapportionment, told newsmen he had taken no action on the resolution and was washing his hands of the matter.

The resolution, sponsored by Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega County, calls on sister states to adopt similar resolutions to reassert their sovereign rights to maintain segregation in schools and other public institutions.

McKay contends Alabama never surrendered to the federal government its sovereignty to operate separate public schools for the races and that for this reason any Supreme Court decision to the contrary is "null, void and of no effect" in this state.

Under the interposition process if more than one-fourth of the states interpose their rights on this question, Congress will be asked to submit a constitutional amendment for approval of the entire United States to clarify the rights of the states.

ALABAMA HOUSE OK'S SEGREGATION GUARD

Only One Vote Against Bill For Private Schools

WILL GO TO VOTERS NOW

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7. —The House of Representatives, with only one dissenting vote, gave final approval to a school segregation bill Tuesday which would allow public schools in Alabama to be abolished to preserve segregation.

The measure, termed the "Freedom of Choice Bill," is a constitutional amendment which will be submitted to the voters of the state in a special election Aug. 28.

The Senate passed the bill unanimously several weeks ago.

Embroiled Again

The upper chamber, in a filibuster much of last week, got embroiled in another "talkathon" Tuesday, this time over a move to prevent consideration of a resolution to appoint an interim committee to study timber cutting in state parks.

Senator Staten Tate of Coosa County asked the Senate to force the Administration-dominated Rules Committee to report the resolution, but a filibuster broke out before a vote could be taken on his motion.

And some senators observed the Administration began the filibuster in a move to delay a vote on a bill calling for creation of a nine-member Education Commission to study school problems. It was the commission bill which tied up the Senate most of last week. It is still awaiting action.

Nice Only Opponent

The "Freedom of Choice Bill" would delete state constitutional requirements for maintenance of a public school system and open the way for the Legislature to abolish public schools if such action is necessary to keep the races apart.

Representative Charles Nice of Jefferson County cast the lone vote against the bill. He offered two amendments to the bill, but both were defeated. One would have removed from the bill the provision to allow public schools to be abolished. It was turned down 89-3. Another Nice amendment, which was beaten 84-8, provided public schools could be abolished only with the approval of the voters affected.

The "Freedom of Choice Bill" embodied most of the recommendations of an interim committee which studied school segregation problems for more than a year.

Three Systems

It got its name because its sponsor said parents would be given the right to choose the type of schools their children would attend.

If forced integration in a locality threatened to bring about "tensions and disorders," the Legislature would be empowered by the bill to abolish the public schools there and set up segregated private schools for both Negroes and whites, the sponsor pointed out.

The bill could lead to three school systems in Alabama—non-segregated public schools, and segregated private schools for both races.

SHOWDOWN TODAY

Do-Or-Die Vote Ahead On Race Mixing Issue

The Alabama Legislature begins the final week of its current special session today with a do-or-die decision confronting House members on an anti-racemixing bill.

With only three legislative days remaining before the date already chosen for adjournment, the segregation measure will die on the House calendar unless it is passed today.

Before a bill can become law, it must have three readings in each on three separate days. Unless the racial measure gets to the Senate today. It can't get three readings before the scheduled Thursday adjournment.

Sponsored by Rep. Sam Nettles of Wilcox County where Negores outnumber white residents, the bill would prohibit white and Negro players from competing together in football, basketball and baseball games or any other athletic contest.

ANOTHER APPROACH

It also would require segregated audiences at all public meetings and in restaurants and theaters.

Nettles tried unsuccessfully to call the measure up out of order last Thursday. It takes a four-fifths vote to do that, but if the backers can't muster that much strength today, they might try another approach—postponing every bill ahead of the racial measure until they reach it on the calendar.

Meanwhile, the Madison County local bill that kept the Legislature in session two extra weeks will be on the House calendar for passage there today.

It would allow the city of Huntsville to expand its boundaries to make way for new housing developments necessitated by the U.S. Army's stepped-up guided missile program at Redstone Arsenal.

Across the hall, the Senate faces a renewal of the filibuster that blocked a vote on a controversial oil and gas spacing bill last week.

The measure recommended by a special Interim Committee would allow the Oil and Gas Board to permit drilling of wells every 160 acres instead of the present mandatory well every 40 acres.

Spokesman for small independent producers testified the present restrictions make it too costly for them to explore for oil.

Meanwhile, Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva, co-sponsor of a companion bill in the Senate, charged yesterday that "backward-looking senators trying to protect large landowners" are holding up passage of the measure.

Metcalf said the filibustering senators are putting their judgment against the "overwhelming sentiment" of the House, a majority of the Senate, the Interim Legislative Committee on Oil and Gas, and Dr. Walter B. Jones, state geologist.

The Geneva County lawmaker said in a prepared statement that Dr. Jones had recently said in a letter to State Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clark that he would vote for the oil spacing measure if he were a member of the Legislature.

Metcalf said "Alabama is the only oil producing state in the United States that has a rigid 40-acre spacing pattern set by law."

"No bill to my knowledge has ever been given more public hearings," Metcalf added, "and not one of these produced competent testimony to prove that any portion of this legislation is not in the public interest."

Challenging the opposing senators to explain their stand, Metcalf warned that they would have to bear "the full blunt of responsibility for delay in fully developing Alabama's oil potential" if the bill fails to pass this session.

He also said the filibusters have endangered "vital legislation seeking a solution to school building problems and other important matters."

Legislature's 'Null And Void' Resolution Extreme In Terms

The Alabama Legislature's "interposition" resolution on the Supreme Court's decision against compulsory racial segregation in the public schools is extreme in its terms. It declares the resolution "null, void and of no effect" in this state. That declaration is in conflict with due respect for the highest court in the land. If this phrasing is to be regarded as merely a legalistic way of expressing challenge, rather than a determination to act in literal defiance, it nevertheless still is very questionably put.

Protest of the decision on the grounds that it invades states rights is within reasonable bounds. When the ruling was handed down in May, 1954, this paper commented that interpretations of state rights in the fields of school management and police power underlying the overturned "separate but equal" ruling of the court—which had prevailed so long—still seemed to be pertinent and forceful to us. But the Supreme Court has clear responsibility for passing on constitutional questions brought before it. Defiance of the court in such respects is not our idea of how best to seek to protect state rights.

Dissenters from the court's decision striving to resolve the constitutional issue understandably may seek rejection of a proposed constitutional amendment which would specifically give the federal government authority to forbid segregation in public schools. But flat defiance of the court is not in order.

As a matter of fact, it seems to us that while the Legislature has declared the decision without effect in this state, it has recognized and sought to meet the decision in the pupil assignment act which it has already passed. The Boutwell "freedom of choice" bill now pending also recognizes the decision and seeks to meet it. This kind of action and declaration that the decision is without effect seem sharply inconsistent, unless the "null and void" resolution is to be considered as merely in the nature of a protest.

Indications now seem to be that while some other states may adopt "interposition" measures they may stop short of declaring the decision null and void and without effect within their respective borders.

Under the interposition theory, as we understand it, it is maintained that a court decision is in conflict with state rights which have not been yielded to the federal government. To resolve the conflict between this conception and a court decision, action might be instituted looking to definite action on a constitutional amendment which would clear up the matter. For instance, an amendment to give the federal government specific authority to ban school segregation might be proposed with the hope of defeating it.

But defiance of the court in the meantime would not be in keeping with orderly and effective government.

This paper, as it has reiterated, believes the realities both of the court decision and the strong and widespread sentiment in the South against compulsory integration must be recognized and and met as realistically and wisely as possible, with major reliance being placed in the sound judgment, the good will and the wise voluntary action of white and colored citizens directed toward constructive meeting of common problems.

BLASTS WORK LAW, ACTION

Advertiser Wed. 5-23-56

Folsom Threatens Call To Curb 'Force Bills'

Montgomery, Ala.

P. 1

Blasting a U.S. Supreme Court decision on state "Right To Work" laws, Gov. James E. Folsom yesterday threatened to take steps to protect Alabama against federal "force bills."

In a prepared statement, the governor said he will call an immediate special session of the Alabama Legislature in event of such federal encroachment and recommended the "ordinance of interposition or nullification."

His statement was prompted by the Supreme Court action overruling "Right to Work" laws insofar as the railroad industry is concerned.

NEW POSITION

Folsom previously had taken a position against Alabama's "Right To Work" law passed in 1953 and said he would use his influence to get it repealed.

Administration forces have had no success thus far however, in getting a repeal bill through the Legislature. Several repealers have been introduced but most of them die in committee.

The governor's statement, released by Press Secretary Ralph Hammond, said:

"If the federal government starts trying to cram force bills down our throats such as the decision just handed down by the Supreme Court which says that federal authority supersedes existing laws in 18 states . . . if such force bills are pushed in our state, then I will immediately call a special session of the Legislature and again recommend the ordinance of interposition or nullification.

'OF NO EFFECT'

"I recommended four constitutional conventions and I would like to point out that such an ordinance could have been accomplished legally at any one of them. I didn't veto the resolution of nullification, I just didn't sign it because it was of no effect as a resolution."

The governor referred to an interposition resolution by Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega passed by the Legislature earlier this year. It declared the Supreme Court's school desegregation decree "null, void and of no effect" in Alabama.

Advertiser

Subsequently McKay handed the governor one of his worst political beatings in the May 1 Democratic primary, whipping him by a 3-1 martin in the contest for Democartic National Committeeman.

OPPOSES FORCE P. 2-A

"Any board of directors cannot overrule decisions of the parent company—such can be done only by the stockholders," the governor's statement said. "It's just as simple as that.

"Again I am opposed to any type of force bill. While I didn't sign the nullification resolution, I did sign the only real segregation bill passed by the Legislature, Choice Bill which is in no way a force bill."

Folsom contends that the only way Alabama can effectively nullify acts of the federal government is by a properly worded resolution of a constitutional convention, similar to action taken by Southern states when they broke away from the union prior to the War Between The States.

34b 1956

RESCIND MOTION

Showdown Set On Nullify Act

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 3-24-56

Legislature Ready To Adjourn April 5

By BOB INGRAM

The Alabama Legislature yesterday virtually wrapped up its fifth special session in 14 months, but put off the final adjournment until April 5.

This date was selected to allow sufficient time for the passage of a local bill affecting Madison County which sponsors claimed was "vital to the nation's defense."

Both houses will meet Thursday and Friday of next week, then will convene again the following week for three consecutive days to rush the local bill through. The legislative recess until next Thursday will be taken by the lawmakers without pay.

Meanwhile, two new segregation developments popped up yesterday when a move was initiated to rescind the historic Nullification Resolution passed during the fourth special session, while a second move was launched by the Senate to recall and kill a previously approved resolution which requested federal aid in moving Negroes out of the South to other sections of the nation.

IN SENATE

The resolution to rescind the Nullification Resolution was introduced in the Senate by five administration leaders—Sens. Richmond Flowers of Houston, Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa, E. L. Roberts of Etowah, Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile and Harlan G. Allen of Cullman.

Anticipating an objection, Flowers requested it be sent to the Rules Committee, thus delaying a showdown vote until next week.

The resolution notes in part that the Nullification Resolution is "entirely futile and legally unforceable" and further declared it was "an abortive attempt" to nullify the U.S. Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

Gov. Folsom has repeatedly declared the act of Nullification was worthless, terming the resolution "nothing but a bunch of hogwash." It was sponsored by Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega who is opposing Folsom in the race for National Democratic Committeeman.

Sen. Ben Reeves of Pike led the move in the Senate to recall the previously - approved resolution suggesting that all Negroes be moved out of the South. The resolution, which originally passed the Senate on a unanimous voice vote, was returned to the Senate by the House and dispatched to the Rules Committee of the upper house.

In another segregation development, both houses yesterday approved a resolution calling on the U.S. Supreme Court to modify its May 17 ruling.

RESIST FORCES

The resolution noted that people of the South have a "deep determination" to resist outside forces that seek to change traditional social patterns of this section.

And it declared further that a federal court order requiring the University of Alabama to admit a Negro coed was followed by "such tumult, strife and civil disorder" that lives and safety of Alabama citizens were endangered.

"No decree by any court can change the feeling of the people of the South," the resolution said, "and if forces outside the South, clothed with the Supreme Court's decrees, continue to press this issue, it is certain that future outbreaks of disorder will occur."

Other than discussing the race issue, very little matters of legislation were taken up yesterday.

However, in both houses, members took to the floor to sharply attack State School Superintendent Austin R. Meadows regarding an address he had made Wednesday at the annual meeting of the Alabama Education Assn.

In that address, Meadows struck out at what he called "enemies" of education who were attempting to cripple the public school system.

GIVES REBUTTAL

Montgomery Rep. Joe Dawkins gave the rebuttal in the House, declaring Meadows has "set back the cause of education 25 years in Alabama."

Dawkins charged that Meadows had hurt education because of his "unfriendly and uncooperative attitude" toward members of the Legislature, and further accused him of "talking out of both sides of his mouth."

Dawkins was given a standing ovation when he concluded his remarks.

In the Senate, a sharp exchange was touched off between Sens. Reuben Newton of Walker and Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile on the subject of education.

After Sens. E. L. Roberts of Etowah and A. C. Shelton of Calhoun had taken Meadows to task for his "irresponsible remarks," Sen. Newton took the floor in his behalf.

'JERKING BLANKET'

He charged the Legislature with "jerking the blanket out from under education" after promising them a full appropriation, then later reducing it.

Van Antwerp angrily replied that all Newton had done for education was talk, adding "you haven't offered anything constructive to help the situation."

When Newton expressed concern about the Mobile senator's plight at the polls in the future, Van Antwerp retorted:

MORE RACIAL BILLS FILED BY ALABAMANS

Commercial Appeal P.23 Sat. 3-10-56

House Action Would Screen Applicants To College

OTHER ON PLAY AREAS

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, March 9. — Pro-segregation bills continued to mount in the Alabama Legislature Friday with the introduction of two more measures designed to curb racial integration.

ALABAMA

Pike County Representative Pat Boyd filed a bill in the House that would strengthen the investigative powers of governing bodies of state-supported colleges and universities.

To Study Applicants

The bill gives the bodies authority to investigate applicants for admission and students already enrolled to determine "if their presence would be dangerous to the lives, health and welfare of the student body and employes."

In the Senate Senators Gerald Bradford of Clarke County and Joe Davis of Lowndes County introduced a measure designed to enable Alabama municipalities to dispose of recreational facilities that are threatened with racial integration. The bill would allow cities to sell recreational facilities to private persons or firms.

Representative Boyd's bill, which apparently stems from the Autherine Lucy riots at the University of Alabama, would give the institutions power to subpena witnesses during investigations.

The governing bodies could consider the following in determining whether a student would pose a threat to the institution:

1. Enrollment of the student.
2. His continuance as a student.
3. His admission to eating places operated by the institution.
4. His admission as a resident of a dormitory.

The schools would be empowered to expel any student or reject any applicant it deemed undesirable.

Several Other Measures

Several other segregation measures are now facing the Legislature.

Both houses of the Legislature passed over bills of general application Friday and disposed of several minor local bills.

The Senate carried over until Tuesday a school revenue bill which would raise the income tax on corporations from three to five per cent.

Senator Richmond Flowers of Houston County introduced a state Milk Control Law passed by the Legislature last summer and put into effect recently following months of court action. The law gives Agriculture Commissioner A. W. Todd broad authority in controlling milk shipped into Alabama.

Ala. Legislature Votes To Give Parents Choice of Segregated or Mixed Schools

Constitution Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 2-8-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 7 (AP)—Unwilling to rely entirely on a new placement law to preserve segregation, the Alabama Legislature today approved a constitutional amendment to let parents say whether they want their children to attend integrated schools.

The proposed change in the law which also would empower the Legislature to abolish public schools if saw fit, goes to the people in a special statewide election called for Aug. 28.

P. 2

Final passage in the House came on a vote of 99-1. The bill passed the Senate on a 33-0 vote last month.

The proposed amendment would apply only to elementary and high school grades and would not affect institutions of higher learning.

If ratified the new segregation measure would:

1. Allow pupils to attend separate schools if they wish or integrated classes if they prefer them. Thus Alabama could have segregated schools for both races along with integrated classes at the same time.

2. Eliminate a present constitution requirement for free public schools and leave the way open for the Legislature to set up a private school system or some other means of education.

3. Make it unlawful to compel any student to attend school with members of the opposite race.

4. Empower the Legislature to make school board members judicial officers so they would be immune from damage suits.

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who introduced the amendment after it was recommended by a special legislative committee, said he felt the recently enacted placement law alone is insufficient to safeguard classroom segregation.

"We need both the placement bill and the freedom of choice amendment," he added, "because the placement law might not work in every case and it might not hold up in court."

That statute, passed by the Legislature last summer, gives local school boards virtually unlimited authority to say where each individual pupil must attend school.

Although it doesn't mention either race, it was designed so board members can assign Negroes to Negro schools and white pupils to white schools.

Like the "freedom of choice" amendment, the placement law applies only to the below-college grades.

MEMBERS OF WEDDING

Competitive Bid War Links Black Belt With Folsomites

Advertiser
Mon. 2-12-56 P. 1
Montgomery

By BOB INGRAM

The defeat of the competitive bid bill in the House Friday afforded another opportunity to see in action the newly-formed alliance of administration supporters and Black Belt lawmakers.

There was a time in the past, during both the first and second Folsom terms, when it was considered little short of treason for even one Black Belter to support the administration on a crucial vote. But this is no longer the case.

The about face apparently came from what some observers laughingly now refer to as the "wedding" in the office of Gov. James E. Folsom, Feb. 2.

On that day, following a special cabinet meeting, the governor called in various members of the Legislature for a heart-to-heart talk on the Roberts reapportionment bill which was awaiting a vote in the House the following day.

Those who participated in this day-long series of conferences, and who for obvious reasons won't be quoted, claim the trading that transpired that day was unequaled in recent legislative history.

The record vote that followed the next day on the reapportionment bill bears out this claim. Black Belters in surprising numbers fell in line with Folsomites to pass the bill.

The promises of roads, bridges, lakes and proper appointments to the proper people had the right effect.

But the Friday vote on the competitive bid bill indicates further that the trading not only had a proper effect but a lasting one.

Once again it was the converted Black Belters, the same group which in the past has been so critical of bad spending practices who joined with the administration in killing a bill designed to make the state government a more economical operation.

The competitive bid bill would have required the state to make all purchases in excess of $500 on a bid basis, except in emergency cases.

Proponents of the bill pointed out that 45 states in the nation now have such requirements on state purchases. They further pointed out that Alabama is paying considerably more for many items because competitive bidding is not required.

Rep. Vernon Summerlin of Crenshaw, one Black Belter who survived the brainwashing, cited a survey made by the Department of Examiners of Public Accounts several years ago which proved conclusively that money could be saved under a bidding system.

Picking at random from the report, Summerlin noted the following prices paid by Alabama and those paid by a state under the bidding system: (All 1953 prices)

Alabama paid $1,669 for a standard Ford automobile, State X paid $1,268 for the same car; Alabama paid $1,500 for a Chevrolet, State X paid $1,215; Alabama paid $18 for 100 pounds of dynamite, State X paid $15; Alabama paid $1.95 per ream of bond paper, State X paid 93 cents.

Summerlin cited numerous other items where Alabama paid far more than states under the bidding system, but despite this and other strong arguments the usually economy - minded Black Belters went along with the administration in opposing the bill.

This new bond between the two groups is even more difficult to understand when one is reminded of the House rebellion some three weeks ago following an administration - sponsored attempt to gavel through a sine die adjournment of the special session.

The nucleus of the House group of 61 members who remained in a "rump session" on that date were Black Belters. So incensed were they at Speaker Rankin Fite's tactics that the most frequent observation made was that as a result of that incident the administration would never again be able to control a majority of the House members.

Yet in the next three weeks following, the administration has passed a long-sought reapportionment bill, and the administration has killed a long-fought purchasing bill.

Here is how the House members voted on the bid bill Friday:

For (40) — Adams, Albea, Ashworth, Bassett, Boyd, Brewer, Brown of Lee, Cornett, Crook, deGraffenried, Edwards of Jefferson, Franklin, Gist, Goodwyn, Hain, Haltom, Hanby, Hardy, Harrison, Hawkins, Hodges, Huddleston, Johnson of Elmore, Kendall, Lackey, Lee of Barbour, McClendon, McLendon, Meeks, Merrill, Nice, Oakley, Perry, Richardson, Roberts, Simon, Speaks, Summerlin, Tyson and Windle.

Against (55) — Speaker Fite, Bradford, Branyon, Brassell, Broadfoot, Brooks, Brown of Lamar, Burkhalter, Callahan, Cox, Davis, Dawkins, Dement, DeSear, Dickson, Edwards of Escambia, Ferrell, Greggry, Hall, Hare, Harvey, Holliman, Hunt, Jenkins, Johnson of Tallapoosa, Kelly, Killough, Kirkham, Law, Lee of Lawrence, Locke of Choctaw, Locke of Perry, Love, McKay, McNider, Martin, Mathews, Mathison, Money, Nettles, Oden, Payne, Pirkle, Ramey, Reynolds, Selman, Shumate, Solomon, Steagall, Stembridge, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Ward and Wood.

As seen by the record vote, the administration got good support from such men as Reps. Sim Thomas of Barbour, Emory Solomon of Henry, Bill Stokes of Coffee, Sam Nettles of Wilcox, Judson Locke of Perry, Bob Dickson and A. J. Brooks of Lowndes, Jesse E. Harvey of Sumter, W. L. DeSear of Perry, Jack Kirkham and Cephus Holliman of Marengo.

ALABAMA BILL SEEKS NEGRO MOVING FUND

Commercial Appeal P. 31

U.S. Would Pay Transport Cost Out Of South

Memphis, Tenn

APPROVED BY SENATE

Fri 3-2-56

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 1.—Several measures calling for strong anti-integration action made headway in the Alabama Legislature Thursday at the outset of the fifth special session.

A bill sponsored in the House would tighten entrance requirements at the University of Alabama and all state-supported colleges. Another proposal calls for a legislative investigation of alleged communist activity in Alabama with Negro coed Autherine Lucy to be the first witness.

Federal Cash Asked

In the Senate, a resolution was introduced recommending that Congress appropriate Federal funds to pay transportation expenses for moving Negroes out of the South "to areas where they are wanted and needed and can be assimilated."

Representative W. L. Martin offered two bills which would cut off a $350,000 annual appropriation by the state to Tuskegee Institute for Negroes in the event a Negro student should actually attend an all-white Alabama college for as long as 10 days.

Another measure by the veteran legislator based on the same conditions would kill an $82,500 out-of-state scholarship fund set up primarily for Negro students.

Representative Charles Ramey sponsored a resolution to require the president of the University of Alabama to publish the names of students who petitioned him for the readmittance of Negro coed Autherine J. Lucy several days ago. The resolution was sent to the Rules Committee after several House members opposed it on the floor.

Folsom In Address

The racial unrest was also mentioned by Gov. James E. Folsom in an address to a joint session of the House and Senate shortly after the legislators returned in session at his direction to consider school financial problems and to look for an easement of mounting tension between whites and Negroes.

Governor Folsom appealed to the Legislature to "help keep the rough edges" on the racial problems "smoothed off." He urged the creation of a 25-member bi-racial commission to investigate racial unrest along the lines recommended last week by state newspaper executives.

The bill to tighten entrance requirements at state institutions of higher learning was dropped in by Representative Charles McKay, sponsor of the interposition resolution adopted by the Legislature at the last

special session.

It would require applicants for entrance at a state-supported college to file affidavits from three graduates of the institution testifying to the prospective student's "fitness and character." Similar affidavits from three persons other than graduates of the institutions would also be required.

Investigation Is Due

A resolution that passed the House 75-0 calls for creation of a committee composed of three House and two Senate members authorized to try to determine if the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is "directed or controlled by communists."

The first witnesses called before the committee, which would have the power to subpena individuals and records, would be Autherine Lucy, the Negro coed, expelled by the University of Alabama.

The resolution specifies that Autherine be required to testify Monday. The committee would be empowered to look into "all acts of violence and intimidation" occurring in Alabama since May 17, 1954, the day the United States Supreme Court outlawed segregated schools.

Representative T. K. Selman of Walker, the sponsor, said he believes racial tension in Alabama is "the result of outside interference." He added:

"I believe it is the work of communists working through the NAACP."

The Senate-approved resolution asking Congress to help "assimilate" Negroes in areas outside the South was given the same treatment by the House after it passed the Senate by unanimous voice vote.

LEGISLATORS RECESS ENDS IN ALABAMA

Commercial Appeal

Huntsville City Limit Bill Expected Today

Thurs. 3-29-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28.—(UP)—With an obligation to adjourn sine die April 5, Alabama legislators return to action Thursday after a recess of almost a week. P. 18

The lawmakers voted last Friday to recess until Thursday to allow a Madison County delegation time to advertise a local bill which would extend the city limits of Huntsville.

Memphis

A joint resolution approved by the lawmaking body calls for two legislative days this week, three the following week and then sine die adjournment. Tenn.

The Legislature approved the recess after Madison County Senator Herman Vann requested time to advertise and prepare a bill which he said was necessitated by the rapidly growing population of Huntsville brought on by the nation's guided missile program at Redstone Arsenal.

Senator Vann said 1500 new families, both military and civilian, would be moved into the area within the next few months.

While most legislators agreed to return only for action on the local bill, sponsors are expected to push for a vote on a bill that would revise state laws relating to the oil industry in Alabama.

Endorsed by Gov. James E. Folsom, the bill would give the State Oil and Gas Board more authority in the spacing of oil wells.

The [illegible] passed the House 85-3, but ran into opposition in the Senate.

Opposing senators, led by Roland Cooper of Wilcox, said they were prepared to filibuster the measure if it comes up for action during the remainder of the session.

Another controversial issue which may spark lively debate is a resolution offered by Senator Richmond Flowers, Houston County, that would rescind the historic interposition resolution declaring null and void the United States Supreme Court segregation decrees.

Laymakers Act To Halt Integration

Advertiser
Sat. 3-10-56
Montgomery, Ala.

Cotton Freeze Gets Legislature's Okay

P. 1

By TOM JOHNSON

Alabama lawmakers, winding up the second week of a fifth extraordinary session in a little over a year, took steps yesterday to preserve segregation, help cotton farmers, and repeal the controversial milk control bill.

The legislators:

1. Received rigid new segregation proposals aimed at stopping integration in colleges and in public parks and swimming pools.

2. Approved without a dissenting vote a resolution urging Congress to freeze cotton acreage allotments at either the 1954 or 1955 levels.

3. Tossed into the hopper a bill proposing repeal of the controversial law enacted last summer to regulate the shipment of milk imports into Alabama.

In a typical Friday session, the Senate and House passed local bills but no controversial measures.

IGNORE SCHOOL AID

Although it was first on the calendar, House members ignored a revised education appropriation bill designed to prevent proration of school funds.

The Senate took up an enabling act to go along with a proposed consitutional amendment to boost the maximum income tax rate on corporations from 3 to 5 per cent, but took no final action.

A substitute bill putting a graduated scale on the corporations, ranging from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 per cent such as that levied on individuals under the state income tax, was approved by the senate.

Committee activity was devoted mainly to a hearing on a bill to outlaw liquor advertising in newspapers. But the House Ways and Means Committee took no action.

The House Judiciary Committee voted 8-2 to give a favorable report to a compromise bill which would relax the state's 40-acre spacing law for oil and gas exploration outside fields already in commercial production.

The segregation bills were introduced in the House and Senate.

PROPERTY SALE

Sen. Gerald Bradford of Clarke County introduced a measure that would allow city governing bodies to lease or sell the property to private operators to get around the U.S. Supreme Court decisions on segregation.

If passed by the legislature, the proposed constitutional amendment would be voted on Aug. 28.

Across the corridor in the House another bill was dropped into the legislative mill designed to maintain racial segregation in institutions of higher learning.

Advertiser

The bill, sponsored by Rep. Pat Boyd of Pike, would give additional authority to the governing bodies of state universities and colleges in controlling the admission of students. P. 1&2

The trustees would be authorized to make investigations to determine whether it would be "dangerous to the lives, health and welfare" to admit any particular student.

The measure also would give authority to the boards of trustees to not only deny admission, but to expel any student from the institution whose presence might jeopardize the safety of the other students and faculty.

SET CONDITIONS

In making rhe investigation, at which witnesses could be subpoenaed, the student would be judged on his morals, conduct, health and personal standards; his home environment; the possibility of threat of friction or disorder among students resulting from such student's admission, and the possibility or threat of psychological injury to any student or students enrolled at the institution.

The measure, which is permissive in application, would provide that any appeals resulting from the enactment of the proposed bill would be made to circuit court.

The bill is patterend very closely after the placement bill enacted by the Legislature last summer, which gave similar authority to public school boards in the admission of students.

Both the House and Senate approved unanimously a resolution by Rep. Bob Gilchrist of Morgan County calling on Congress to correct "inequities" in Alabama cotton acreage allotments.

The Gilchrist resolution noted that reductions in allotments for Alabama farms have been much more drastic than for the nation as a whole and threatens to bring "extreme hardship upon individual cotton farmers in this state."

The reductions, the resolution continued, have caused "and will continue to cause wholesal financial distress upon the entire agricultural economy of this state."

ASKS REPEALER

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston County, who as chairman of the Senate Health Committee fought the milk control bill last summer, introduced a repealer to the bill.

The hotly contested law was aimed at curbing the shipment of milk from Mississippi, Tennessee and other states. It gives the commissioner of agriculture authority to prescribe health regulations that out-of-state dairymen must follow before they can sell milk in this state.

A suit attacking the legality of the law is pending in Montgomery Circuit Court.

Meanwhile, the State Chamber of Commerce issued a statement recommending that the Legislature be sure that new revenue is needed for public schools before additional taxes are levied.

"We need to know with certainty our needs and our income before increased taxes are levied," the prepared statement by Preisdnet Roland L. Adams of York said.

"Our overall tax burden should not be increased to the extent that our industrial development and expanding economy will be retarded," he said.

Adams conceded that while a possible deficit in school appropriations is indicated for next year, "We do not believe the revenue for that year can now be forecast with sufficient accuracy to warrant the levying of new taxes."

The Chamber of Commerce official suggested instead that the Legislature provide for a long-range study of education needs along lines of a bill now pending in the special session of the Legislature.

This measure by Reps. Rufus Lackey and Jess Edwards of Jefferson would set up a nine-member commission to be composed of persons from business, industry, labor and the like to make the study. Educators would be barred from serving on the commission.

The Lackey-Edwards bill has been voted out of committee and will be on the calendar for consideration in the House next week.

A controversial bill to outlaw liquor advertising in newspapers came up for a hearing before the House Ways and Means Committee yesterday but no action was taken on it before the session ended.

Because time ran out on the committee the measure was carried over until next week.

PRESS VIEWS

Publisher Bonnie Hand of the Lafayette Sun, a former president of the Alabama Press Association, cautioned lawmakers that a move to prohibit liquor advertising could be carried further to cover many items.

Rep. Bryce C. Davis of Cullman, a former chairman of the State Liquor Control Board, is one of the sponsors of the bill.

Proponents, including several ministers, testified that liquor advertising should be banned to protect the public against what they described as "iniquitous" and "vicious" liquor advertising.

Publisher Hand suggested that if the Legislature should see fit to pass a law against liquor advertising it could also extend the ban to cover cigarettes, cosmetics and other things.

Religious advertising could also be banned, he added, while stressing that he wasn't advocating such a "dangerous" law.

Another supporter of the bill, House Speaker Rankin Fite of Marion testifed that in his opinion it is timely to "stop the parade of the elegance of whisky drinking."

A spokesman for the Alabama Temperance Alliance, the Rev. James B. [illegible] said while he believes in the right of a free [illegible] newspapers [illegible] evil [illegible]

34b 1956

ALABAMA

LEGAL NOTICES

Thurs. 2-23-56

STATE OF ALABAMA
COUNTY OF MACON

NOTICE is hereby given that a bill substantially as follows will be introduced in the Legislature of Alabama and application for its passage and enactment will be made, to-wit:

P.8 News

A BILL
TO BE ENTITLED
AN ACT

To amend Act No. 299, H. 630, approved August 5, 1953 (Acts of Alabama 1953 page 360) entitled "An Act Relating to Macon County; providing for deputies sheriff and the amount and payment of their compensation."

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF ALABAMA:

Section 1. Section 1 of Act No. 299, H. 630, approved August 5, 1953 (Acts of Alabama 1953, page 360) entitled "An Act Relating to Macon County; providing for deputies sheriff and the amount and payment of their compensation," is hereby amended to read as follows:

"Section 1. The sheriff of Macon County shall have and appoint one chief deputy and two additional deputies whose compensation shall be paid out of any funds in the county treasury not otherwise appropriated. The chief deputy shall be entited to a salary of not more than three hundred dollars a month; one of the additional deputies shall be paid a salary of not more than two hundred seventy-five dollars a month, and the other one shall be paid a monthly salary of not more than two hundred fifty dollars. Such salaries shall be fixed by the court of county commissioners, board of revenue, or like governing body of Macon County."

Section 2. This Act shall become effective immediaely upon its passage and approval by the Governor, or upon its otherwise becoming a law.

Sam M. Englehardt
State Senator
2-23-4t

Tuskegee, Ala.

Ala. Senate Votes To Ban Negroes

Defender Sat. 3-10-56 P.1
Chicago, Ill.

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—(INS)—The Alabama Senate last week passed a resolution asking for funds from the U. S. Congress for the wholesale removal of Negroes from the state.

The resolution, which was not voted on by the House, calls for transferring the Negroes to northern and western states where "they are wanted and can be assimilated."

The House passed a resolution calling for an investigation of the NAACP to see if it is "directed or controlled by the Communists."

TOO MANY NEGROES

This resolution was referred by the Senate to its rules committee. Similar action was taken by the House on the upper chamber's resolution.

The Senate resolution said the South's racial problem "grows out of the overwhelming number of Negroes in the South — an area whose economic and industrial development has been seriously retarded by these people."

The resolution was passed unanimously, as was the house bill.

State Sen. Charles McKay of Talladega, Ala., said he favored making it a felony if any Negroes sent out of the state under the bill ever returned.

PROBE OF NAACP

Under the House resolution, a **13-member committee would be empowered to subpoena witnesses to see if the NAACP is Communist-controlled.**

The group would also have the power to look into all acts of "violence and intimidation" which have occured in the state since the U. S. Supreme court ordered an end to segregation in the public schools.

Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker county declared, "racial tension in Alabama has mounted too fast in the last few months. I believe it is the work of the Communists working through the NAACP."

The resolutions were adopted as the Legislature, meeting in special session, heard Gov. James E. Folsom call for help in keeping the "rough edges" of the racial problem "smoothed off" for the good of the state.

He asked for a sane approach to the racial problem and urged support of his plan for a bi-racial commission to seek an amicable settlement of race problems.

MACHINERY KEPT OILED

Advertiser

Racial Crisis In Alabama Promises Long Session For State's Lawmakers

Montgomery, Ala.
Sun. 3-4-56

By LYNNE BRANNEN
Associated Press Writer

Due to continuing racial crisis in the state, it's beginning to look like the Alabama Legislature will keep its current special session alive for some time to come.

There is talk that members will keep the lawmaking machinery oiled so they can respond to any challnege from the efforts of the National Assn. for Advancement of Colored People to break the color line.

Already a resolution is half through the Legislature to set up an anti-communist investigating committee to look into activities of any group suspected of having subversive tendencies.

The sponsor, Rep. T. K. Selman of Walker County has already suggested that Autherine Lucy, a Negro coed expelled this week from the University of Alabama, be called as the first witness.

After the conferences with NAACP attorneys in New York, the Lucy woman said she expects to return "within the next week" to renew her fight to enter the University of Alabama, an all-white college.

To meet this threat, Rep. Charles W. McKay of Talladega, has offered a bill to tighten up on entrance requirements at state institutions of higher learning. It is pending in a house committee.

McKay's bill would require each applicant to furnish three affidavits as to "character and fitness" signed by graduates of the institution concerned who are not related to the applicant. It would require three more such affidavits before the individual could graduate and receive a diploma.

The proposed anti-communist investigation resolution is now resting in the Senate Finance Committee where it was sent because it carries a $50,000 appropriation.

It proposes that the legislative committee make "full inquiry into activities of communists and communist front organizations in this state with a view to determining whether the NAACP or any affiliated organization in this state is substantially directed, dominated or controlled by the communists or by the Communist Party."

This group would have authority to subpoena witnesses. administer oaths, take testimony and employ such clerical and stenographic help as needed.

The resolution further directs the committee to "fully investigate and take proof of all violent and tumultuous proceedings in this state at any time since May 17, 1954 (when the U.S. Supreme Court ruled segregation in public schools unlawful) whether engaged in by residents of this state or by any person or persons from elsewhere coming into this state or encouraging others to do any acts of violence or public disturbance against the laws of this state, or the rights, peace and safety of the residents of this state."

Supporters of the proposed investigation say they feel racial tension in Alabama has "mounted too fast in the last few months" not to have been inspired by outside forces.

"I believe it is the work of communists working through the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People," Selman told the House of Representatives in asking support for his resolution. It swept through the house 75-0.

Some 50 bills were dropped in the House hopper the opening day. Many of them identical with measures which have been killed one or more times in previous legislative sessions.

Most important issue—

Boutwell bill to pass, Sen. Eddins asserts

Birmingham, Ala. News 4-19-56

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Passage of legislation to maintain racial segregation in Alabama's public schools is "more important" than enactment of reapportionment or school finance measures in the present special session of the Legislature.

This was the opinion of Marengo Sen. E. O. Eddins, who declared over WAPI-WABT's Legislative Report program that "we're going to stay in session until we pass the Boutwell bill."

Sen. Eddins was referring to the "freedom of choice" constitutional amendment, which passed the Senate unanimously and which is now pending in the House.

His comment came in response to a question as to whether delaying tactics in the House against the Hunt bill to reshuffle legislative representation endangered passage of the Boutwell proposal and that by Shelby Rep. Karl Harrison to enable schools to borrow $15 million to keep them open."

Eddins and Sens. George Yarbrough of Randolph, Roland Cooper of Wilcox and Herman Vann of Madison, who appeared on the legislative discussion program with him, all predicted passage of the bill authorizing schools to borrow up to $15 million. That would enable the closing of the education appropriation gap.

COOPER AND Eddins, members of the Senate forestry and conservation committee, said this 10-member group would go to Oak Mountain Park, Wednesday, to begin an inspection and investigation of timber-cutting there.

All frowned on the state permitting "commercial" cutting of timber in state parks and predicted the Legislature would pass a bill prohibiting this.

While he said he would vote for the $15 million borrowing bill, Sen. Eddis asserted "this is a bad precedent.

"I think we've got enough tax money already coming in to keep the schools open, if we'll take the water out of the school setup," he said.

Sen. Cooper said he is convinced "there is some water in the school budget."

BUT SEN. YARBROUGH, chairman of the Senate education committee, and Sen. Vann, "But I do think we'll get a lot more revenue from existing revenue sources than we estimated last year."

Sen. Yarbrough commented "if there was water in the school appropriation bill, why wasn't it drained off when we made the appropriation last year?"

He said he thought the issue of school financing should be met by the Legislature, and suggested measures to raise more taxes.

"A better plan than borrowing would be to change the state income tax law to reduce exemptions from $3000 to $1500, and raise the rate of this levy from 3 to 5 per cent," added Yarbrough.

ASKED IF the "water" could be drained off, Sen. Eddins said "it definitely can be." He pointed out that "we gave the schools $1,700,000 more for transportation than they asked for." And he cited other items which could be eliminated.

As to a solution of the school problem, Sens. Vann and Eddins recommended the Lackey-Edwards bill authorizing a long-range study of the state education system to be made by a committee of business men. This measure already has passed the House 75 to 9.

"I think the Lackey-Edwards bill will pass, and I think it's all right to do the job over a long-range basis," said Eddins. "But we need to determine immediately what the schools need right now."

Sen. Vann said "I certainly will vote for the Lackey-Edwards measure, because it will help do the job. I want the people of Alabama to see first hand what this school problem is and help meet it."

Yarbrough predicted this measure, sponsored by Jefferson Reps. Rufus M. Lackey and Jess K. Edwards, would pass the Senate. But he said he doubted if it is really needed, adding "I would favor much more a study by the Alabama Citizens Advisory Educational Council."

SEN. COOPER said "I'm not for it and I'm not against it." But he declared opposition to a plan for the Senate finance and taxation and House ways and means committee (30 members in all) to serve as an interim group to study the school situation. He pointed out these committees already had gone into the matter of school financing.

Sen. Eddins smiled when asked if Black Belters in the Legislature had "slicked" the upstate legislators clamoring for reapportionment by helping them pass the Roberts substitute bill in the Senate. That measure calls for increasing Senate membership from 35 to 67 and boosting House membership from 106 to 152.

Sen. Yarbrough predicted this bill would be killed in the House.

Sen. Cooper, who voted against the Roberts bill and who also voted against an amendment by Sen. Boutwell to give Jefferson "true reapportionment" by allowing this county 23 House members, said:

"I don't believe most of the people want true reapportionment. And I don't believe the people of Jefferson County want 23 House members."

He added he thinks present apportionment of legislative membership, which gives Cooper's county of Wilcox one senator and two House members "is just dandy."

Eddins and Cooper both declared themselves against the pending Hunt bill, pending in the House as unfinished business. It was to hold off a vote on this measure that Black Belt Rep. W. L. Martin Jr. set up a journal-reading road block Friday.

BOTH YARBROUGH and Vann said they would vote for the Hunt bill, if it reaches the Senate. But Vann said it would not pass the Senate.

Sen. Eddins took a poke at those who say the Black Belt controls the Legislature, pointing out that Black Belt counties and districts have a total of only 23 representatives and voting strength of 6½ senators.

"If we can control the Legislature with that number of legislators, then North Alabama had better start picking better quality in their legislators," said Eddins.

The Marengo lawmaker admitted, however, that the Black Belt has an advantage in representation, in comparison with other counties. And he also admitted that Black Belt voters get more effective representation by sending veteran legislators back to Montgomery session after session.

SUPREME COURT ANSWERED

House Thunders Approval On Segregation Resolution

Advertiser Wed. 1-18-56

Montgomery, Ala

A resolution declaring the U.S. Supreme Court's segregation rulings "null, void and of no effect" in Alabama was given a thundering vote of approval by the House of Representatives yesterday. P.1

The resolution, offered by Rep. Charles McKay of Talladega, passed 86-4. However, it met immediate opposition in the Senate and was sent to the Rules Committee for further study after Sen. Neil Metcalf of Geneva had objected to its immediate consideration.

The resolution is similar to initiating steps already proposed in other southern states leading to the nullification of the Supreme Court mandate. This legal process is also frequently referred to as interposition.

Noting that the U.S. Constitution was formed by the "sanction of the several states," McKay's resolution said "there can be no tribunal above their (the states) authority to decide whether the compact made by them be violated."

While the Supreme Court has held that the states ceded their powers "to maintain racially separate public institutions" upon adoption of the 14th amendment in 1868, the resolution asserted:

"The state of Alabama, for its part, asserts that it and its sister states have never surrendered such right."

McKay's resolution said the Supreme Court rulings, accompanied by "threats of coercion and compulsion against the sovereign states of this union, constitutes a deliberate, palpable and dangerous attempt by the court to prohibit to the states certain rights and powers never surrendered by them."

If the Senate concurs, the resolution would put the Legislature on record as declaring:

"That until the issue between the state of Alabama and the general government is decided by the submission to the states, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution, of a suitable constitutional amendment that would declare, in plain and unequivocal language, that the states do surrender their power to maintain public schools and other public facilities on a basis of separation as to race the Legislature of Alabama declares decision and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States that the separation of races in the public schools are, as a matter of right, null, void and of no effect; and the Legislature of Alabama declares to all men that as a matter of right, this state is not bound to abide thereby; we declare, further, our firm intention to take all appropriate measures honorably and constitutionally available to us to avoid this illegal encroachment upon our rights, and to urge upon our sister states their prompt and deliberate efforts to check further encroachment by the general government, through judicial legislation, upon the reserved powers of all states."

The resolution requests Gov. James E. Folsom to transmit a copy of the resolution to the executive authority of each of the other states, to Congress and to the U.S. Supreme Court "for its information."

The four House members who voted against the resolution, all attorneys, were Reps. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, Nick Hare of Monroe, T. K. Selman of Walker and Charles Nice of Jefferson.

Goodwyn said later his opposition stemmed from his conviction that "such a resolution will only prompt the forces who oppose our way of life to propose litigation against us."

SOUTH STILL SEEKS; INTERPOSITION GAINS

Commercial Appeal

Dixie Studying Several Ways To Keep Segregation

Jan. 1-22-56

RULING IS CHALLENGED

Memphis, Tenn

By The Associated Press

With five Southern states holding legislative sessions, United States Supreme Court decisions against racial segregation today are being challenged in a variety of proposals. P.2

The little known Doctrine of Interposition appears to be the major hope of many Dixie advocates in the South's traditional separation of races. Through it they seek to nullify segregation decrees.

But legislators in Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi and Virginia are pondering many other moves to maintain segregation.

There appears to have been a slackening of litigation to force desegregation and activities—such as economic sanctions—designed to discourage integration supporters.

However, in an irregular pattern, integration continues to encroach.

Court 'Exceeds Authority'

Sponsors of interposition hold the Federal Government has only such powers as have been surrendered by the states, that the states have never surrendered the right to operate segregated schools, and that the United States Supreme Court exceeded its authority in holding public school segregation illegal.

Therefore, they contend, the states can interpose their sovereign power and declare the ruling to be void and of no effect.

Alabama has adopted such a resolution, one is awaiting committee action in South Carolina's Legislature and one is ready for introduction in Georgia. In Virginia, a milder resolution, strongly protesting but not defying the court ruling, has been introduced.

Gov. Luther H. Hodges, who may call a special session of the North Carolina Legislature before next fall, also favors that possibility of curbing "assumption of authority" by the Supreme Court.

Interposition and other legislation to maintain segregation probably will be discussed Tuesday at a meeting called by Virginia Gov. Thomas B. Stanley. Attending will be governors of three other Southern states now holding legislative sessions, Marvin Griffin of Georgia, J. P. Coleman of Mississippi and George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina.

It is possible the state chief executives will try to form a basis for united action in dealing with the school problem.

Governor Stanley has declined to divulge what proposals he may have in mind. His aides said no formal agenda has been drawn up.

At the same time, Georgia is moving toward a private school system. Administration bills to close public schools which are forced to integrate and make direct grants to students were unanimously passed in the Senate. They will encounter House opposition, but passage there also seems assured.

Park Bill Considered

The Georgia Legislature also has before it bills to close state parks if segregation cannot be enforced, to prohibit mixed athletic contests and to revoke charters of cities which do not maintain segregated parks and other facilities.

At the direction of voters, the Virginia Legislature has called a constitutional convention on the Gray Commission proposal to give grants to students who attend private schools either because parents refuse to send them to integrated schools or because public schools are closed.

Other legislation pending includes bills in Georgia and Mississippi to require separate waiting rooms despite a recent Interstate Commerce Commission order; a Mississippi proposal which could bar out-of-state attorneys in segregation cases; a proposed Alabama "freedom of choice" constitutional amendment to let parents say whether their children will attend integrated or segregated schools; and a South Carolina bill to remove the tax exemption on church property which is used for meetings by communists or the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Use of economic sanctions by integration supporters apparently has been sporadic, and in only a few instances, organized.

Most targets have been individual Negroes signing petitions seeking integrated schools or NAACP leaders.

However, the Falstaff Brewing Co., was partially boycotted for a time in Mississippi and in Georgia, Roy Harris of Augusta, States Rights Council leader, in his political newspaper is urging boycott of Ford products because of activities of the Ford Foundation and the Fund for the Republic.

Negroes Fight Back

In at least two instances, Negroes have fought economic pressures with counter boycotts. Such a move cut heavily into city bus patronage in Montgomery, Ala., and some Orangeburg, S. C., businesses are reported to have been hurt by loss of Negro business.

The segregation situation is quiet for the time being in Louisiana, where Gov.-Elect Earl Long pledged to maintain it, and in Florida where the theme of officials is gradualism.

The situation also is calm in Tennessee, where courts have ordered some school integration by next fall, and Arkansas, where some schools already have ended segregation and others are under orders to do so.

County Group Widely Split On Quitting

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Sat. 1-21-56

Montgomery County's delegation to the House of Representatives was widely split yesterday on the question of adjourning the special session. P.1

Two members of the local delegation — Reps. Wilbur Nolen and Joe Goodwyn — were among the 61 House members who protested the decision and remained in session.

Reps. Joe Dawkins and H. James Hall did not remain. It was Dawkins who made the motion to act on the adjournment resolution.

The other 59 House members who remained in session included:

Adams, Albea, Ashworth, Boyd Bradford, Brewer, Brown of Lee, Cornett, Cox, Crook, deGraffenreid, DeSear, Dickson, Edwards of Jefferson, Franklin, Gilchrist, Gist, Grouby, Hain, Haltom, Hanby, Hardy, Harrison, Harvey, Hodges, Holliman, Huddleston, Hunt, Johnson of Elmore;

Kaul, Kendall, Killough, Kirkham, Lackey, Lee of Barbour, Locke of Choctaw, Locke of Perry, Love, McClendon, McKay, McLendon, McNider, Martin, Mathews, Meeks, Nettles, Nolen, Oakley, Payne, Perry, Pirkle, Pruitt, Richardson, Roberts, Solomon, Summerlin, Taylor, Thomas and Windle.

ALABAMA HOUSE SPLIT BY REVOLT

Times P.14-C

Legislators Organize a Rump Session When Chairman Rules Adjournment

Sat. 1-21-56

Special to The New York Times.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 20 —Noisy rebellion against Gov. James E. Folsom broke out today in the Legislature and tonight it was not clear whether the special session called by the Governor was still in session.

By the time angry legislators had finished bellowing "Yea" or "Nay" above the staccato of a gavel, a rump session had been organized by a majority of the lower house with its own chairman. New York

Tonight, while an opinion was sought from State Attorney General John Patterson, this was the situation: N.Y.

The regular chairman of the lower house had declared that body in adjournment sine die over energetic shouts of protest by many members.

The dissident Representatives, 61 of the total of 108, had declared the House in recess until Monday. Meanwhile, the Senate had not adjourned.

The Governor, who at first had agreed to call another special session for Tuesday, later changed his mind.

Folsom's Agents Revealed

Behind the confusion was the determination of ani-Folsom

groups to consider legislaiton, including purchase and segregation bills, at this session.

The Governor, however, was reported to be unwilling to have these matters taken up now. In addition, there was considerable resentment among the legislators against what they consider dictatorial methods by spokesmen for the Governor.

The outburst came today when Speaker Rankin Fite entertained a motion for adjournment. Despite raucous disagreement as he banged his gavel, he declared the session adjourned and ordered the regular clerical staff to leave.

The sixty-one members who remained—originally there were sixty-two—chose their chairman and appointed a committee to check on the legal status of the session. They even volunteered as clerks during their own meeting. Then the insurgents recessed until Monday.

Governor Folsom's comment was:

"Due to the furor caused by the sine die adjournment of the House today, I shall wait a reasonable length of time before again calling the Legislature into special session."

Governor's Aims Defeated

The Governor had called this session into being on Jan. 3. He wanted authorization for a constitutional convention to reapportion the state for representation in the Legislature. There has been no reapportionment since 1901.

Opponents of the governor believed reapportionment would increase the representation from the northern portion of the state and thereby strengthen the Governor's position. The reapportionment proposal was defeated.

Some legislators and observers are convinced that the wrangle about adjournment might have to go to the courts. They point out that Section 53 of the State Constitution declares that neither house can adjourn for more than three days without the consent of the other.

League Legislators Rebel

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Jan. 20—A small group of members of the lower house of the Georgia General Assembly went on record today against Gov. Marvin S. Griffin's private school bills. They predicted they would be joined by other lawmakers when the time comes to vote on the measures.

Eight house members from four counties signed a declaration that criticized the proposals to close public schools to circumvent integration. The bills were passed unanimously by the Senate earlier this week.

Representative James Mackay of DeKalb County, one of the signers of the declaration, said the statement was issued because he and the other representatives felt that "we need to do more thinking and less legislating about this difficult topic."

The Senate bills would permit the Governor to close any school that was forced to mix the white and Negro races; to make educational grants to students; permit leasing of school facilities to private school operators; authorize the Attorney General to enjoin any move toward integration, and bright private school teachers into the teacher retirement system.

'Interposition' Best Hope Of School Integration Foes

BY GENE WORTSMAN

Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 26—What is this "nullification" or "interposition," that [illegible] now are discussing as a means of halting integration of races in public schools?

To get answers, The Post-Herald interviewed Rep. Charles McKay, of Talladega, author of what probably is the first nullification resolution to be passed in any legislature on this problem.

McKay's proposal went through both houses and now awaits signing or vetoing by Gov. James E. Folsom.

The governors of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi have said they would ask that similar nullification proposals be introduced in their state legislatures.

Nullification means, in effect, to nullify a decree of the U. S. Supreme Court so that it will be inoperative.

"Basically," said McKay, "the theory of interposition is that the federal government was formed by 13 separate and distinct states. Each state was soveriegn. Each gave up a portion of its sovereignty to the federal government."

This formed the framework of the Federal Constitution.

"We all know that the federal government is a government of limited powers," he explained.

It is limited to those powers granted it by the states.

Under Article 5 of the U. S. Constitution, said McKay, are the provisions for amending that document.

"Our interposition resolution, in substance, says that the U. S. Supreme Court decisions of 1954 and 1955 relative to integration of the schools are null and void and of no force and effect in Alabama. Of course it follows that we're saying it has no effect in any other state.

"We contend that the sovereign states have never granted to the federal government the right to regulate public schools and that we have never given up our own sovereign rights to maintain and operate segregated schools.

"It then follows that we contend that the Supreme Court decision of May, 1954, is an illegal attempt . . . to amend the U. S. Constitution in a manner different from that provided in the Constitution itself."

The Constitution provides for amendments through Congress and the legislatures of the states; not through the courts, said McKay.

Also, he added, the 14th Amendment, relating to rights of individuals, doesn't mention education or schools.

McKay was asked what the resolution would mean since it is not a law itself.

"It is merely a statement of policy," he replied.

"It is believed that if 13 states adopt a similar statement of policy, that then the federal authorities will cease and desist from their endeavors to force integration upon us."

The theory here, he added, is that it takes 36 states to ratify an amendment to the Constitution. This is three-fourths of the states.

If more than one-fourth of the states then adopt a statement of policy, the federal authorities may reconsider action already taken or planned.

Could this lead to a constitutional amendment itself? McKay was asked.

"Perhaps," he said. "It may discourage federal authorities from their continued efforts to force upon us integration."

As an example, he said, suppose the high court said the U. S. must observe prohibition.

Then, he added, suppose one state said it would refuse to recognize this decree and that state laws concerning liquor would remain.

The federal government would have difficulty enforcing its laws in that state if state and local law enforcement officials weren't cooperative and if juries were prone to acquit defendants, McKay declared.

In event of this opposition, McKay was asked, what then happens to the court decree?

"It's still there," he said, "and certainly the action of the states in making a statement of policy would not avoid the decree itself."

He pointed out that this statement only would serve as a deterrent.

Has interposition ever been atempted before?

"Many times," McKay answered.

"I'm advised that the 11th amendment to the Constitution, which provides that no state can be sued without its consent, arose as a result of the State of Georgia interposing its sovereignty.

"It refused to recognize the legality of a court decree in the case of Chism vs. Georgia. Chism sued in federal government and got a judgment.

"Georgia refused to recognize the validity. The net result was the 11th Amendment to the Constitution; or, so I'm advised."

McKay mentioned other occasions when interposition has been used in both the North and South. Madison and Jefferson pu[t] it into use.

Alabama also employed it in the 1830s in connection w[ith] the Indian question, McKay sai[d] and its position prevailed.

"Every time it's ever been used, it has finally resulted in some action or compromise that was satisfactory to the interposing state," McKay declared.

He was asked what he hoped to accomplish.

"I hope this will begin a series [of] similar statements of policy by the various states that were parties to the compact which is [the] Constitution," he replied.

"[illegible] parties to that compact assert that the compact has been illegally violated then constructive action should follow either in the form of a proposed constitutional amendment or in cessation of efforts to enforce the decree."

Any proposed amendment, he stated, probably would take one of two forms.

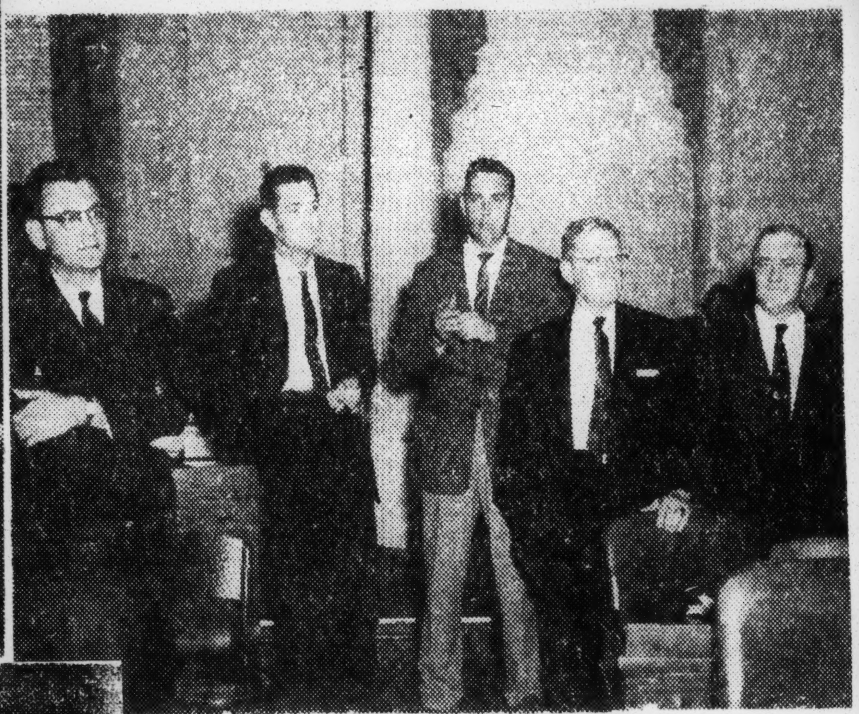
One would be "that the states have a right to maintain segregation."

An amendment of this nature probably would fail to be adopted, McKay predicted.

A different amendment could state that "the federal government has no authority to direct the states as to the manner in which they operate public schools."

That amendment, he said, would have a "better chance" of being approved.

HOUSE MEMBERS REBEL FOLLOWING ADJOURNMENT DECISION



Confusion reigned in the House chamber yesterday following a ruling by Speaker Rankin Fite that the lawmakers had adjourned the special session sine die. Protesting the ruling, 61 members remained in the chamber and continued to do business. At left are three members who pinch-hit as legislative clerks after the original clerks left on orders from Fite. They are, from left, Reps. Sam Nettles of Wilcox, Bob Kendall of Conecuh and Reginald Richardson of Hale. In the photo second from left are several members of the Legislature watching the unprecedented developments in the chamber. They are (from left), Reps. Charles McKay of Talladega, M. B. McLendon of Bullock, Marion Bradford of Clarke, Pat Boyd of Pike, and E. A. Grouby of Autauga. At right center a number of lawmakers, newsmen and spectators listen as Rep. Albert Brewer of Morgan outlines a plan for the reorganization. Brewer is in the center of the group (in overcoat.) At his right is Rep. Karl Harrison of Shelby, while on Brewer's left are Reps. Roy McLendon of Chambers and Jack Kirkham of Marengo. At extreme right two members of the House listen while Rep. Paul Meeks of Jefferson, the temporary speaker, rules on a point. Looking on from left are Reps. Sim Thomas of Barbour and Virgis Ashworth of Bibb.—Photos By Kraus

House Members Defy Ruling Of Speaker Fite On Quitting

By BOB INGRAM

In one of the most puzzling legislative developments in Alabama's history, members of the Legislature left the Capitol yesterday not sure whether they were still in session or not.

Some of the lawmakers announced their intentions to return Monday to resume this fourth special session, while nearly as many more were of the opinion the session had adjourned sine die and therefore they would not return until recalled.

The utter confusion resulted from an administration-sponsored attempt to adjourn the session early yesterday. Only moments after the House had by a vote of 63-23 rejected Gov. Folsom's plan for a constitutional convention, a motion was made by Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery calling for the passage of a joint sine die adjournment resolution.

FITE RULING CHALLENGED

Despite an angry and overwhelming outburst of "no" votes, House Speaker Rankin Fite ruled the motion had carried and that the House had adjourned sine die.

A majority of 61 House members challenged Fite's ruling and refused to leave. Instead they convened themselves, elected Rep. Paul Meeks of Jefferson as temporary speaker and proceeded with the transaction of business.

Legislators volunteered to serve as clerks after Fite had instruced the regular clerical staff to leave.

SENATE TO RETURN

Meanwhile, the situation became more perplexing when the Senate voted 23-12 to remain in session and to return to work at noon Monday.

Later, Rep. Meeks appointed a three-man committee to look into the legal status of continuing the session.

Some lawmakers argued that Fite's ruling on the resolution was final, therefore the session had ended. Others cited a Supreme Court advisory opinion in 1950 which declared one house of the Legislature could not adjourn sine die without the approval of the other house.

Fite's ruling on the resolution stirred bitter comments from the 61 members who refused to leave.

PLEDGE BREACH CHARGED

Rep. Bob Gilchrist warned "if we take this lying down we will be the laughing stock of the people." Rep. Judson Locke of Perry said Fite's action was "unlike anything I have seen during my five terms in the House."

"Highhanded is not the proper word for it. At least four-fifths of the House was trying to get recognition when the speaker called for the vote," Locke con-

tinued. 'Apparently the pledge he took when he assumed this office in which he promised to be fair and impartial has ceased to have any meaning to him."

After Meeks had appointed the committee to determine the legal status of the session, the House recessed to meet again Monday at 11 a.m., one hour before the Senate is scheduled to return.

MORE CONFUSION ADDED

The picture had been further confused earlier when Rep. Dawkins announed to the House that Gov. Folsom intended to call the lawmakers into another special session next Tuesday to look into the problems of education.

However, Folsom later withdrew from this decision due to the "furor over the adjournment" of the present session.

The feelings of the lawmakers as to the adjournment of the session is best typified by statements given by several of the members, who were interviewed later in the day. Here are the views expressed by the members:

Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens—"It is my opinion that we are still in session. I base that on the fact that neither house can adjourn sine die without approval by the other. The Senate did not approve the resolution. Therefore I think we are still in session.

Sen. Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa—"I think that at midnight tonight (Friday night) the fourth special session ended. The House adjourned sine die, as the speaker so ruled, and there is nothing that the Senate could do to prevent it. I don't intend to be here Monday."

GOODWIN DISAGREES

Rep. Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery—"I think we are still in session because the Senate did not approve the joint resolution. That is the meat in the coconut, and of no significance to the argument was the fact that the House later reorganized. The sine die measure was a joint resolution, and to become effective had to be approved by both the House and Senate. It was not approved by the Senate, thus it is in my opinion null and void."

Rep. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery—"I think we have adjourned sine die. Speaker Fite ruled that the resolution carried, and that's all there is to it."

Sen. Richmond Flowers of Houston—"I don't think we are still in session, as far as I can tell the session is now a dead duck or it will be at midnight tonight."

ROBISON EXPLAINS

Sen. Vaughan Hill Robison of Montgomery—"I have just returned from the State Senators' Association luncheon where the matter was discussed at great length, and I heard arguments on both sides. From this discussion it is my opinion we are still in session. I would also like to explain here why I voted in the Senate for adjournment. At the time the vote was taken I was under the impression the House had already adjourned sine die, and from a practical standpoint the Senate would not have been able to function. I had also been informed the governor planned to call another special session immediately to look at the problems of education, and with a solution apparently so near on this critical issue I voted as I did."

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson—"I think we are still in session, and I base my thinking on an advisory opinion of the Supreme Court in 1950 which said no House could adjourn sine die without approval of the opposite house. If the entire Legislature has no way to prevent a sine die adjournment, then we have no protection or assurance that the work of one presiding officer could not disrupt the entire proceedings of any session. I do not believe the Constitution meant to allow such things to happen. I also question the legality of the House voice vote in that the speaker left the chamber immediately and did not give the members the opportunity to appeal his ruling."

SUPREME COURT

Barbour Judge Told To Keep 32 Negroes On Voting List

Thirty-two Negro voters resisting an effort by state authorities to disfranchise them won a preliminary victory yesterday in the Alabama Supreme Court.

The tribunal, without a dissenting vote, issued an order preventing Circuit Judge George Wallace at Clayton, Ala., from taking any action to strike the Negroes' names from the Barbour County voting list.

Wallace was given until Nov. 1 to dismiss the state's petition seeking to remove the Negro voters' names or show cause why it shouldn't be dismissed.

The petition filed by Circuit Solicitor Seymore Trammell asked Wallace to order Probate Judge Marshall Williams, as custodian of the voting records, to strike the Negroes' names on the grounds that they were illegally registered earlier this year.

Wallace declined comment until he is officially served with notice of the Supreme Court's action. However, he had already expressed doubt about legality of the state's petition and permitted the Negroes to intervene in the suit so they could challenge it.

The circuit judge heard preliminary arguments last Friday and continued the case until Wednesday of this week when former Gov. Chauncey Sparks, representing the Negroes, raised the issue of legality.

Sparks, and ex-state Sen. Preston Clayton argued that under Alabama law, no one but the County Board of Registrars can remove a voter's name and that even the registrars can purge the voting list only every two years.

To permit the probate judge to strike the names, the former governor said, would be "inviting the federal government to step in."

The request for intervention was handed to the Supreme Court yesterday by Clayton, a former member of the tribunal who drove to Montgomery from Clayton to present it.

There was no comment from the high court; merely a brief formal order to Wallace directing him to dismiss the state's petition or show cause why he shouldn't.

Trammell filed the action on instructions from a recent Barbour County grand jury which investigated the Negro registrations. The solicitors charged the Negroes were unlawfull registered by W. A. Stokes Sr., a member of the board of registrars.

Specifically, the petition alleged that Stokes registered the Negroes at his grocery store in Eufaula instead of at the courthouse and that he acted without approval of a majority of the three-member board.

It said, too, that some of the Negroes are unable to read and write as required by Alabama's voting laws.

The grand jury that directed the solicitor to seek removal of the Negroes' names indicted Stokes and a Negro, Elijah Franklin, on charges of violating the registration laws. Franklin was accused of taking or sending the 32 Negroe to Stokes' store.

Wallace dismissed the indictments on technical grounds but restored them to the docket for the next grand jury to consider in December.

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. 10-30-56

House Says Segregation Ruling Null And Void

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 17 (AP)—A resolution declaring the U. S. Supreme Court's segregation rulings "null, void and of no effect" in Alabama roared through the House of Representatives 86-4 today.

Wed. 1-18-56

It went over to the Senate, where it was sent to the Rules Committee.

Sponsored by Rep. C. W. McKay Jr. of Talladega County, the measure drew opposition from four lawyer members of the House.

There was no debate after the resolution was read.

Noting that the U. S. Constitution was formed by the "sanction of the several staes," McKay's resolution said "there can be no tribunal above their (the states) authority to decide whether the compact made by them be violated."

While the Supreme Court has held that the states ceded their powers "to maintain racially separate public institutions" upon adoption of the 14th Amendment in 1868, the resolution asserted:

"The State of Alabama, for its part, asserts that it and its sister states have never surrendered such right."

McKay's resolution said the Supreme Court ruling, accompanied by "threats of coercion and compulsion against the sovereign states of this union, constitutes a deliberate, palpable, and dangerous attempt by the court to prohibit to the states certain rights and powers never surrendered by them," the resolution said.

If the Senate concurs, the resolution would put the Legislature on record as saying:

"That until the issue between the State of Alabama and the general government is decided by the submission to the states, pursuant to Article V of the Constitution, of a suitable constitutional amendment that would declare, in plain and unequivocal language, that the states do surrender their power to maintain public schools and other public facilities on a basis of separation as to race, the Legislature of Alabama declares the decisions and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to separation of races in the public schools are, as a matter of right, null, void, and of no effect, and the Legislature of Alabama declares to all men that as a matter of right, this state is not bound to avide thereby; we declare, further, our firm intention to take all appropriate measures honorably and constitutionally available to use, to avoid this illegal encroachment upon our rights, and to urge upon our sisters states their prompt and deliberate efforts to check furthe rencroachment by the general government, through judicial legislation, upon the reserved powers of all states."

The resolution requests Gov. James E. Folsom to transmit a copy of the resolution to the executive authority of each of the other states, to Congress and to the U. S. Supreme Court "for its information."

ALABAMA LEGISLATOR PLANNING TO RETURN

Commercial-Appeal

Hawkins Wants To Know If House Is In Session

Sun. 1-22-56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 21.—(AP)—While the big debate over whether the Alabama Legislature is legally in session roared on, Speaker Pro Tem George C. Hawkins said Saturday he plans to return to the Capitol Monday to find out.

P. 1

"If it is determined that the House is still in session," he said, "I feel it is the duty of every member of the Legislature to be present."

Memphis

Meanwhile, speaker Rankin Fite Jr., who gaveled a sine die adjournment through the lower chamber Friday, said he does not plan to be around when insurgent House members assemble again Monday.

Tenn.

"The House has been adjourned and the clerks dismissed, except for those who customarily stay on to wind up last-minute details," he said.

"We were called to Montgomery for a constitutional convention. Both houses voted emphatically they did not want to submit the question of a constitutional convention to the people, and the business of what the Governor called the special session for was completed."

A former House speaker, Representative Roberts H. Brown of Lee County, said that while he did not want to be drawn into the controversy, "I don't think there is any question but what the House is still in session."

He explained that since the Senate did not see fit to go along with the House adjournment resolution, there is nothing for the House to do but continue in session.

After the speaker declared the adjournment resolution had passed Friday despite a thunderous volley of "no's", a majority of 61 House members refused to leave.

Instead they set up a temporary organization with Representative Paul Meeks of Jefferson County as speaker. A motion to overrule Mr. Fite on the adjournment resolution was passed without opposition.

OVERWHELMING VOTE BY ALABAMA HOUSE OK'S NULLIFICATION

Commercial Appeal

Resolution Declares Void Supreme Court Ruling On Segregation

P. 1

Wed. 1-18-56

SENATE TO STUDY PLAN

State Would Keep Schools Separate Until Prohibition Is Written Into National Constitution

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 17.—The Alabama House of Representatives adopted a resolution Tuesday declaring the United States Supreme Court's ruling against segregated schools "null, void and of no effect."

The resolution passed the House by an 86-4 vote but the Senate sent it to committee for further study.

Representative Charles McKay of Talladega County sponsored the resolution which embodies the often-discussed "nullification" of "interposition" doctrine.

To Remain Separate

It states that the Supreme Court's decisions constitute "a deliberate, palpable and dangerous attempt by the court to prohibit to the states certain rights and powers never surrendered by them."

The resolution said that until the Constitution is properly amended to prohibit segregated schools, Alabama will continue to keep the races separate in its educational system.

The four representatives who voted against the measure were Joe Goodwyn of Montgomery, Nick Hare of Monroe, Charles Nice of Jefferson and T. K. Selman of Walker County.

Representatives Goodwyn and Hare issued statements saying they favor segregation, but they believe resolutions such as Representative McKay's do no good and might be used in court against the State of Alabama.

Virginia Action Today

In Richmond, Va., legislators Tuesday were making final plans for the introduction Wednesday of a resolution of interposition, declaring that Virginia interposes against the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

Representative McKay introduced his resolution as Senator Sam Englehardt of Macon County revealed he was obtaining signatures to a similar resolution.

Senator Englehardt said he is not sure when he would introduce the resolution, however. The Macon County lawmaker also announced that Senator James Eastland (D., Miss.) would address a meeting of the Central Alabama White Citizens Council at the Agricultural Coliseum in Montgomery the night of Feb. 9.

Nullification

Advertiser

In Alabama In 1833 Involved Indian Race Relations; State Made It Stick

Montgomery, Ala.

By Tom Johnson

ALABAMA House members had a clear precedent to guide them this week when swinging the instrument of Nullification, they voted to nullify all segregation rulings of the U. S. Supreme Court.

M. 1-20-56

The first time the state challenged the federal government nearly 124 years ago was also over a racial matter, but it concerned Indians, not Negroes. And the state won a resounding victory.

JOHNSON

Prior to 1832, Alabamians who were later to lead and inflame the Nullificationists were staunch supporters of the Andrew Jackson Administration and all of his policies, including the protectionist tariff struggle with South Carolina and Vice President John C. Calhoun.

Most of the state's leaders sided with Jackson and advised the people to "confide in the ordinary means" when a disagreement arose between state and federal governments.

Not long after this, however, Gov. John Gayle, a warm personal friend of Jackson, and virtually all of the state were literally up in arms over the government's handling of Indians in Alabama.

P. 4-A

Under a treaty with the government, the Creek Indians gave up all of their lands east of the Mississippi as a tribe but were allowed to settle as individuals. Until surveys were completed and the individual Indians selected the land they want, the federal government was to remove all white intruders, except that the few who had planted crops were allowed to remain until harvest time.

What had been Indian territory became nine counties of Alabama, and the state, with federal approval, asserted jurisdiction over the area.

Approximately 30,000 whites settled in the nine counties and the Indians bombarded Washington with protests. The government attempted to eject a few of the more notorious settlers and, in the process, one settler was killed.

Governor Protests

Gov. Gayle fired off a letter to Secretary of War Lewis Cass, protesting an "unconstitutional interference" in the state's affairs, but the government was not swayed.

When the commandant of Fort Mitchell refused to surrender the officers and men involved in the shooting of the settler, Gayle wrote another letter in which he said he was "desirous of avoiding all collision" with the government and expressing confidence that the settler's murderers would be delivered for trial.

Though Gov. Gayle urged calmness, mass meetings were held and men offered their services in case of armed conflict. Moore's *History of Alabama* notes that even a New York company

volunteered to help out.

Suddenly, Alabama's Washington delegation became aware of the dangers of violence and gained assurance from the government that no more settlers would be removed. After many conferences, President Jackson appointed Francis Scott Key to go to Tuscaloosa, the state capital then, and negotiate a settlement.

Alabama Prevails

IN THE settlement, Gov. Gayle gained practically everything he had sought, including the right to indict the soldiers for murder.

In reporting to the legislature, Gayle declared the settlement preserved the constitutional rights of the people and asserted the supremacy of civil over military authority.

And that ended the controversy itself. However, there were reverberations long after. For one thing, it seemed to lessen the state's former ardor for the Union and, combined with other incidents, finally led to Secession.

Another enduring effect was to aggravate the political division between North Alabama, which denounced Governor Gayle, and South Alabama, which supported him.

SCHOOL FORMULA TOPS

3 Other Issues Push Convention To Side

Segregation, state purchasing and timber cutting on state lands will give the Alabama Legislature plenty to talk about today.

The three issues will be uppermost in the legislators' minds when they open the third week of their special session which was called for something altogether different — a constitutional convention.

A new formula to prevent school integration will be on the Senate calendar for a vote today if sponsors want a vote at that time. It will take 24 votes to pass since it wasn't included in the special session call, but the bill has 22 signatures.

FREE CHOICE

The segregation measure, recommended by a special legislative committee that studied the problem between the 1953 and 1955 regular sessions, would give parents "freedom of choice" to decide whether their children attend segregated schools.

A proposed constitutional amendment, it could result in a three-way school system in Alabama — separate schools for white and Negro students and integrated classrooms for those who don't object to race mixing.

If passed by the Legislature, the amendment would be voted on at a special statewide election Aug. 28. Timed to follow the Democratic and Republican national conventions.

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, one of the sponosrs, said the timing was fixed so the people "can see what we can expert from the national parties" on racial matters.

UP FOR DISCUSSION

The "freedom of choice" bill would give the Legislature power to abolish public schools. No child would be compelled to attend integrated classes.

Bills to regulate state purchasing come up for discussion in both the House and Senate today.

One measure sponsored by State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell would require competitive bidding by city and county governing bodies as well as the state and would give the finance director broad control over all purchases.

A committee dominated by appointees of the governor could exempt any item from the competitive bidding requirements.

The Kimbrell bill was substituted in the Ways and Means Committee for another introduced earlier by Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah County, the administration floor leader. The Hawkins measure wouldn't affect city and county purchases and would give the finance director less control over exemptions.

SUBSTITUTE BILL

Hawkins said he will insist on his bill as introduced in preference to the Kimbrell substitute.

Gov. James E. Folsom said he isn't in favor of either bill, although he spoke in favor of the idea of purchasing regulations for state and local governments alike.

A third competitive bid measure is in the Senate Finance Committee and its sponsor, Sen. Joe Calvin of Morgan County will try to get it out today.

The committee, convening itself in the absence of the chairman and vice chairman, approved the bill Friday but reconsidered and called another meeting for today in order to give a day's notice.

Calvin said Chairman Broughton Lamberth of Tallapoosa County, the administration leader in the Senate, called a meeting for Friday but then refused to convene the committee.

ACT ON OWN

Under Senate rules, the remaining committee members can act on their own, but they have to give a day's written notice.

The Senate Forestry and Conservation Committee meanwhile is expected to be asked today to investigate timber cutting at Little Mountain State Park in North Alabama.

Junior Chamber of Commerce members at Guntersville and Albertville say the park is being denuded by indiscriminate cutting by a Cullman firm headed by Rep. Bryce Davis.

Gov. Folsom said last week he didn't know the details, but that if timber were being improperly harvested it would be stopped.

Conservation Director Bill Drinkard, who awarded the contract to Davis, has labeled the controversy "politics."

'In This Hall'

IN THIS HALL

The ordinance of Secession which withdrew Alabama from the Union of Sovereign states, was passed.

Jan. 11, 1861

Such is the inscription on a plaque directly behind the speaker's chair in the House of Representatives.

Looking at that yesterday, we got to speculating whether some day there might be a tablet likewise mounted to commemorate the adoption last week of the instrument of Nullification of the U.S. Supreme Court's racemixing order.

In our judgment neither the legislature nor the people of Alabama have yet grasped the import of the Nullification resolution adopted by both houses.

For one thing, the tempest over the exuberance with which Speaker Rankin Fite uses the gavel obscured the Nullification procedure.

In this century no state has undertaken the grave measure of Nullification (Interposition), but five are now considering the enterprise. In five days time, without debate, the Alabama legislature overwhelmingly adopted the resolution. In the Senate there was not even a recorded vote. The House vote was 84 to 6.

Whether Folsom will sign the resolution, veto it, or let it become effective without his signature, we are unable to say. Our confident guess is, however, that he will veto it.

The other states considering Nullification are Virginia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Georgia and possibly North Carolina.

It requires action by 13 states. Where these 13 states are to be found is a question asked by Gov. Thomas Stanley of Virginia. He has summoned a meeting Jan. 24 in Richmond of Southern governors to discuss this and related matters.

SECOND VOTE AWAITED

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

Reapportionment Drive Suffers Defeat In House

Wed. 1-25-56

The first attempt to pass a reapportionment bill during this special session of the Legislature was defeated yesterday in the House of Representatives, but the measure was later reconsidered and could be brought up for another vote later this week.

The proposal, sponsored by Rep. Robert R. Hunt, was approved by the House by a substantial margin of 51 to 37. But as it would require an amendment to the constitution, 64 favorable votes were necessary for its passage.

Hunt's bill would increase the House membership from the present 106 to 120, while the Senate membership of 35 would be increased to 40.

The vote on the bill came after Black Belt lawmakers spoke at length in opposition to it, including a 10-minute one-man filibuster by Rep. W. L. (Doc) Martin of Greene.

Earlier, Rep. Gregory Oakley of Wilcox had sought to kill the bill by moving that it be indefinitely postponed, but his motion failed 61-31.

Rep. Judson Locke of Perry also spoke in opposition to the plan, warning its passage would result in the more populated counties of the state "running over the small counties."

Hunt, in support of his proposal, said he was convinced it was the "fairest way possible" to reapportion the Legislautre.

The reapportionment floor fight came late in the afternoon following a slowdown in House activity which apparently stemmed from a personal disagreement between two members. Reps. Joe Dawkins of Montgomery and Sim Thomas of Barbour.

Shortly after the House returned for its afternoon session, Rep. Malcolm Edwards of Escambia called for the reading at length of a 12-page local bill affecting the city of Prichard in Mobile county. Normally local bills are not read at length.

Thomas reportedly accused Dawkins of bringing about the delay. Irritated by what he said were "false charges of an administration stall," Dawkins began systematically calling for all local bills to be read in their entirety.

Later the two lawmakers settled their differences, and the House speedily whipped through the calendar passing a number of local bills, thus setting the stage for the reapportionment vote.

The first bills to be considered on the calendar, all sponsored by Rep. George Hawkins, were temporarily carried over at his request to allow the Hunt measure to be brought up.

Apparently Hawkins' decision was based on his opinion that his reapportionment bill (67 senators and 145 House members) might stand a better chance of passage than Hunt's plan.

Under the Hunt plan, nine counties would lose membership in the House. Meanwhile, Jefferson's allotment would be increased from 7 to 11, and Mobile's would be increased from three to five. Montgomery county would retain four members in the House, and would also continue to have a full time senator. On a proportionate basis, however, Montgomery county would lose due to the increased total membership in the two houses.

REAPPORTION BILL WINS IN ALABAMA

Commercial Appeal
Memphis, Tenn.

House OK Puts Measure Up To Voters

FOES TRY FILIBUSTER

Sat. 2-4-56

By The United Press

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 3. —The Alabama House of Representatives Friday passed a Senate compromise reapportionment bill by a vote of 74-23.

The bill, a constitutional amendment, will be submitted to the people for ratification at the November general election.

Listen Three Hours

The House acted on the bill after listening three hours to a reading of the journal of the previous day. The reading was instigated by opponents of the bill who said it was "no reapportionment at all."

The Senate was still tied up in mid-afternoon in a filibuster on a bill to create an Alabama Education Study Commission. The measure is opposed by Administration leaders. Mobile Senator Garet Van Antwerp led the filibuster Friday. He also sparked the talkathon last week over creation of the nine-member commission.

The House recessed briefly so the administration - dominated Rules Committee could meet to put a "freedom of choice" school segregation bill and an education revenue bill on special order.

Sweeps Through Senate

The reapportionment bill, which swept through the Senate with a large majority, would give each of Alabama's 67 counties a senator and would provide for 152 House members. At present, there are 35 senators and 106 representatives.

The measure, passed in both Houses by an unusual alliance of administration supporters and "Black Belt" legislators, does not take away any legislative seats from any county, but adds seats to heavily-populated counties.

The compromise bill leaves the legislative representation of the sparsely populated "Black Belt" counties intact.

The measure had the strong backing of Gov. James E. Folsom and his leaders.

Opponent Gives View

Representative Albert Brewer of Morgan County, an opponent of the bill, told the House that when the "Black Belt" joined to pass the bill it was intended that the people would not pass it. But he said "the best political campaigner that ever the state had (Folsom) is going to be out there working for it."

Sixty-four votes were needed in the House to submit the reapportionment bill to the people.

This is the first time since the constitution was adopted in 1901 that both Houses have submitted a reapportionment plan to the people. Twice before, the Senate alone submitted a plan but both times they were defeated by the voters.

Reapportionment Plan Dealt Killing Blow In House Ballot

Advertiser P.1 Montgomery, Ala. Wed. 2-1-56

3 Votes Halt Long Skirmish For Reshuffle

The Hunt bill to reshuffle the Legislature received the final killing blow in the House yesterday after Black Belt opponents let it come to a vote.

After skirmishing nearly three hours, the reapportionment measure reached the floor but fell three votes short of the 64 needed for passage of a constitutional amendment, which requires approval of three-fifths of the membership. The vote was 61-3.

Although eventually defeated, the Hunt measure picked up strength after an amendment was added to increase Montgomery County's House membership from four representatives to five.

During the debate that preceded the vote, numerous substitutes were offered by Black Belt legislators One of them missed passage by a single vote.

BOOST MEMBERSHIP

The measure, sponsored by Rep. Robert R. Hunt of Chambers, would have increased House membership from 106 to 120 and raised membership in the Senate from 35 to 40.

It was defeated by the House last Tuesday but the vote was reconsidered and the bill was put back on the House calendar. House rules permit only one such reconsideration.

Across the corridor, Senate members had to listen to a lengthy discussion of school finances and what procedure if any should be employed to find out what the schools need in terms of money.

The rapidly changing legislative picture also brought a fresh approach from Gov. James E. Folsom on the hotly contested issue of a new state constitution.

Administration leaders offered a resolution in the House for interim committees to "study" the three branches of government and "make such recommendations" as they thought necessary.

RESOLUTION KILLED

By a 50-44 vote, the House promptly killed the resolution.

If approved, it could have set up machinery for recommendations leading to wholesale revision of the state's organic law, the same goal Folsom sought earlier in asking for a constitutional convention. The convention plan also has been defeated.

The Senate showdown, which started last Friday, continued yesterday with the promise of a full blown filibuster later.

Sen. Garet Van Antwerp of Mobile held the floor in support of his resolution for an interim committee to study all state finances prior to the 1957 regular sessi[on] of the Legislature. Similar co[m]mittees have functioned in t[he] past to give legislators a previe[w] of budget needs.

Van Antwerp also delayed [a] vote on a House-approved bill providing for a long - range study of educational needs to be made by a commission selected by the Legislature but with legislators themselves excluded from membership.

Advertiser

HARSH WORDS

Harsh words developed at times between Van Antwerp and Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who suggested the interim committee resolution was "timed" to kill the long - range study plan.

Wed. 2-1-56

"I resent the suggestion of improper motive on my part," the Mobile senator protested, "and I take it as a personal affront."

Van Antwerp said similar studies have been carried out in the past but that none of the recommendations have been adopted. He pointed in particular to a 452-page report filed by the Educational Survey Commission in 1945 and threatened to read it word for word when the long-range study bill comes up for a vote.

Some senators speculated that the time-killing tactics might be aimed ultimately at blocking a vote on another measure, Morgan County Sen. Joe Calvin's bill to regulate state purchasing.

2-1-56

The Calvin measure, which would require competitive bids on all state purchases of $500 or more, was next behind the school study bill on the calendar.

LEAST PAINFUL ROUTE?

Advertiser P. 1
Montgomery, Ala
9-5-56

Black Belt Pulls 'About Face' Over Reapportionment

By BOB INGRAM

The passage of a reapportionment bill by the Alabama Legislature has prompted considerable speculation as to why the Black Belt members of the body agreed to go along with the plan.

Historically, the Black Belt counties have opposed any and all forms of legislative reapportionment, the obvious reason for this opposition stemming from the fact that these counties would almost of necessity lose representation in the two governing bodies which constitute the Legislature.

However, first in the Senate 10 days ago, and then in the House Friday, it was an alliance of Black Belt voters and administration supporters which pushed through the reapportionment bill.

There are several factors involved in this action pertaining to the Black Belt lawmakers which partially explains their support of the bill.

First, they realized that some form of reapportionment seemed destined to pass the Legislature, either during this session or the special sessions which were sure to follow. This fact was brought home to them clearly when a bill by Rep. Robert R. Hunt of Chambers county came within three votes of passage earlier in the week. The Hunt bill, admitted to be the fairest reapportionment bill by all sides, would have dealt a crippling bl[illegible] to the Black Belters contr[illegible] the Legislature.

When the Hunt bill failed [illegible] such a narrow margin, the Black Belters began to get desperate. And the Roberts substitute which had passed the Senate the previ[illegible] week was to this grou[illegible] least painful of any pla[illegible]

[illegible] drowning, [illegible]raw around," [illegible] noted. "And you [illegible] did when we [illegible]ts bill."

[illegible] as some merit as [illegible] Black Belters are [illegible] — the most notable [illegible]at none of the counties [illegible] any seats in the House. [illegible]tedly the ratio will be changed considerably, but the folks back home are more interested in how many men they elect to the House, not the pro rata voting strength of the members.

Another factor still in the back of the minds of the Black Belters is their fervent hope that the proposed constitutional amendment will be rejected by the voters in November.

When the Roberts bill passed the Senate with Black Belt support, members of this latter group admitted they had supported it only because they were certain it would never pass the people.

The plan calls for increasing the House membership from 106 to 152, and Senate membership from 35 to 67. That means a total of 78 new members. The salary of these additional members alone will cost the state $16,380 a week.

Also to be reckoned with will be the expenses caused by additional clerical help required, plus the fact that a sizable building program will have to be initiated to make room for the new members.

Black Belters are hopeful that this proposed plan will be rejected largely due to the heavy expense it will add to the taxpayers.

If it should be defeated at the polls, most observers agree the reapportionment issue will be dead for years to come. That's the last ace up the sleeves of the Black Belters.

However, if by chance the voters do approve this plan there is every likelihood reapportionment will be the first order of business of the first session after the 1960 federal census. At that time, under the new plan, the Black Belters will be outvoted. And they would have little chance to block a move to reapportion the Legislature again, and this time on a fairer basis.

Obviously, the victims of such a move as this would be the same counties who benefit under the Roberts bill—Bullock, Hale, Henry, Lowndes, Perry, Sumter and Wilcox. These counties all have less than 25,000 population but still are entitled to two seats in the House.

Come 1960, the 17 other counties with but one seat aren't likely to let themselves be outvoted by the seven favoured counties.

Statehood Issue Remains

Journal + Guide
Sat. 1-28-56 P.10

THE two territories of Alaska and Hawaii, over which the United States has jurisdiction, are still looking for the present session of Congress to make them additional states in the Union.

In regards to Hawaii, reliable sources indicate that in the past fifty years, 5,000 pages of printed testimony resulting from twelve congressional hearings involving 700 witnesses have dealt with the question. The last four investigations have recommended immediate statehood. It has been pointed out, further, that a bill has three times passed the House; that in 1950 and 1951 the Senate committee of interior and insular affairs recommended statehood; and finally, the 1952 Republican and Democratic platforms called for immediate positive action.

Turning to Alaska, the Senate and House committees in the 80th, 81st, 82nd, and 83rd Congresses have recommended statehood. The 1952 Democratic platform urged immediate full admittance; and the 1952 Republican platform urged statehood also.

There has been much opposition and "pro" arguments about the matter, but the hard, cold fact is that none of the doubts and arguments are strong enough to justify the denial of statehood for these two territories.

It seems, then, that the real barrier is the opposition of the southern Democrats in Congress who fear that the representatives of the proposed new states, especially Hawaii, would support civil rights bill, because of the make-up of their population. The present session of Congress has not indicated what it will do, but it is hoped that the issue will be settled this time. Congress owes this much to the public it serves.

ALASKA REVISES STATEHOOD MOVE

New York City

Convention Adopts Proposal to Elect to Congress as if Already in Union

Fri. 2-3-56

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 2 —Alaskans moved today to captivate the American public with a dramatic new bid for statehood.

Delegates to a constitutional convention adopted a proposal to elect two United States Senators and a Representative in 1956 regardless of whether Congress acts on a statehood measure at this session. They were driven to this action by a conviction that the territory's long campaign to become the forty-ninth state had bogged down badly.

The Congressional delegation of three, which would be chosen at the general election next fall, would advance on Washington in January, "bang on the door" of Congress and call for admittance.

This action, Alaska strategists hope, would stir public sympathy to the point where members of Congress no longer could say no to the appeals for statehood from this Far North territory.

The step was recommended by the delegates by a vote of 47 to 5 with three absent. Elected last September to draft a Constitution for a State of Alaska, they have been in session since Nov. 8 at the University of Alaska, six miles outside this old sourdough metropolis. They are scheduled to complete their arduous job of charter writing this week-end.

Proposal on Primary Ballot

The territory's residents, who now number an estimated total of 208,000, exclusive of the military, will vote at the April 24 primary on the proposal for election of the Senators and Representatives in advance of Congressional action.

Party conventions would be held before July, under this program, to choose their nominees. The direct primary method of making nominations for the first Congressional delegation was dropped, after sharp debate, on the ground that lack of both time and money made the primaries infeasible.

The party nominees and independent candidates would be certified by June 30 in preparation for the general election of Oct. 9. Alaska always votes ahead of the states.

One Senator would be elected for a regular six-year term expiring on Jan. 3, 1963, the other for a short term runing until Jan. 3, 1961, "unless when they are seated the Senate prescribes earlier expiration dates."

The nominee elected to serve in the House would stay there for the regular two-year period expiring Jan. 3, 1959. All would have to be qualified voters of Alaska.

Under the proposal, "until the admission of Alaska as a state, the Senators and Representative may also hold or be nominated and elected to other offices of the United States or of the Territory of Alaska, provided that no person may receive the compensation for more than one office."

Dual Role for Delegate Likely

As a practical matter, this means that E. L. Bartlett, a Democrat, who now sits in Congress as a delegate from Alaska without voting privilege, would be able to seek re-election as delegate and also run for the United States Senate. If he were elected to both seats, he thus would collect his delegate's salary, unless the territory passed the hat or found another way to obtain the money to pay the "Senators" something approaching a Senator's salary.

All the approved ordinance says in this connection is that "the duties and emoluments of the offices of Senator and Representative shall be as provided by law." It does not specify the source of salaries pending statehood.

The bold action prescribed by the convention was predicated on a belief that statehood, in the normal course of events, did not seem just around the corner. There is much resentment in the territory over President Eisenhower's having thrown cold water on Alaska's immediate hopes while endorsing statehood for Hawaii.

Moreover, when statehood for either territory has seemed a possibility, enabling bills have lumped the two together to the advantage of neither.

Mr. Bartlett frankly informed the delegates in a communication from Washington that the prospects for obtaining statehood now by traditional approaches "are bleak."

"He would be an optimist indeed who would predict favorable action soon," he said.

'Tennessee Plan Recalled'

A stimulating factor, Mr. Bartlett went on, might be what is known as "Tennessee plan." It is so called because Tennessee 160 years ago, in 1796, elected two Senators after Congress had refused to consider an enabling act for statehood for Tennessee. The Senators were chosen March 28 and apparently did such an expert lobbying job in Washington that Tennessee became a state sixty-five days later, on June 1.

The delegates were virtually unanimous in crediting a New Orleans business man with sparking their new statehood drive. They have made George H. Lehleitner, a floor covering wholesaler, an honorary member of their constitutional convention and designated him an "honorary ambassador of good will from this convention to the people of the United States and to the members of Congress." He was applauded for "complete selflessness and great personal expenditure of time, effort and money" in advancing the cause of Alaska statehood.

Some politicians have seen danger in the convention program on the ground that it would easily produce two and possibly three Democrats for Alaska's Congressional delegation and therefore might have solid Republican opposition in Congress. The territorial Legislature now is in Democratic hands.

Six delegates, who by coincidence or not are Republicans, took exception yesterday to some aspects of the program. John H. Rosswog, a Cordova druggist, who led the objectors, said afterward he objected to earlier "steam roller tactics" and especially feared that the best men would not be elected to the first delegation if the direct primary were by-passed in this instance in favor of the convention methods.

Senator William F. Knowland of California, the Senate Republican Leader, has informed Alaska convention heads that he would vote for a statehood enabling act for Alaska even if two Democratic Senators were elected under the "Alaska-Tennessee plan." The Senator's friends, incidentally, have entered his name in the Alaska Presidential primary.

Regardless of political implications there actually was relatively little partisanship apparent in the convention's action. Republicans here refuse to concede the prospect of a solid delegation of Democrats. They stress that Alaska Republicans have played leading roles in the statehood campaign.

Racial Issue Dooms Hawaii's Statehood

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 5-16-56
P. 4

HONOLULU--(ANP)--The racial issue in Congress has doomed Hawaii's chances for statehood this year.

That's the opinion of two of Hawaii's leading public officials, who recently returned home after visiting Washington.

Territorial Attorney General Edward N. Sylva told reporters that statehood is a "dead duck" for this session and "for a long time to come."

Sylva said Capitol Hill and the South are "seething" over the racial issue to such an extent that Southern Senators and Congressmen will not consider weakening their position by admitting two Senators from Hawaii who would support civil rights legislation.

"The islands will support a civil rights program in Washington and that's what the Southerners don't want--and they're in the saddle," Sylva said.

C. Nils Tavares said the racial issue is "one very important element" blocking statehood.

The question of civil rights, he said, "has split Congress so badly that the introduction of any other highly controversial subject that doesn't seem very pressing to Congressmen is looked upon with disfavor. Statehood is pressing to us, but it is not pressing to Congress."

Sees South as block to statehood

Afro-American
Sat. 5-19-56
Baltimore Md.

HONOLULU — "The islands will support a civil rights program in Washington and that's what the Southerners don't want and they're in the saddle."

Territorial Attorney General Edward N. Sylva cited this reason last week for his belief that Hawaii has no chance of becoming a state this year.

P. 3

Following a visit to Washington, Mr. Sylva said that Southern senators and congressmen were in such a turmoil over racial questions that they would weaken their position by voting to admit Hawaii to the union and give her two senators who would favor civil rights legislation.

"The racial question is such an explosive and emotionable issue that the Democratic majority in Congress is trying to stay away from anything controversial, and statehood is controversial.

"Statehood has the 'civil rights' tag on it, and for that reason is out," he added.

HAWAII, ALASKA STILL WAITING FOR STATEHOOD

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill
Mon. 6-4-56

Parties Make Pledges Never Kept

P. 6

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, June 3—Once again Democratic and Republican pledges of statehood for Alaska and Hawaii are dying in Congress. No action is expected on statehood for the two areas before Congress adjourns.

Every four years party platforms of both parties have promised "immediate statehood." At every session of Congress bills are introduced. Nothing has resulted.

Block Each Other

Republicans are more interested in pressing for statehood for Hawaii because they are convinced the islands will be Republican. Democrats are pressing for admission of Alaska because they are positive the territory will send Democrats to Congress.

The political complexions of the areas have defeated statehood aims. Democrats have blocked the admission of Hawaii. Republicans have refused to accept Alaska.

This summer both political parties will probably adopt new planks, calling for the admission of Alaska and Hawaii. They could save themselves the trouble of hewing a new plank by adopting any of the old ones, which have not been redeemed.

Will Demand Seats

Meanwhile, Alaska is taking matters into its own hands. On April 24 the territory's voters not only indorsed a draft of a state constitution, but approved a plan to elect two senators and one representative next October 9.

If history repeats itself, these officials will arrive in Washington next January and demand in vain to be seated in Congress. They will then launch a high-pressure campaign to push a statehood bill through both chambers.

California Aggression Charged

8 Counties Unite For 49th State

Herald
P 22 A

DUNSMUIR, Calif. — (AP) — A movement for eight northern counties to secede from California and form a 49th state was under way Wednesday.

Sponsors said they would name the state Shasta and ask Congress to approve statehood along with Hawaii and Alaska.

They say the rest of California is after too much of their water and other resources.

The secession movement was started at a meeting here Tuesday night. A similar move 15 years ago fizzled out.

Leaders of the new movement to break away eight of the state's 58 counties are Beverly Mason, 50, a real estate property manager, and Patrick Hanratty, 35, Mt. Shasta department store manager.

They telegraphed Rep. Clair Engle, California Democrat, who represents 19 counties in northern and western California:

"Secession movement under way embracing area which will include major part of your district, plus others. Action based on aggression on part of southern California regarding water and other resources.

"When and where can you appear to outline federal steps of admission to statehood? Can separate bill be presented in this session of Congress to gain statehood for Shasta as well as Alaska and Hawaii."

Hanratty said he was provisional secretary of the new state. Mason is chairman of the secession organization.

Hanratty said the sponsors wanted to bring in the counties of Siskiyou, Modoc, Del Norte, Humboldt, Shasta, Trinity, Lassen and Plumas.

34b 1956

ALASKA (STATEHOOD)

ALASKANS RENEW STATEHOOD PLEA

New York City Times 2/7/56

But Convention Closes With Resolve Not to Stand 'Hat in Hand' Before Congress

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

Special to The New York Times.

FAIRBANKS, Alaska, Feb. 6—The Constitutional Convention adjourned today with a further appeal for early statehood. It refused to adopt what was described on the floor as a "hat in hand" position before Congress.

Drafters of a proposed state constitution requested President Eisenhower and Congress to review their work so that "adequate enabling legislation will be adopted for the admission of Alaska as a state of the Union." The resolution called the "continuation of colonial rule amongst a people who are capable of governing themselves * * * unjust and intolerable."

A separate resolution stressed that pending statehood bills in the Senate and House of Representatives provided financial aid for the long-range transition from territorial status to statehood. But it noted there were no short-range financial provisions for whatever length of time would be required for the transition.

Amendment Sought

The resolution, therefore, asked for an amendment of the proposed legislation to make sure that Federal appropriations would be available to pay governmental costs during the fiscal year in which the admission of Alaska was accomplished.

Burke Riley, Haines lawyer, protested that the resolution was "politically unwise and factually poor." Ralph J. Rivers, former territorial Attorney General, disagreed. He said the resolution merely was a way of "flagging Congress" to amend the bills. But it was overwhelmingly voted down.

Long-range provisions of the latest enabling bills appeared to meet general approval among Alaskans. The provisions would give Alaska 103,500,000 acres of land of its selection, 50 per cent of the net proceeds yearly from the sales of seal and sea otter skins, 5 per cent of the proceeds of the sale by the Federal Government of public lands within the area and $87,000,000 for other purposes over a period of years.

Party Lines Crossed

The seventy-five-day convention ended in a display of emotion in the hall at the University of Alaska. Just as partisanship had been at a minimum throughout the session, party lines were crossed at the end by Republicans, Democrats and Independents.

The Fairbanks News-Miner, published by C. W. Snedden, a statehood advocate, shot out 60,000 copies of a special eight-page convention issue. Under a special arrangement most of these went to subscribers of fifteen of the other territorial papers. The issue included a reproduction of the Alaska Constitution.

This was one of the steps taken by the statehood committee to send a review of the convention's work to all parts of the territory and try to get out a big vote for the April 24 primary. The Constitution will be up for ratification then.

Constitution p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Jan. 1-27-56

Anti-Newspaper Bill Flayed by 10 Editors, Voted by House Panel

Measure Isn't Biased, Insist Griffin Men

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

The House State of Republic Committee, composed of Griffin supporters, Thursday recommended passage of an administration bill to tighten libel restrictions on daily newspapers.

The committee vote was 24-to-1 in executive session, after a public hearing at which representatives of daily and weekly newspapers over the state called it "punitive and discriminatory" legislation.

Other Legislature stories on Pages 10 and 11.

Rep. Hugh Cheek of Taylor County was the lone dissenter on the committee.

LEAD PROTEST

J. Roy McGinty, veteran publisher of the Calhoun Times and himself a former state senator, and Harvey Walters, manager of the Georgia Press Assn., led 10 newspapermen who appeared in opposition to the bill. House floor leader Denmark Groover, author of the measure, which already carries enough signatures to guarantee its passage, spoke for the bill.

Groover emphatically denied that the bill was intended to be punitive against the bigger newspapers which opposed Griffin, but defended it as a means of protecting individuals and "increasing the responsibility of newspapers."

Groover also said, "I do not deny that some newspapers brought it on." He did not elaborate.

REFUSES APPEASEMENT

"They say because I'm the publisher of a little newspaper I'm exempt from the provisions of this bill," said McGinty, publisher for 50 years. "But that fails to appease me. I'd oppose it even if I were not in the newspaper business. It's an oblique attack on the freedom of the press. Dictatorships have been established on beginnings less than this. We need not less but more examination of public business."

McGinty told the committee he knew of no "popular demand" for such a bill and said it would allow newspapers to be harassed "so much they may be compelled to go out of business."

"That," he added quietly, "may be the purpose of it."

Edward I. Bernd, editor of the Rome Tribune, said he spoke as editor of one of the smaller newspapers which would not be affected by the bill. He said in 20 years' experience he had never known an instance when a newspaper intentionally committed libel and the newspapermen of his acquaintance were "capable, sincere, and honest."

Constitution

"In my opinion this is a punitive legislation aimed at Atlanta newspapers," he said. "I hold no brief for Atlanta newspapers but I feel I must speak against this bill. It threatens the freedom of information, which belongs not to the newspapers or the Legislature but to the people of Georgia!"

George C. Biggers, president of the Atlanta Constitution and the Atlanta Journal, said, "The Constitution of Georgia provides that a person or corporation may be sued only in the county where it resides—subject only to a few designated exceptions. Suits against newspapers are not included in those exceptions.

p. 12

"The bill attempts to get around this constitutional provision by declaring that a newspaper is domiciled in every county in the state, regardless of the fact that it may never have owned property or had an agent in some of these counties. This is unconstitutional. But even if constitutional it would constitute a dangerous precedent and lead eventually to legislation making every individual subject to suit in every county of the state.

"This proposed legislation is unfairly discriminatory—not only as between newspaper corporations and other persons and corporations, but it is also discriminatory as between newspapers.

"The effect of this bill is to classify the press with the result that some newspapers would be subject to one set of rules about the filing of libel suits and other newspapers would be subject to a different set of rules. Some segments of the press would, therefore, be occupying a position of favoritism and other segments would not be so favored. No branch of government at any level—federal, state or local—ought to have the right to classify the press, but all should be treated alike. The right of a free press belongs to all citizens and all should be treated alike by all elements of government."

Louis C. Harris, executive editor of The Augusta Chronicle and Herald, said, "I rise not so much to defense of newspapers as to the people of Georgia. This bill would be an infringement to the rights of the people."

EXAMINES PROVISIONS

In his presentation of the provisions of the bill, Groover said it provided for injured parties to sue newspapers in any county where the newspaper had chosen to extend its circulation.

"I know of no locale," said Harris, "where a newspaper is forced on the people. It circulates where the people want it." He said, "No honest man ever need fear a reputable newspaper and I for one do not fear libel suits. But I don't want to have to answer a lot of suits brought as a harassment."

Joe Lambright, editor of the Savannah Morning News, who said he also represented the Savannah Evening Press, spoke of the "obvious inequities" of the bill and returned to Groover's contention that it would "increase the responsibility" of newspapers.

"RESPONSIBILITY INNATE"

"We don't believe you can go around increasing people's responsibility," Lambright declared. "We feel that responsibility is innate."

Maynard Ashworth, publisher of the Columbus Ledger and Enquirer, said he viewed the bill with "considerable concern and anxiety."

"Frankly, it's beyond me to understand why the State Legislature is seeking a bill which contains the punitive provisions of this one," Ashworth said. "In my experience I find little cause for worry about libel. Very few libel cases are brought against the papers of Georgia. Every effort is made not to libel anyone."

CITES DANGER

He said one of the dangers of the bill was that it would allow a plaintiff to "shop far afield" and find a county where he is not known and present himself in the best light in a suit against newspapers or to choose a county where a paper is known to be unpopular to file a suit.

Joe Parham, editor of the Macon News, speaking also for Bert Struby, editor of the Macon Telegraph, declared, "It's a bad bill, there's no question about that. It insinuates that anybody who wanted to sue my paper can't get a fair trial in Bibb County and I resent that!"

Parham asked the committee members if they would have newspapers print only news favorable to the administration and carry only words of commendation in their editorial columns. He suggested that they write letters to the editor, cancel their subscriptions or file libel suits, and concluded, "But for goodness sake, don't pervert the majesty of the law by sneaking a bill like this in the back door because you don't like us."

Joseph H. Baird, news editor of the DeKalb New Era, said his paper was not affected by the bill but said he "strenuously opposed it" as a shackle to freedom of the press and because it could "easily be amended to cover newspapers of all sizes and all circulation."

LONE DISSENTER
Rep. Hugh Cheek

"I'm willing to accept that it was not intended to be punitive," Baird said. "But it could be used punitively."

Baird said as a foreign correspondent he had seen firsthand the dictatorships in Germany, Russia and Cuba. "And the three have this one thing in common: they started out by gaining control of the church, school and press," he said.

READS WIRE

Quimby Melton Jr., editor of the Griffin Daily News and president of the Georgia Press Assn., read a telegram from Jere N.

Moore, editor and publisher of the Milledgeville Union-Recorder, opposing the bill. Moore, the third generation in his family to publish the Milledgeville paper, said he understood and partially agreed with the motives behind the bill but he felt its passage would be "detrimental to the State of Georgia."

For himself, Melton said he opposed the bill because it singled out one group of newspapers and was calling a meeting of the board of the press association to act on the measure.

"I urge you not to pass this bill out of committee," the young editor said. "But if you pass it out of committee, I urge you to vote against it on the floor. And if you vote for it on the floor I urge you to pass another libel bill which will enable a newspaper which makes an honest mistake to rectify it with a correction or retraction."

LOVES STATE

Milton L. Fleetwood, publisher of the Cartersville Daily Tribune News, said he spoke as a citizen "who loves Georgia and wants to uphold the traditions of the press and the Legislature."

"I don't know a single editor in Georgia who would deliberately libel anybody because he had a newspaper to use," Fleetwood said. He said, "Our apprehension is that should this bill pass it will make the way for other legislation which is punitive and discriminatory."

Groover hotly defended the bill as a measure which was not political in conception. He said that before he entered politics he had favored a measure that would "help the public and increase newspaper responsibility."

DENIES PUNITIVENESS

"I deny here and now the punitiveness of this legislation," the Bibb County representative said. "I present it to this committee and I propose to present it to the House for adoption because the greatest thing we have in our constitution is the protection of the individual."

Rep. Cheek, who cast the sole vote against the bill, said, "I feel like this bill is a little too general. I feel like freedom of speech, religion and the press, as provided in the constitution, should be maintained. I think they are entitled to express their opinion provided they don't interfere with the rights of the individual."

On motion of Rep. Mac Pickard of Muscogee County, the committee went into executive session to act on the bill. This bill and an indentical one already approved by the Senate judiciary Committee are expected to reach the floor for action next week.

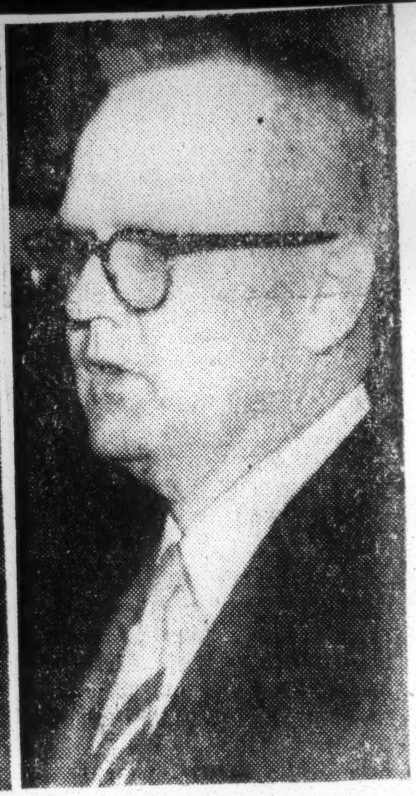
Staff Photo—Tom Aldred

"DENY PUNITIVENESS"

Rep. Denmark Groover

"I AM NOT APPEASED"

Publisher J. Roy McGinty



Staff Photos—Tom Aldred

"OBVIOUS INEQUITIES"

Editor Joe Lambright

"DEFENSE OF PEOPLE"

Editor Louis C. Harris

"CAN SHOP AFIELD"

Publisher Maynard Ashworth

34b 1956

Anti-Sedition Act

Sedition Curb Power Urged For States

Post + Times Herald P.3

Sat. 4-7-56

Associated Press

The United States Chamber of Commerce urged Congress yesterday to restore authority of the states to punish persons who advocate overthrow of the Federal Government by force and violence.

Washington

That authority was taken away by the recent decision of the Supreme Court overturning the conviction of Steve Nelson, Pennsylvania Communist leader, under the state's sedition law. The High Court held that the Federal Government, through the 1940 Anti-Sedition Act, had ousted the states from the field and taken over exclusive jurisdiction.

Forty-one states, Hawaii and Alaska have laws similar to the Pennsylvania statute which the Supreme Court ruled out.

A Chamber of Commerce letter to Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), and the other four members of a House Judiciary Committee headed by Walter, urged speedy approval of a pending bill to give prosecution power back to the states.

34b 1956

Compromise Bill on Rights Will Go to Congress Today

Times P.1 Wed. 3-28-56 New York, N.Y.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 27—The Eisenhower Administration will send to Congress tomorrow a compromise three-point civil rights program. It is understood that Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. will ask Congress to authorize these three things:

1. The creation of a Civil Rights Commission with subpoena powers to look into all complaints of denial of civil rights.
2. The creation of a special division in the Department of Justice, under an Assistant Attorney General, to supervise all civil rights questions.
3. Legislation that would permit any citizen to institute in the Federal courts a civil action against any person or organization that denied or sought to deny the right of suffrage in any state.

This program apparently was approved by the President and his Cabinet at a cabinet meeting last Friday. Congressional leaders were advised yesterday of the decision.

Bid Seen for Legislation

President Eisenhower, however, apparently will not send a personal message to Congress recommending the legislation. According to plans tonight, Mr. Brownell will send a letter to the Congress seeking the legislation. William P. Rogers, the Deputy Attorney General, will present the Administration's case to the Congress.

Some Congressional leaders think the program would have an important psychological and educational function in the controversy over the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

Under present circumstances, there is a widespread feeling that it is difficult to get a grand jury in some Southern states to indict or a petit jury to convict any person or organization charged with denying a Negro the right to vote.

The feeling here tonight was that the Administration was trying to establish Federal laws under which it would be much easier for a Negro to collect damages in a suit in the Federal courts against anyone who jeopardized his rights of suffrage.

Similarly, the objective of the request for a civil rights commission with subpoena powers was to create an instrument to which any citizen could appeal quickly if he felt that his civil rights were infringed or threatened.

The Administration was under pressure on the one hand to seek no legislation. On the other hand it was pressed to seek much more sweeping powers of criminal action against anyone charged with violating the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision, or anyone being denied the right to vote freely in his home district.

It was generally expected that the Administration's requests, though they represent a compromise, would produce sharply divided reactions in the Congress.

When the President recommended in his State of the Union message last January that a civil rights commission be established to look at charges that citizens were being denied their legal civil rights, Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, characterized the request as "cheap politics at its worst."

The Senator added: "It is part of a campaign to vilify the South."

On the other hand, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, complained that the President's request did not go far enough and represented "sheer buck-passing."

In his State of the Union message, the President said:

"It is disturbing that in some localities allegations persist that Negro citizens are being deprived of their right to vote and are likewise being subjected to unwarranted economic pressures.

"I recommend that the substance of these charges be thoroughly examined by a bipartisan commission created by Congress. It is hoped that such a commission will be established promptly so that it may arrive at findings which can receive early consideration."

On March 14, when he was questioned again on this subject at a press conference, the President broadened the scope of this idea.

Instead of talking about a commission that would merely look into charges of economic pressure and denial of voting rights, he said he wanted a commission that would look into all questions that involved denilas of any rights to the Negroes.

34b 1956

BILL ON CIVIL RIGHTS IS SENT TO SENATE

Dixie Foes Lose In House But Backers See Little Hope Of Passage

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The House overrode vigorous but futile Southern opposition Monday and approved President Eisenhower's civil rights bill by a more than two-to-one margin.

A coalition of House Republicans and Northern Democrats, by a roll-call vote of 279 to 126, sent the controversial measure to the Senate, where even civil rights champions foresaw little hope of its passage.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), long a leader of the Senate civil rights bloc, said any attempt to obtain Senate action "would require that we break a filibuster" by Southerners.

'Highly Improbable'

He said it is "highly improbable" that proponents of the measure could muster the 64 votes needed to curb the Senate rule of unlimited debate.

Senator Humphrey added that important pending legislation like the Social Security bill and the foreign aid appropriation "could be jeopardized" by any time-consuming filibuster.

He said Mr. Eisenhower, without any new legislation, can appoint a Civil Rights Commission and establish a civil rights division in the Justice Department—two of the main points in the House-approved bill.

Must Start Over

The Senate's failure to take up the bill will mean civil rights backers will have to start all over again when the new Congress convenes in January. Any new legislation will again go through the long, drawn-out process of committee hearings.

On the final House vote 111 Democrats and 168 Republicans voted for the bill with 102 Democrats and 24 Republicans against.

Only two members from the 11 states of the "Old South" supported the bill. They were Republican Representatives B. Carroll Reece and Howard H. Baker, who come from the mountains of East Tennessee which have a sparse Negro population.

Civil Rights Measure Going To House Floor For A Roaring Battle

VOTED BY COMMITTEE

But Action Is Unlikely Before July 9—Senate Passage Doubtful

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The House Rules Committee Wednesday voted 8-3 to send the bitterly fought Civil Rights Bill to the House floor for a vote.

Southerners have sought to keep it bottled up in the committee in the belief it would pass if brought to a vote.

Chairman Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) said the bill may be scheduled for House action during the week beginning July 9. All earlier dates are taken, he said.

Thurs 6-28-56

Hot Debate Assured

The rule granted by the committee allows two days general debate on the bill, guaranteeing a roaring session with most if not all the Southern members—about 100—seeking an opportunity to denounce the measure.

Southerners talked against the bill before the Rules Committee most of Wednesday. The cutoff time on hearings enforced by the committee majority favoring the legislation found about 12 Southerners still waiting to speak.

Representative William M. Colmer (D., Miss.), a Rules Committee member, protested it was "unprecedented" to close the hearings while members of the House were still waiting to be heard.

But Representative Richard Bolling (D., Mo.) said there was precedent and that equal time had been allotted to both sides.

The group within the committee favoring the measure finally prevailed almost a week after the time originally set for a vote.

Last Thursday, the outnumbered Southerners forced a delay by waiting until enough members had drifted out to reduce committee attendance below a quorum.

Here's The Vote

The vote in Wednesday's closed session was understood to be:

For sending the bill to the House, Representative Ray J. Madden (D., Ind.), James J. Delaney (D., N. Y.), Bolling, Thomas P. O'Neill (D., Mass.), Leo Allen (R., Ill.), Clarence Brown (R., Ohio), Harris Ellsworth (R., Ore.) and Henry J. Latham (R., N. Y.).

Against, Representatives Smith, Colmer and James W. Trimble (D., Ark.).

The bill would:

1. Create a bipartisan commission and a permanent civil rights division in the Department of Justice.

2. Authorize the attorney general to bring civil rights suits directly in Federal Court for injunctions or other relief for persons whose civil rights are infringed, and would make it easier for such persons to go directly to Federal Courts themselves, by-passing state courts.

A principal present object of the fight over the bill is to put individuals and parties on record by a House vote, for moral and political effect.

The bill is conceded to have no chance in the Senate if passed by the House. Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee have been dragging, and Southerners are poised to talk the bill to death if it should ever reach the floor.

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL WINS HOUSE TEST

Move to Stretch Out Debate Is Defeated, but Measure Lags in the Senate

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 16—Democratic and Republican supporters of the Administration's civil rights bill won their first test in the House of Representatives today. They defeated by 151 to 103 a Southern Democratic attempt to stretch out debate.

Had the Southerners won they might have held the controversial measure on the floor for nearly a week at a time when the Congressional adjournment fever is running high.

Much other business has to be transacted before Congress gets away for the party conventions and campaigns.

So there will be two days of debate before the House starts working the President's program into final form. Parliamentary tactics could make the days short. The opponents appeared to fear that their side of the story would be cut off. Representative Howard W. Smith, Democrat of Virginia, asked for a specific number of hours of debate.

Meanwhile, the proponents had called the bill a moderate one for which Democrats and Republicans could take credit. The Southerners contended it was an assault on state's rights, that it gave merciless powers to the Executive Branch, and would let a new Assistant Attorney General turn hordes of volunteer informants loose who could violate "real civil rights."

Strictly for the Record

Today's performance seemed to be strictly for the filling out of the personal records of the House members. With the adjournment day set tentatively between next Saturday and the Saturday following, no one appeared to know how the civil rights bill could possibly get through Congress this time.

While House members fought every foot of the way through debate this afternoon, the rights bill continued to look like a dead duck. The Senate Committee on the Judiciary had not even reported it to the floor.

Yet the House members went into white lather. They were working on a campaign issue that is bound to figure largely in the party platforms.

Representative Emanuel Celler, the Brooklyn Democrat heading the Judiciary Committee, fought for two hours to get the bill through the House, at least. So did Representative Kenneth B. Keating, Republican of upstate New York. They are not always back-to-back against the foe. They were today.

This civil rights matter has been political dynamite through the years. In this legislation it means that no forces shall be allowed to exercise pressures—through molestation or coercion—against any persons, regardless of race, color, religion or national origin to deprive them of full political or economic rights.

Colmer Opens Debate

Debate opened today with Representative William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi, contending that the civil rights program was moving too fast for the Negro to absorb it. A few generations ago, he asserted, the Negroes were "unenlightened human beings in the jungles of Africa." Yet, he said, judicial decree and legislative document are "trying to place them on the same level with people who had benefited from education and Christianity for thousands of years."

"This," he added, "just doesn't make sense."

Representative Charles A. Halleck, the Indiana Republican serving as deputy minority leader, led the fight to hold general debate to two days, and won.

In the discussion supporters of the bill seemed to agree that the opponents had made points. One was that the Attorney General might be empowered to bring suits to enforce the Supreme Coutr's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

"Let's be frank about it," Representative Celler suggested. Representative Keating did not agree that this was implied in the bill, but he conceded that its language left some doubt.

CIVIL RIGHTS ROLL CALL

Following is the vote by which the House passed the civil rights bill:

FOR THE BILL—279

Democrats—111

ADDONIZIO
ANFUSO
ASHLEY
ASPINALL
BARRETT
BLATNIK
BOLAND
BOLLING
BOWLER
BOYLE
BLUMSIDE
BYRD
BYRNE, Pa.
CANNON
CELLER
CHRISTOPHER
CHUDOFF
CLARK
DAVIDSON
DAWSON
DELANEY
DEMPSEY
DENTON
DIGGS
DINGELL
DODD
DOLLINGER
DONOHUE
DONOVAN
DOYLE
EBERHARTER
ENGLE
FALLON
FEIGHAN
FERNANDEZ
FLOOD
FOGARTY
FORAND
FRIEDEL
GARMATZ
GARY
GREEN, Oreg.
GREEN, Pa.
GRIFFITHS
HAGEN
HAYS, Ohio
HAYWORTH
HEALEY
HOLIFIELD
HOLLAND
HOLTZMAN, N. Y.
HULL
JOHNSON, Wis.
KARTSEN
KEE
KELLY, N. Y.
KEOGH
KING, Calif.
KIRWAN
KLEIN
KLUCZYNSKI
KNUTSON
LANKFORD
LESINSKI
McCARTHY
McCORMACK
MacDONALD
MACHROWICZ
MACK
MADDEN
MAGNUSON
MARSHALL
METCALF
MILLER, Calif.
MOLLOHAN
MORGAN
MOSS
MOULDER
MULTER
MURRAY, Ill.
O'BRIEN, N. Y.
O'BRIEN, Ill.
O'HARA, Ill.
O'NEILL
PERKINS
PFOST
HILBIN
POLK
PRICE
QUIGLEY
RABAUT
REUSS
RHODES, Pa.
ROBINO
ROGERS, Colo.
ROONEY
ROOSEVELT
SHELLEY
SHEPPARD
SISK
STAGGERS
SULLIVAN
THOMPSON, N. J.
UDALL
VANIK
WALTER
WIER
WILLIAMS, N. J.
YATES
ZABLOCKI
ZELENKO

Republicans—168

ADAIR
ALLEN, Calif.
ALLEN, Ill.
ANDERSEN
ANDRESEN
ARENDS
AUCHINCLOSS
AVERY
AYRES
BAKER
BALDWIN
BASS
BATES
BAUMHART
BEAMER
BECKER
BENTLEY
BERRY
BETTS
F. BOLTON, Ohio
O. BOLTON, Ohio
BOSCH
BOW
BRAY
BROWN, Ohio
BROWNSON
BURDICK
BUSH
BYRNES
CANFIELD
CARRIGG
CEDERBERG
CHASE
CHENOWETH
CHIPERFIELD
CHURCH
COON
CORBETT
COUDERT
CRETELLA
CUNNINGHAM
CURTIS, Mass.
CURTIS, Mo.
DAGUE
DAWSON
DEROUNIAN
DEVEREUX
DIXON
DOLLIVER
DONDERO
DORN, N. Y.
FENTON
FINO
FJARE
FORD
FRELINGHUYSEN
FULTON
GAVIN
GEORGE
GUBSER
HALE
HALLECK
HAND
JUDD
KEAN
KEARNEY
KEARNS
KEATING
KNOX
KRUEGER
LAIRD, Wis.
LATHAM
LeCOMPTE
LIPSCOMB
LOVRE
McCONNELL
McCULLOCH
McDONOUGH
McGREGOR
McINTIRE
McIVEY
MACK, Wash.
MAILLIARD
MARTIN
MEADER, Mich.
MERROW
MILLER, Nebr.
MILLER, Md.
MINSHALL
MORANO
MUMMA
NICHOLSON
NORBLAD
O'KONSKI
OSMERS
OSTERTAG
PATTERSON
PELLY
PHILLIPS
PILLION
PROUTY
RADWAN
RAY
REECE
REED
REES
RHODES
RIEHLMAN
ROBSION
ROGERS, Mass.
SADLACK
ST. GEORGE
SAYLOR
SCHENCK
SCHERER
SCHWENGEL
SCOTT
SCRIVNER
SEELY-BROWN
SHEEHAN
SIMPSON, Pa.
SIMPSON, Ill.
SPRINGER
TALLE
TAYLOR
TEAGUE
THOMPSON, Mich.

HARDEN	THOMSON, Wyo.
HARRISON, Nebr.	TOLLEFSON
HARVEY	UTT
HENDERSON	VAN PELT
HESELTON	VAN ZANDT, Pa.
HESS	VELDE
HIESTAND	VORYS
HILL	WAINWRIGHT
HILLINGS	WEAVER
HINSHAW	WESTLAND
HOEVEN	WHARTON
HOLMES	WIDNALL
HOLT	WIGGLESWORTH
HOPE	WILLIAMS, N. Y.
HORAN	WILSON, Ind.
HOSMER	WILSON, Calif.
HYDE	WITHROW
JACKSON	WOLVERTON
JAMES	YOUNG
JENKINS	YOUNGER
JOHNSON, Calif.	

AGAINST THE BILL—126

Democrats—102

ABBITT	JONES, Mo.
ABERNETHY	JONES, N. C.
ALBERT	JONES, Ala.
ALEXANDER	KILDAY
ANDREWS	KILGORE, Tex.
ASHMORE	LANDRUM
BARDEN	LANHAM
BASS, Tenn.	LONG
BENNETT, Fla.	McMILLAN
BLITCH	MAHON
BOGGS	MATTHEWS
BONNER	MILLS
BOYKIN	MORRISON
BROOKS, Tex.	MURRAY
BROOKS, La.	NATCHER
BROWN, Ga.	NORRELL
CARLYLE	PASSMAN
CHELF	PILCHER
COLMER	POAGE
COOLEY	PRESTON
COOPER, Tenn.	PRIEST
DAVIS, Tenn.	RAINS
DAVIS, Ga.	RICHARDS
DEANE	RILEY
DIES	RIVERS
DORN, S. C.	ROBERTS
DOWDY	ROBESON
DURHAM	ROGERS, Fla.
ELLIOTT	ROGERS, Tex.
EVINS	RUTHERFORD
FASCELL	SELDEN
FISHER	SHUFORD
FLYNT	SIKES
FORRESTER	SMITH, Miss.
FOUNTAIN	SMITH, Va.
FRAZIER	SPENCE
GARY, Va.	STEED
GATHINGS	TEAGUE
GENTRY	THOMAS
GRANT	THOMPSON, Tex.
GREGORY	THOMPSON, La.
HARDY	TRIMBLE
HALEY	TUCK
HARRIS	TUMULTY
HARRISON	VINSON
HAYS, Ark.	WATTS
HERLONG	WHITTEN
HUDDLESTON	WILLIAMS
IKARD	WILLIS
JARMAN	WINSTEAD
JENNINGS	WRIGHT

Republicans—24

ALGER	JONAS, N. C.
BELCHER	KILBURN
BENNETT, Mich.	KING
BROYHILL	MASON
BUDGE	MILLER
COLE	POFF
CRAMER	SHORT
ELLSWORTH	SILER
GROSS	SMITH, Wis.
HOFFMAN, Mich.	SMITH, Kans.
JENSEN	TABER
JOHANSEN	WOLCOTT

Paired for: Kelly (Pa.), Buckley (N. Y.), Bailey (W. Va.), Gordon (Ill.) Powell (N. Y.) and Carnahan (Mo.) Democrats.

Paired against: Hebert (La.), Patman (Tex.), Burleson (Tex.), Bell (Tex.) Thornberry (Tex.) and Chatham (N.C.) Democrats.

34b 1956

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

Roll-Call on Rights Bill

Times P.R.C. Tues. 7-24-56

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP)—Following is the vote by which the House passed the civil rights bill today:

New York

FOR THE BILL—279

Democrats—111

Addonizio (N. J.)
Anfuso (N. Y.)
Ashley (Ohio)
Aspinall (Colo.)
Barrett (Pa.)
Blatnik (Minn.)
Boland (Mass.)
Bolling (Mo.)
Bowler (Ill.)
Boyle (Ill.)
Burnside (W. Va.)
Byrd (W. Va.)
Byrne (Pa.)
Cannon (Mo.)
Celler (N. Y.)
Christopher (Mo.)
Chudoff (Pa.)
Clark (Pa.)
Davidson (N. Y.)
Dawson (Ill.)
Delaney (N. Y.)
Dempsey (N. M.)
Denton (Ind.)
Diggs (Mich.)
Dingell (Mich.)
Dodd (Conn.)
Dollinger (N. Y.)
Donohue (Mass.)
Donovan (N. Y.)
Doyle (Calif.)
Eberharter (Pa.)
Engle (Calif.)
Fallon (Md.)
Feighan (Ohio)
Fernandez (N. M.)
Flood (Pa.)
Fogarty (R. I.)
Forand (R. I.)
Friedel (Md.)
Garmatz (Md.)
Gary (Ill.)
Green (Ore.)
Green (Pa.)
Griffiths (Mich.)
Hagen (Calif.)
Hays (Ohio)
Hayworth (Mich.)
Healey (N. Y.)
Holifield (Calif.)
Holland (Pa.)
Holtzman (N. Y.)
Hull (Mo.)
Johnson (Wis.)
Karsten (Mo.)
Kee (W. Va.)
Kelly (N. Y.)
Keogh (N. Y.)
King (Calif.)
Kirwan (Ohio)
Klein (N. Y.)
Kluczynski (Ill.)
Knutson (Minn.)
Lankford (Md.)
Lesinski (Mich.)
McCarthy (Minn.)
McCormack (Mass.)
MacDonald (Mass.)
Machrowicz (Mich.)
Mack (Ill.)
Maddenof (Ind.)
Magnuson (Wash)
Marshall (Minn.)
Metcalf (Mont.)
Miller (Calif.)
Mollohan (W. Va.)
Morgan (Pa.)
Moss (Calif.)
Moulder (Mo.)
Multer (N. Y.)
Murray (Ill.)
O'Brien (N. Y.)
O'Brien (Ill.)
O'Hara (Ill.)
O'Neill (Mass.)
Perkins (Ky.)
Pfost (Idaho)
Philbin (Mass.)
Polk (Ohio)
Price (Ill.)
Quigley (Pa.)
Rabaut (Mich.)
Reuss (Wis.)
Rhodes (Pa.)
Robino (N. J.)
Rogers (Colo.)
Rooney (N. Y.)
Roosevelt (Calif.)
Shelley (Calif.)
Sheppard (Calif.)
Sisk (Calif.)
Staggers (W. Va.)
Sullivan (Mo.)
Thompson (N. J.)
Udall (Ariz.)
Vanik (Ohio)
Walter (Pa.)
Wier (Minn.)
Williams (N. J.)
Yates (Ill.)
Zablocki (Wis.)
Zelenko (N. Y.)

Republicans—168

Adair (Ind.)
Allen (Calif.)
Allen (Ill.)
Andersen (Minn.)
Andresen (Minn.)
Arends (Ill.)
Auchincloss (N. J.)
Avery (Kan.)
Ayres (Ohio)
Baker (Tenn.)
Baldwin (Calif.)
Bass (N. H.)
Bates (Mass.)
Baumhart (Ohio)
Beamer (Ind.)
Becker (N. Y.)
Bentley (Mich.)
Berry (S. D.)
Betts (Ohio)
Frances Bolton (Ohio)
Oliver Bolton (Ohio)
Bosch (N. Y.)
Bow (Ohio)
Bray (Ind.)
Brown (Ohio)
Brownson (Ind.)
Burdick (N. D.)
Bush (Pa.)
Byrnes (Wis.)
Canfield (N. J.)
Carrigg (Pa.)
Cedwerberg (Mich.)
Chase (Neb.)
Chenoweth (Colo.)
Chiperfield (Ill.)
Church (Ill.)
Coon (Ore.)
Corbett (Pa.)
Coudert (N. Y.)
Cretella (Conn.)
Cunningham (Iowa)
Curtis (Mass)
Curtis (Mo)
Dague (Pa)
Dawson (Utah)
Derounian (N Y)
Devereux (Md)
Dixon (Utah)
Dolliver (Iowa)
Dondero (Mich)
Dorn (N Y)
Fenton (Pa)
Fino (N Y)
Fjare (Mont)
Ford (Mich)
Frelinghuysen (N J)
Fulton (Pa)
Gavin (Pa)
George (Kan)
Gubser (Calif)
Hale (Maine)
Halleck (Ind)
Hand (N J)
Harden (Ind)
Harrison (Neb)
Harvey (Ind)
Henderson (Ohio)
Heselton (Mass)
Hess (Ohio)
Hiestand (Calif)
Hill (Colo)
Hillings (Calif)
Hinshaw (Calif)
Hoeven (Iowa)
Holmes (Wash)
Holt (Calif)
Hope (Kan)
Horan (Wash)
Hosmer (Calif)
Hyde (Md)
Jackson (Calif)
James (Pa)
Jenkins (Ohio)
Johnson (Calif)
Judd (Minn)
Kean (N J)
Kearney (N Y)
Kearns (Pa)
Keating (N Y)
Knox (Mich)
Krueger (N D)
Laird (Wis)
Latham (N Y)
LeCompte (Iowa)
Lipscomb (Calif)
Lovre (S D)
McConnell (Pa)
McCulloch (Ohio)
McDonough (Calif)
McGregor (Ohio)
McIntire (Me)
McIvey (Ill)
Mack (Wash)
Mailliard (Calif)
Martin (Mass)
Meader (Mich)
Merrow (N H)
Miller (Neb)
Miller (Md)
Minshall (Ohio)
Morano (Conn)
Mumma (Pa)
Nicholson (Mass)
Norblad (Ore)
O'Konski (Wis)
Osmers (N J)
Ostertag (N Y)
Patterson (Conn)
Pelly (Wash)
Phillips (Calif)
Pillion (N. Y.)
Prouty (Vt.)
Radwan (N. Y.)
Ray (N. Y.)
Reece (Tenn.)
Reed (N. Y.)
Rees (Kan.)
Rhodes (Ariz.)
Riehlman (N. Y.)
Robsion (Ky.)
Rogers (Mass.)
Sadlack (Conn.)
St. George (N. Y.)
Saylor (Pa.)
Schenck (Ohio)
Scherer (Ohio)
Schwengel (Iowa)
Scott (Pa.)
Scrivner (Kan.)
Seely-Brown (Conn.)
Sheehan (Ill.)
Simpson (Pa.)
Simpson (Ill.)
Springer (Ill.)
Talle (Iowa)
Taylor (N. Y.)
Teague (Calif.)
Thompson (Mich.)
Thomson (Wyo.)
Tollefson (Wash.)
Utt (Calif.)
Van Pelt (Wis.)
Van Zandt (Pa.)
Velde (Ill.)
Vorys (Ohio)
Wainwright (N. Y.)
Weaver (Neb.)
Westland (Wash.)
Wharton (N. Y.)
Widnall (N. J.)
Wigglesworth (Mass.
Williams (N. Y.)
Wilson (Ind.)
Wilson (Calif.)
Withrow (Wis.)
Wolverton (N. J.)
Young (Nev.)
Younger (Calif.)

AGAINST THE BILL—126

Democrats—102

Abbitt (Va.)
Abernethy (Miss.)
Albert (Okla.)
Alexander (N. C.)
Andrews (Ala.)
Ashmore (S. C.)
Barden (N. C.)
Bass (Tenn.)
Bennett (Fla.)
Blitch (Ga.)
Boggs (La.)
Bonner (N. C.)
Boykin (Ala.)
Brooks (Tex.)
Brooks (La.)
Brown (Ga.)
Carlyle (N. C.)
Chelf (Ky.)
Colmer (Miss.)
Cooley (N. C.)
Cooper (Tenn.)
Davis (Tenn.)
Davis (Ga.)
Deane (N. C.)
Dies (Tex.)
Dorn (S. C.)
Dowdy (Tex.)
Durham (N. C.)
Elliott (Ala.)
Evins (Tenn.)
Fascell (Fla.)
Fisher (Tex.)
Flynt (Ga.)
Forrester (Ga.)
Fountain (N. C.)
Frazier (Tenn.)
Gary (Va.)
Gathings (Ark.)
Gentry (Tex.)
Grant (Ala.)
Gregory (Ky.)
Hardy (Va.)
Haley (Fla.)
Harris (Ark.)
Harrison (Va.)
Hays (Ark.)
Herlong (Fla.)
Huddleston (Ala.)
Ikard (Tex.)
Jarman (Okla.)
Jennings (Va.)
Jones (Mo.)
Jones (N. C.)
Jones (Ala.)
Kilday (Tex.)
Kilgore (Tex.)
Landrum (Ga.)
Lanham (Ga.)
Long (La.)
McMillan (S. C.)
Mahon (Tex.)
Matthews (Fla.)
Mills (Ark.)
Morrison (La.)
Murray (Tenn.)
Natcher (Ky.)
Norrell (Ark.)
Passman (La.)
Pilcher (Ga.)
Poage (Tex.)
Preston (Ga.)
Priest (Tenn.)
Rains (Ala.)
Richards (S. C.)
Riley (S. C.)
Rivers (S. C.)
Roberts (Ala.)
Robeson (Va.)
Rogers (Fla.)
Rogers (Tex.)
Rutherford (Tex.)
Selden (Ala.)
Shuford (N. C.)
Sikes (Fla.)
Smith (Miss.)
Smith (Va.)
Spence (Ky.)
Steed (Okla.)
Teague (Tex.)
Thomas (Tex.)
Thompson (Tex.)
Thompson (La.)
Trimble (Ark.)
Tuck (Va.)
Tumulty (N. J.)
Vinson (Ga.)
Watts (Ky.)
Whitten (Miss.)
Williams (Miss.)
Willis (La.)
Winstead (Miss.)
Wright (Tex.)

Republicans—24

Alger (Tex.)
Belcher (Okla.)
Bennett (Mich.)
Broyhill (Va.)
Budge (Idaho)
Cole (N. Y.)
Cramer (Fla.)
Ellsworth (Ore.)
Gross (Iowa)
Hoffman (Mich.)
Jensen (Iowa)
Johansen (Mich.)
Jonas (N. C.)
Kilburn (N. Y.)
King (Pa.)
Mason (Ill.)
Miller (N. Y.)
Poff (Va.)
Short (Mo.)
Siler (Ky.)
Smith (Wis.)
Smith (Kan.)
Taber (N. Y.)
Wolcott (Mich.)

Paired for: Kelly (Pa.), Buckley (N. Y.) Bailey (W. Va.), Gordon (Ill.), Powell (N. Y.), and Carnahan (Mo.), Democrats.

Paired against: Hebert (La.), Patman (Tex.), Burleson (Tex.), Bell (Tex.), Thornberry (Tex.), and Chatham (N. C.), Democrats.

Martin Warns GOP

Threat to Rights Bill Beaten Down in House

Post & Times Herald, Washington D.C. P.1 Fri. 7-20-56

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

A threat to the Administration's civil rights bill, caused by a turnabout Republican, was beaten down in the House yesterday when GOP Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. warned that the Republicans otherwise would rue the consequences in November.

After Martin served that blunt notice, the House by a 140-to-91 vote defeated a sudden attempt launched by Rep. William E. Miller (R-N. Y.), one of its original backers, to kill the bill.

Many Southern Democrats—who had given a standing ovation to Miller's vote switch—were embittered by Martin's remarks. He warned, "If the Republican members of the House follow the Southern Democracy into the defeat of this bill, they'll regret it every day until the next election. . ."

"I recall the days," girmly replied Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.), a leading opponent of the bill, "when that support from my section of the country was welcomed with open arms."

The Martin-Colmer exchange and the Miller vote switch were a bitter climax to a day of sarcasm, much hilarity, mixed in with large doses of Southern parliamentary maneuvering.

Tacked onto the civil rights plan, in the process, were two amendments:

- Amid gales of laughter, the House by voice vote added a sweeping code of "fair play" procedures for the Civil Rights Commission created in the bill. Rep. Martin Dies (D-Tex.), smilingly calling this "the real test of liberalism," got into the bill a whole package of requirements which Rep. Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) had proposed in 1953 as a curb on congressional investigating tactics.
- With a similar mixture of sarcasm and seriousness, the House by a vote of 121 to 71, and another vote of 115 to 83, added discrimination against "sex," as well as "color, race, religion, or national origin," to subjects for the Commission to investigate.

In between, the House defeated a series of other amendments, all of these proposed by Southerners, with the real House showdown on the rights bill expected to come tonight, or in the early morning hours of Saturday. Final House passage is expected, but the bill is given almost no hope in the Senate.

The first and major House amendment—which bill supporters termed "scuttling moves—was attempted by Rep. Edwin E. Willis (DLa.).

He sought to curtail the proposed Commission's powers, and strike all other sections of the bill. These sections would establish a Civil Rights Division in the Justice Department, and enable the Attorney General, as well as individuals, to sue in Federal Courts for deprivation of or threats to, voting and other rights.

The Willie amendment was turned down by voice vote, the other amendments were also defeated with ease.

The vote switch by Miller of New York, a member of Congress since 1950, caught the bill's backers completely by surprise.

With the House nearing an agreed-upon cut-off time for the day at 5 p. m., Miller suddenly offered a motion to strike out the enacting clause of the legislation, which would kill the whole four-part bill.

"As one who sponsored this legislation," and voted for it in the House Judiciary Committee of which he is a member, said Miller, "after further analysis" he decided it was dangerous.

"I make this motion in utter sincerity," said Miller. In its present form, he said, the bill "would destroy more civil liberties and civil rights than it ever will protect."

The proposed Commission, he said, could subpena even anyone "who ever had a conservative thought." The Attorney General would have unlimited powers, he claimed, and "states rights" could be destroyed.

Miller said he was an assistant prosecutor at the German war crimes trials after World War II, and that Hitler won control of the Germans "by decree after decree—just as this bill does."

As the Southerners stood and cheered, Republican Leader Martin hurried to the well of the House, to say that Miller "has put us in a position where the ultimate consequences could be great indeed" in the coming elections.

"The one people who will be blamed for the defeat of this bill, if it is defeated," said Martin, "will be the Republican Party." He told his GOP colleagues, "You will be scuttling a bill that has been indorsed by the President of the United States . . ."

There were some mocking laughs from the Southerners while Martin spoke, and he cried out, "Laugh if you will."

On a teller vote, some observers counted only six Republicans, three of them Southerners, who went down the aisle for Miller's motion.

Colmer later took the floor to say that in 23 years in the House, he never heard "the like" of Martin's "purely partisan" speech from a House leader. He then caustically reminded Martin of times when the Republicans sought Southern support.

Martin emotionally replied that he had not questioned Colmer's "sincerity or patriotism," and, "he has no right to question my patriotism and my sincerity either."

Colmer denied he had done that then added stingingly, "I say his patriotism to his party is of the highest order."

CIVIL RIGHTS BILL PASSED IN HOUSE BY 279-126 VOTE

Times P.1 Tues. 7-24-56 New York

South Solid in Opposition—Foes of Measure Bottle It Up in the Senate

By C. P. TRUSSELL
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 23—The House of Representatives passed the Administration's civil rights bill by a vote of 279 to 126 today.

This better than two-to-one victory came after the failure of a move by a Virginia Republican, Richard H. Poff, to bury the measure in the Judiciary Committee. The bill was sent to the Senate.

However, in the minds of most in Congress, it seemed certain that the long-contested issue had been consigned to the coming campaigns instead of to the statute books.

But determined pro-civil rights senators said they would fight to the last trench. They lost their first skirmish while the Congressional day still was young. They groped for another way to force the measure to a Senate consideration.

The Administration and other civil rights proponents had found much satisfaction in the House performance today. For passage of the bill were 168 Republicans. The Democrats, including those from the anti-civil-rights Deep South, were divided almost evenly, 111 for the measure and 102 against it.

Only twenty-four Republicans voted against the bill. These consisted of five from the South and nineteen from twelve states above the Mason-Dixon line. Republicans who refused to accept the program, besides those in the South, were from Oklahoma, Michigan, Idaho, New York, Oregon, Iowa, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and Wisconsin.

Miller Bolts Program

Representative William E. Miller, the upstate New York Republican who had bolted the program after supporting it originally, carried few votes with him on the final tally.

Representative Joseph W. Martin Jr., the minority leader, warned on Friday that those who turned on the program might

face political consequences.

Mr. Miller, a prosecutor at the Nuremberg Nazi war criminal trials, had balked. He told the House that he saw signs of Nazi tactics in the civil rights program.

Now the legislation faced a Senate that was trying to get away this week. Pending were the $4,000,000 foreign aid appropriation bill, other key measures and hundreds of small bills that could help individual candidates in the new election contests.

Senate fighters for civil rights were faced with a problem. They might be able to force this issue to the floor. But this no doubt would start a filibuster from the South that could keep the Senate in session indefinitely under its privilege of unlimited debate.

Proponents of the bill said they must consider the responsibility attached to any action that might defeat action on bills vital to the top domestic and international programs.

But they also contended it was vital to get civil rights through the Senate, if possible, and that favorable action was important in backing up this country's foreign relations.

At that point the battle became a parliamentary one. Assuming that the House would pass the civil rights bill, sponsors of this legislation in the Senate planned to get it to floor consideration as promptly as possible.

One plan was to keep it from being referred to the Senate Judiciary Committee. This panel is headed by Senator James O. Eastland, a Mississippi Democrat who always has fought civil rights programs. In the planning the Senate civil rights proponents thought they had found a way to keep the Eastland committee from getting the House bill.

This could be done, it was thought, if imediate objection were raised to referral of the bill to the Eastland committee when it arrived from the House. But key men opposing the civil rights legislation were in the saddle at the moment the bill arrived.

Proponents Caught Napping

Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., the Missouri Democrat chiefly in charge of strategy for Senate consideration of the House bill, was attending a session of the Judiciary Committee. He was not on the floor to object.

Senator Lister Hill, Democrat of Alabama, who has taken the floor almost to a point of exhaustion in previous filibusters, was in the chair.

As had been predicted by some civil rights sponsors, the bill went to the Senate from the House "on roller skates"—that is, with unusual speed. Someone of the civil rights group was caught napping, and the bill went quickly and firmly under the jurisdiction of the Eastland panel. Last week that group prevented the release of other civil rights bills through a parliamentary tactic.

Later today Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Texas Democrat who leads the Senate majority, asked the Senate for unanimous consent for permission for the Judiciary Committee to meet Wednesday morning to consider "specific" legislation. The legislation, however, was not the House-passed civil rights bills.

Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, asked whether this grant for a meeting would permit action on the civil rights bills. Senator Johnson explained carefully that it would not, unless, of course, the committee decided unanimously to take it up. The committee includes, besides Mr. Eastland, three other Southerners who undoubtedly would prevent unanimous consent.

Strategy Meeting Held

Senator Hennings met later today with Senators Herbert H. Lehman of New York and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois, Democrats, to work further on strategy looking to Senate consideration of civil rights. They decided to offer a resolution tomorrow to discharge the Eastland committee from consideration of the House bill. Such a resolution would have to be presented at a particular time and one of the three would have to be recognized to offer it.

A discharge motion, however, must await action until another "legislative day." In the closing days of Congress the Senate has been holding to a single "legislative day" for a week or more at a time. Although the calendar read July 23 today the Senate, by recessing instead of adjourning, still officially stood at July 16.

This evening Senator Johnson again recessed the Senate. It appeared that resesses instead of adjournments would continue until the Senate adjourned sine die for the ending of the eighty-fourth Congress.

Rights Bill Doomed For This Congress, President Is Told

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 25—President Eisenhower was informed by his Congressional leaders today that his hopes for a civil rights program this year were about doomed.

Even if the Democrats, instead of Republicans, started a drive for the bill it would be much too late, the President was told by Senator William F. Knowland. Congress is too intent on adjournment, the Senate majority leader pointed out.

The South, which opposes measures seeking to end segregation on the ground that the sovereignty of the states would be violated, retained its long-time mastery of the Senate on this issue.

Without that mastery, gained chiefly through the right of filibuster, which is a part of Senate rules, there is little doubt that the bill would be passed. The problem of its backers is to bring it to a vote. However, that cannot be done as a practical matter at the end of the session.

The situation outlined to the President was confirmed a few hours later in the Senate. It was a situation in which the rules of the Senate virtually blocked a Civil Rights program in the Eighty-fourth Congress. That Congress is pressing to adjourn this week.

In a day crowded with further efforts by Civil Rights advocates to win against odds, developments came as follows:

¶Senator Knowland joined Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, Democratic leader, in warding off the drive for Civil Rights action. Mr. Knowland emphasized that it was a futile movement that wos only "kidding" the groups most interested in the program.

He outlined formidable parliamentary procedures that would be necessary to force record votes on the proposition.

¶Senator Johnson said he would move to "adjourn" the Senate temporarily before the final getaway. This would give the civil rights bloc a chance to enter a resolution under which the measure, passed by a 276-126 vote in the House of Representatives, might go on the Senate's calendar. But Senator Johnson did not say when he would ask for that "adjournment" that would release new legislation for consideration without the unanimous consent of the Senate. In any case it was clear that such a concession would come too late to do cifil rights bill sponsors anf good.

¶Senator Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York and a leader of the movement to force civil rights legislation to action, contended that Senate rules could be applied to an extreme that would permit only the passage of bills offered under unanimous comment. This was resented by Senator Johnson, who contended that the closing session had made a new high record in passing bills.

Civil Rights Debate Is Blocked in Senate

By C. P. TRUSSELL

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 24—Southern Democrats blocked an attempt today to force the Administration's civil rights bill to the Senate floor for consideration. The House of Representatives passed the measure yesterday, 276—126.

The measure is designed to strengthen laws against discrimination because of race, color, creed or national origin. Opponents of the bill had on their side not only the Senate rules but also recent agreements made to hasten Congressional adjournment.

Proponents of the measure set out to take the House bill away from the Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi. The committee has had a similar measure before it since April. Today's move was an attempt to discharge the committe from further consideration of the House bill and force it to the floor.

Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri, who attempted this maneuver, ran into the following parliamentary snags:

¶No "new business" can be considered by the Senate except by unanimous consent. Under this rule the civil-rights measure could read the floor only if all Southern Democrats were caught napping. At least one was present constantly today to enter an objection that could block the bill.

¶No motion to take a bill away from a committee can be considered unless it is entered for the record and considered on a new "legislative day." The Democratic majority, in charge of its leader, Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, is not permitting new "legislative days" to develop. Instead of adjourning, the Senate recesses. Under this proceeding the Senate tomorrow will function under the "legislative day" of July 16, although it really will be July 25.

George Rules Against Move

Senator Walter F. George, the Georgia Democrat who is President pro tempore of the Senate, ruled that unanimous consent was required for the entry of Senator Hennings' discharge motion. The committee chairman, Senator Eastland, has fought civil rights measures for many years.

Senator Richard B. Russell, the Georgia Democrat who heads the Armed Services Committee, entered an objection against the presenting of the motion. The objection was honored and the bill remained with the committee.

Balked at this point, te proponents of the rights program then sought a way to force a daily adjournment so that a new "legislative day" would give them an opportunity to press their fight. They were thwarted when Senator Johnson obtained unanimous consent for the Senate to recess, instead of adjourn, this evening.

Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, tried again late today to create a new "legislative day." He failed.

"The situation," Senator George said, "is that the Senate recessed yesterday and the morning hour [a period in which new business might be entered] does not automatically come up." He ruled that unanimous consent was required. The chair, he added, could only "conform to the rules of the Senate."

Senator Johnson maintained that his recess move was an attempt to protect the Senate from a last-hour flood of new measures that might delay adjournment.

He also said that entry of the civil rights issue would jeopardize the mutual aid program and might kill the proposed liberalizations of Social Security.

"I am not going to take the responsibility and have the blood on my hands for killing the Social Security bill," he said. "That is exactly what is going to happen if we continue in this manner."

He predicted that if the civil rights bill reached the floor it would "bring all legislation to a halt, as it always has."

Civil rights bill dead for session, Knowland tells Ike

WASHINGTON, July 25 —(AP)—Senate GOP Leader Knowland (Calif.) informed President Eisenhower today that passage of the administration's civil rights program "is not possible" in the windup days of this congressional session.

Knowland told reporters the president, in a White House conference, had personally expressed a desire for Senate approval of the House-passed civil rights program.

His reply, Knowland said, was thaat "it is not possible to get it at this late date."

Knowland told newsmen the program is the target of such intense opposition that the maneuvering of a small group of Democrats led by Sen. Douglas (D., Ill.) to force it to a vote "is just an empty gesture."

"There is no use trying to kid the people about it," Knowland said. (More on Page 21.)

Tar Heels Rather Close-Lipped About New 'Southern Manifesto'

News & Observer, Raleigh, N.C. Thurs. 7-12-56

The News and Observer Bureau
1255 National Press Building.

By MARY ANN PARDUE.

WASHINGTON, July 11 — North Carolina members of Congress were close-lipped today about a new "Southern Manifesto" aimed at defeating the controversial civil rights bill.

The document, reportedly drafted by Southerners on the House Judiciary Committee, has been circulated since Monday among Southern members for signature, it was learned today.

Only two Tar Heel legislators were disposed to say whether or not they plan to sign the statement. They are Representatives Thurmond Chatham and Charles B. Deane, both of whom said they do not intend to sign the document.

Did Not Sign.

Neither Chatham nor Deane signed the original Southern Manifesto which pledged resistance, by all legal means, to the Supreme Court decision barring segregation in the public schools. Their failure to sign was used against them in their primary campaigns last May, at which time both were defeated for renomination.

Representative Harold D. Cooley, the only other North Carolina Congressman who declined to sign the original manifesto, was successful in his bid for renomination, but only after a hot campaign in which his failure to affix his signature to the manifesto was the principal issue.

Cooley today declined to comment on the statement opposing the civil rights bill, saying he had not had an opportunity to study it carefully.

Representative Woodrow W. Jones, a member of the House Judiciary Committee, declined to say whether or not he had participated in drafting the new document. He admitted, however, that he and other Southerners on the committee "have been holding strategy meetings" to map ways of effectively fighting the civil rights bill, which is scheduled to come up in the House next week.

Minority Statement.

At the time the bill was reported, Jones and several other judiciary committee members signed a minority statement opposing the legislation.

Representative Herbert C. Bonner said he has not carefully read the so-called new Southern Manifesto, so was not prepared to comment on it.

"I have read the minority report on the bill," he added, "and concur wholeheartedly in it." Bonner said he would "willingly sign" the minority report if requested to do so.

Members approached for signatures on the new document have been pledged to secrecy concerning its contents. There are indications, however, that it is not as strong a document as the original Southern Manifesto.

One member said the new statement simply points out the "inherent dangers" in the civil rights bill and is designed to give the "American people" a better understanding of what the legislation entails.

Backers of the new document hope it will bear signatures of at least 82 members of the House, the number signing the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" last March. Reportedly, Senators are not being asked to sign the new document.

Not Wholehearted.

There are indications that the second manifesto does not have the wholehearted support that Southerners gave the first one. More than one member questioned this method of attempting to defeat legislation in Congress, pointing out that the first manifesto dealt with a Supreme Court action over which Congress had no control.

There were varying reports as to when the document will be released. Some indicated that it would be read in the House Thursday by Rep. William Colmer (D-Miss), chairman of an unofficial Southern bloc which consistently has opposed civil rights legislation.

One Congressman, who requested that his name not be used, said the document will be read by Rep. William M. Tuck (D-Va), when the House meets at noon next Friday.

The civil rights bill was due to be called up in the House today, but by agreement between the majority and minority leadership, action on the measure has been postponed until Monday.

Even the strongest opponents to the legislation see little chance of defeating it in the House. They are basing their hopes on the bill being bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee, or meeting possible filibuster when it leaves the House for the other side of the Capitol.

MANIFESTO TEXT

Following is the text of a manifesto against civil rights legislation signed by 83 members of the House, to be submitted in the form of a resolution by Representative Tuck, Democrat of Virginia.

Thurs. 7-13-56

WHEREAS, under the guise of pious language the Civil Rights Bill, H. R. 627, proposes to establish a Commission on Civil Rights, and to provide for an additional Assistant Attorney General, and further purports to strengthen the Civil Rights statutes and protect the right to vote; and

WHEREAS, the truth is that these combined proposals if enacted into law would constitute a flagrant violation of States' rights; would result in further concentration of power in the Federal Government and vest unprecedented powers in the hands of the Attorney General, and would intrude the authority of the Federal Government into matters which under our Constitution are expressly reserved to the States and the people.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that we, the undersigned Members of the United States House of Representatives, conscious of the grave and far-reaching consequence involved in it, hereby pledge our unqualified opposition to this iniquitous legislation and, confident of the soundness of our position, express the following cogent reasons that impel us to take this united stand.

Interprets Bill

The bill authorizes the Commission, with the aid of paid investigators and "voluntary" pressure groups and professional informers, to launch a sweeping "investigation of allegations" which might lead them to believe that "unwarranted economic pressure" is supposedly being exerted by private individuals over others, because of their religion as well as their race. In addition, and wholly unrelated to race or religion, the Commission is directed to "study and collect information concerning economic, social and legal developments" and "to appraise the laws and policies of the Federal Government" in the entire field of so-called civil rights. The term "civil rights" itself is not defined; and what would constitute unwarranted pressure, economic, social and legal developments, and the scope of the appraisal and investigation, are left to the whim of the Commission. And through the power of subpoena the Commission could compel any person to testify and open his books to public inspection.

The proposed additional Assistant Attorney General would be in charge of a special Civil Rights Division to be created and which would be manned by a vast horde of lawyers and investigators. A politically minded Attorney General could subject the governments of States, counties, towns and localities and the officials and citizens of the same to insults, intimidation and terror, against which there would be no redress.

Armed with the power which this legislation would expressly confere, the Attorney General, even without the consent of the plaintiffs, could file purely private law suits by and for private citizens against their neighbors. In no case would it be necessary to prove the commission of any overact, and under the bill the Attorney General could obtain an injunction on a simple allegation that the defendant "is about to engage in an attempt" to do something that the lawyers in the Civil Rights Division conceive to be objectionable. All actions would be filed in the Federal Courts and tried without a jury, and Congress, for the first time in history, would specifically permit the Attorney General to bypass State law and ignore available local remedy. This device to concentrate more power in the Federal Government and to flout States' rights is an insult to all liberty loving American citizens.

Cites Constitution

Under the Constitution the States are the sole judges of the qualifications of voters and throughout the long history of the United States the manner in which our elections are held has been a time-honored function of the States. The broad language of the bill would open practically the entire field of elections, including State primaries, to Federal intervention. The intrusion of the Federal Government into this field has not heretofore been permitted or even considered, except in precise instances clearly defined by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments. If additional powers in matters of elections are deemed to be necessary to be vested in the Federal Government, then Congress should attack the problem squarely by proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

No one has the wildest idea of the purpose for which the extraordinary powers created by this legislation will be employed and to grant them by such vague language as is contained in the bill approaches recklessness.

The people in the United States who entertain notions that the so-called racial issue is paramount in the sum total coverage of these proposals are due for a rude awakening when their own *real* civil rights will be invaded if this legislation should be adopted. Our *real* civil rights spring from the Bill of Rights which, among other things, provides that all matters not prohibited to the States nor delegated to the Federal Government are reserved to the States or the people.

It is an unfortunate fact, however, that this bill will add further fuel and flame to discord engendered by certain agitators and if adopted could only result in deterioration of the goodwill and the harmonious relations existing between the races and grievous injury to the steady progress and advancement of the very people whom the proponents profess to assist.

Be it, therefore, further resolved that we invite and urge every member of like mind in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, where the rules of procedure are more flexible, to join with us in the employment of every available legal and parliamentary weapon to defeat this sinister and iniquitous proposal.

SECOND MANIFESTO FROM DIXIE SIGNED BY 83 LAWMAKERS

Commercial Appeal, Fri. 7-13-56, Memphis, Tenn.

Relentless Fight Against Civil Rights Program Is Promised

CALLED 'SINISTER' PLAN

All Seven Of Tennessee's Democrats Are Pledged —Others From South Are Expected To Join Battle

(Text on Page Four)

From The Commercial Appeal
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 12. — Eighty-three Southern representatives joined in a new Dixie manifesto Thursday to pledge themselves to use "every available legal and parliamentary weapon to defeat" the Administration's pending civil rights program.

Denouncing the "sinister and iniquitous proposal" were the entire House delegations from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia.

And joining them were seven of Texas' 26 representatives, seven of North Carolina's 12, seven of Florida's eight, and all seven of Tennessee's Democratic representatives.

Priest Changes Over

Representative J. Percy Priest of Nashville was the only change in the Tennessee lineup. He had refused to sign the first manifesto, but signed this one.

The holdouts included Tennessee's two Republicans, B. Carroll Reece and Howard Baker; Florida's Democrat Dante B. Fascell, who represents the Miami district, and five North Carolinians—four Democrats and one Republican.

Representative James B. Frazier Jr. (D., Tenn.), a sponsor of the manifesto, said, however, all these plus other Southerners can be expected to join in the fight against the civil rights proposal when it comes to the House floor Monday.

This was borne out by past voting records as well as ex-

Civil Rights 'Manifesto' Circulated

Herald P. 1 Miami Fla. Thurs. 7-12-56

Ike Bills Target Of House Petition

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Southern Democrats began circulating a new "manifesto" Wednesday pledging all-out opposition to President Eisenhower's civil rights program.

The document was being passed around for the signatures of Southern members of the House, where debate on the legislation is scheduled to begin next week.

Southern senators apparently were not being asked to sign it.

Contents of the manifesto were not disclosed immediately. But one House member said it makes a "vigorous protest" against consideration of the legislation this year.

He said it commits the signers to use every parliamentary device at their command to delay action or defeat the measure when it comes before the House.

The document apparently is similar to the Supreme Court manifesto signed by about 100 Southern members of the House and Senate earlier this year.

The signers of that paper protested the court's order against school segregation and vowed they would use all lawful means to keep it from being carried out.

The new civil rights manifesto was described as bipartisan in that Republicans as well as Democrats from the South were being asked to sign it.

One source said the document does not make any threat of a Southern revolt from the Democratic Party.

The civil rights bill, sponsored by the administration, would set up a four-point program for protecting voting rights and strengthening Justice Department enforcement of legislation in this field.

planations of three of the non-signing North Carolinians.

Representative Charles R. Jonas (R., N. C.) pointed out he was among the 82 Southern representatives who signed the earlier manifesto, which criticized the Supreme Court's school integration decision, but he said this new declaration is "different."

'Not Proper Way'

"I do not believe this is a proper way for members of a deliberative assembly to deal with legislation," Mr. Jonas said. "I am afraid if we form the habit of signing documents of this nature concerning pending legislation, we will be inviting other sections of the country to form blocs and thereby set a bad precedent."

Representative Carl Durham (D., N. C.), who likewise signed the earlier manifesto, took a similar position.

The other three non-signing North Carolinians had refused to sign the earlier manifesto. Representatives Thurmond Chatham and Charles B. Deane have since been defeated for renomination, largely because of their refusal to sign. The third, Representative Harold Cooley, had a tough election campaign but managed to win.

The new document, which declared the President's civil rights program will add "fuel and flame" to an already tense racial situation, was sparked by House Speaker Sam Rayburn's insistence the House Rules Committee vote out the proposal.

Mr. Rayburn reportedly took the position House passage of the program would be helpful to the Democrats in the November elections.

MANIFESTO SIGNERS

Star P. 4-A Thurs. 7-12-56 Washington

These are the 83 House members who signed a manifesto pledging to fight for defeat of civil rights bills approved by the administration:

Arkansas — Gathings, Mills, Trimble, Harris, Hays and Norrell, Democrats.

Florida — Bennett, Sikes, Herlong, Rogers, Haley and Matthews, Democrats, and Cramer, Republican.

Georgia—Preston, Pilcher, Forrester, Flynt, Davis, Vinson, Lanham, Blitch, Landrum and Brown, Democrats.

Louisiana—Hebert, Boggs, Willis, Brooks, Passman, Morrison, Thompson and Lonf, Democrats.

Mississippi — Abernethy, Whitten, Smith, Williams, Winstead, and Colmer, Democrats.

North Carolina—Bonner, Fountain, Barden, Carlyle, Alexander, Woodrow W. Jonesand Shuford, Democrats.

South Carolina — Rivers, Riley, Dorn, Ashmore, Richards and McMillan, Democrats.

Tennessee — Frazier, Evins, Priest, Bass, Murray, Cooper ,and Davis, Democrats.

Texas — Dies, Patman, Dowdy, Rogers, Gentry and Fisher, Democrats, and Alger, Republican.

Virginia — Robeson Hardy, Gray, Abbitt, Tuck, Harrison, Smith and Jennings, Democrats, and Poff and Broyhill, Republicans.

83 in House Vow All-Out Rights Fight

By C. P. TRUSSELL

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, July 12 (AP)—Eighty-three Southern members of the House joined in a manifesto tonight to pledge the use of every available legal weapon to fight the administration's pending civil rights program.

They called on other members of both the House and Senate to help. The bill containing the program is scheduled for House consideration Monday.

The manifesto will be presented to the House tomorrow. Violent repercussions are expected, backstage if not on the floor. The House, through the curbing influence of its rules, does not permit dogfights to break out openly, as occurs frequently, in the Senate.

SOLID IN 7 STATES

The pledge to fight to the finish was not unanimous among the Southern House delegations. the Delegations of Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia were signed up solidly. Nonsigners were in the delegations of Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas.

This manifesto resembled strongly one that 100 members of Congress signed in March, in which a pledge was given to the use of all legal means to reverse the Supreme Court's decision of 1954 against racial segregation in public schools.

There have been two drafts of fight to the finish declarations. A few members who signed the first declined to sign the second. Others, who had not signed the first, signed this one.

REASONS FOR OPPOSING

Principal arguments against the legislation, which President Eisenhower wants enacted before congressional adjournment, are:

1. That it constitutes a "flagrant violation of states' rights."

2. That it would result in "further concentration of power in the federal government."

3. That it would "vest unprecedented powers" in the hands of the attorney general.

4. That it would "add further fuel and flame to the discord engendered by certain agitators and if adopted could only result in a deterioration of good will and the harmonious relations existing between the races . . . ."

The legislation would authorize the creation of a special commission to investigate allegations of denial of civil rights. It would provide for the appointment of a new assistant attorney general to head a civil rights division in the Department of Justice. It also would prescribe legal approaches to guaranteeing that civil rights were given protection.

Signers of the manifesto saw little but danger in all of these proposals, which the President, as indicated in dispatches from Gettysburg, has considered to be mild and as holding appeal to those who long had fought any civil rights actions.

The manifesto supporters argued this way:

"The bill,' they said "authorizes the commission, with the aid of paid investigators and 'voluntary' pressure groups and professional informers, to launch sweeping 'investigations of allegations' which might lead them to believe that 'unwarranted economic pressure' is supposedly being exerted by private individuals over others, because of their religion as well as their race.

"In addition ,and wholly unrelated to race or religion, the commission is directed to 'study and collect information concerning economic, social and legal developments' and 'to appraise the laws and policies of the federal government' in the entire field of so-called civil rights. The term 'civil rights' is not defined; and what would constitute unwarranted pressure . . . and the scope of the appraisal and investigation, are left to the whim of the commission. . . .

"The proposed additional assistant attorney general would be in charge of a special civil rights division . . . which would be manned by a vast horde of lawyers and investigators. A politically minded attorney general could subject the governments of states, counties, towns and localities and the officials and citizens of the same to insults, intimidation and terror, against which there would be no redress."

The manifesto signers contend also that with such power granted, the attorney general could file "purely private lawsuits" by and for private citizens against their neighbors. The attorney general, they hold, could obtain an injunction "on a simple allegation that the defendant 'is about to engage in an attempt' to do something that the lawyers in the civil rights division conceive to be objectionable."

JOHNSON ACT CHEERS FOES OF RIGHTS BILL

Seeks To Prevent Measure From Reaching Floor, Halting Legislation

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson (D., Texas) served notice Tuesday he is determined not to let the House-passed Civil Rights Bill reach the Senate floor this session.

Noting the certainty of a Southern filibuster, the Texas Democrat told the Senate the measure, if allowed to reach the floor, "will just bring all legislation to a halt as it has in the past."

And with Congress moving toward probable adjournment this week end, Senator Johnson said a long fight would kill a liberalized Social Security bill now before a conference committee.

Lodged In Committee

He indicated there will be no more "morning hours" this session—the period during which resolutions are in order. This would prevent the Civil Rights Bill being brought to the floor except with unanimous consent. And Southerners will not grant such consent.

A parliamentary maneuver Monday lodged the measure in the Senate Judiciary Committee, headed by Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), shortly after it passed the House, 279 to 126. The Mississippian has served notice he will not permit his committee to consider it unless forced to do so.

Despite the defenses, proponents made several futile attempts Tuesday to bring the measure before the Senate.

Efforts Beaten Back

Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr. (D., Mo.), an ardent supporter, attempted to move that the Senate discharge the judiciary committee from further consideration of the bill. This would have brought it to the floor.

But Senator Walter F. George (D., Ga.), who was presiding, ruled the motion required unanimous consent. Senator Richard B. Russell (D., Ga.) objected. That killed the motion.

Later, Senator Paul H. Douglas (D., Ill.) tried three times to introduce a formal resolution to dislodge the bill. Each time he was thwarted by a unanimous consent ruling and an objection.

Civil Rights Bill Passed To Senators

Supporters Begin Effort To Avoid Death Of Measure

WASHINGTON, July 23 (AP) — The House today passed the civil rights bill and supporters started long-shot efforts to stave off apparently certain death for the measure in the Senate. The House vote was 279-126.

One move to give the bill a fighting chance collapsed. Some senators had spoken of a motion to bypass the judiciary committee in which other civil rights measures are bottled up, and bring the House bill direct to the Senate floor.

But if any had actually planned to offer such a motion, they were caught napping. Senator Hill (D., Ala.), presiding when the bill was brought over from the House, promptly referred it without objection to the judiciary committee, whose chairman is Senator Eastland (D., Miss.) an ardent foe of such legislation.

In any case, such a motion would have been subject to filibuster by Southerners in the Senate.

Alabamians Vote Nay

All nine members of the Alabama House of Representatives delegation voted against the civil rights bill.

The bill, which would give the attorney general more legal weapons to deal with infringement of voting and other rights, is supported by most Northern Democrats and Republicans. But the Southerners have fought it with every parliamentary maneuver in the books.

The final attempt of House Southerners today, a motion by Representative Poff (R., Va.) to kill by recommitting it to committee, failed 275-131.

Immediately after the House passed the bill on a roll call vote Representative, Keating (R. N. Y.), one of its authors, said he was lining up support for an attempt to prevent adjournment of Congress unless the Senate acts on the measure.

Keating began his efforts among the 168 Republicans who voted for passage of the bill. The Republican leadership did not immediately take any public position on the move.

Twenty-four Republicans voted against the bill, while the Democrats were nearly evenly divided —111 for and 102 against.

Regardless of the bill's fate in the Senate, the civil rights issue seemed likely to persist into the Democratic national Convention, which opens Aug. 13 in Chicago.

The civil rights bill, patterned on Atty. Gen. Brownell's recommendations, has four main provisions:

1. Creation of a bipartisan commission, with subpoena powers, to investigate allegations of infringement of civil rights.

2. Creation of a special section in the Justice Dept. to handle civil rights matters.

3. Authority for the attorney general to bring suits for injunctions or other civil relief for persons whose civil rights are violated or threatened.

4. Provisions making it easier for individuals to bring their own civil rights suits in federal court.

BILLS FOR CIVIL RIGHTS SHELVED

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Prolonged Study Ordered by 14 to 13 Vote

Wed. 4-18-56

By EDGAR POE
(Times-Picayune Staff Correspondent)

WASHINGTON, April 17—By a vote of 14 to 13, the House judiciary committee on motion of Rep. Edwin E. Willis of Louisiana Tuesday voted to make a prolonged, careful study of the series of so-called civil rights bills pending before the committee.

Thus, the committee action probably means that there is little chance that the measures will get out of committee at the current session of Congress.

Willis said that some of the provisions in the series of bills have "absolutely nothing to do with any racial differences." He said that practically all members of the committee agreed that some of the provisions borne in the bill are clearly unconstitutional.

The Louisiana congressman cited other instances under the bills, sponsored by the administration, whereby the federal government could go into a state and obtain an objection from a federal judge in connection with a primary election, and prosecute, thus taking away any jurisdiction from the respective states.

He said most of the bills are anti-state rights measures, and would still further curb the powers of the states.

SOUTH IS DEFEATED IN COMMITTEE ROW

Commercial Appeal
Fri. 6-15-56

Leaders Concede Both Civil Rights And School Aid Will Pass House

P. 7
Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 14. — Southern congressional leaders, after a Rules Committee defeat, bitterly conceded Thursday that President Eisenhower's civil rights bills and his Federal aid school construction program will pass the House.

Their concession checked the issue to Southern senators—and the prospect of a Senate filibuster grew.

Bitter Wrangle

The House Rules Committee rebelled against Chairman Howard W. Smith (D., Va.) and voted 6 to 4 to act next Thursday on the civil rights bills.

And after its bitterest public wrangle in years, the committee also voted 7 to 3 to take further testimony next Tuesday on the 1.6-billion-dollar school bill.

Representative William M. Colmer (D., Miss.) conceded the action means both proposals will soon be voted out of the Rules Committee and sent to the floor, where they are almost certain of passage.

"The personnel of the committee is such and the minority group pressure is so strong that we will not be able to hold them in committee," said Mr. Colmer, veteran Rules Committee guardian of the South's interests. He added that since House rules do not permit filibusters, both proposals probably will pass.

Will Continue Fight

"The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People," he bitterly asserted, "again has demonstrated that it has more political appeal to both the Democratic and Republican Parties than the whole South."

He said he and other Southerners will continue the fight in the House, "despite the great odds," and he also noted the possibility of a Senate filibuster.

"No one thinks that either proposal has any chance of passing the Senate," he said, "but this is an election year, and politics must be served."

The civil rights bills, strongly opposed by Southerners, would create a special commission to investigate civil rights violations, strengthen the Justice Department's civil rights branch, provide for civil action in civil rights cases, and increase the Federal Government's power over elections where Negro voting rights are involved.

The school aid bill also is opposed by many Southerners because of fear that aid will be denied segregated schools, either through Negro Representative Adam Clayton Powell's (D., N. Y.) threatened amendment, or by executive order. Mr. Colmer pointed out this would leave Southerners paying taxes for the program but receiving no benefits.

Angry words flew during the Rules Committee fight. Mr. Smith, who had helped keep the bills bottled up in the committee, used—and then withdrew—the word "conspiracy" in assailing Representative Richard Bolling (D., Mo.) and others sparking the drive for the bills.

The civil rights bills were approved by the House Judiciary Committee last month and have been awaiting Rules Committee clearance since May 22.

House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. (R., Mass.) and Democratic Leader John McCormack (D., Mass.) both had indicated before the committee session they would support any effort to get the bills to the House floor.

After the angry public exchange, the Rules Committee moved its deliberations behind closed doors. The votes were announced later. Mr. Smith said the closed session also was marked by "very violent disagreement."

Vinson Introduces Bill

In a related development, Representative Vinson (D., Ga.) introduced a bill today to overturn the decision. It would require the Supreme Court to get specific permission from Congress to review any decision that has been in effect 50 years or more.

The rules group channels legislation to the House floor.

Today's 6-to-4 division indicated the civil-rights measure would win committee approval next week.

During the angry committee row, Smith, an outspoken opponent of the civil-rights measure, first used—and then withdrew—the word "conspiracy" in assailing Representative Bolling (D., Mo.) and other members sparking the revolt.

Bill's Provisions

The bill would create a civil-rights division in the Justice Department, establish a presidential commission on civil rights, and provide new legal safeguards for minority voting rights.

After Bolling brought it up,

Civil-Rights-Bill Hearings Voted

Rules Committee Overrules Chief After Bitter Public Wrangle

P. 3 Courier-Journal

Washington, June 14 (UP)—The House Rules Committee rebelled against Chairman Smith today and voted 6 to 4 to act next Thursday on President Eisenhower's civil-rights bill.

Smith is a Virginia Democrat.

After its bitterest public wrangle in years, the committee also voted, 7 to 3, to take further testimony Tuesday on the long-stalled $1,600,000,000 school-construction bill.

The measure has been stalled in the committee because of a threat by Representative Powell, Democratic Negro congressman from New York, to attach an amendment to deny aid to states defying the Supreme Court's school integration order.

Fri. 6-15-56

mittee do any such unprecedented thing."

during a public committee hearing on a farm-credit bill, Smith declared:

"The purpose of this whole thing—I started to say conspiracy but I withdraw that word—is to vote out a bill without any public hearings on it. I shall not under any circumstances agree to have the com-

Warns Committeemen

After a further exchange Smith conceded he was out voted, but he warned, "The chairman of this committee has certain privileges and perquisites you can't take away from him, and they will be exercised to the fullest extent."

Smith announced afterward that the committee had ordered public hearings on the bill for next Wednesday and Thursday, with time equally divided between opponents and supporters. A vote would follow immediately.

No time was set for action on the school bill.

Civil Rights Proponents Win Round in Panel Fight

Constitution P. 2
Fri. 6-15-56 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, June 14 (UP)—The House Rules Committee rebelled against Chairman Howard Smith (D-Va) today and voted 6 to 4 to act next Thursday on President Eisenhower's civil rights bill.

After its bitterest public wrangle in years, the committee also voted 7 to 3 to take further testimony next Tuesday on the long-stalled $1.6 billion school construction bill.

The measure has been stalled in the committee because of a threat by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic Negro congressman from New York, to tack on an amendment to deny aid to states defying the school integration order.

The rules group acts as sort of a traffic cop in sending legislation to the House floor.

The 6-to-4 split in today's showdown indicated the civil rights measure would win rules committee approval next week. It also was expected to pass the House. There is bitter Southern opposition in the Senate, however.

During the course of the angry committee row, Smith, an outspoken opponent of the measure, first used—and then withdrew—the word "conspiracy" in assailing Rep Richard Bolling (D-Mo) and other members sparking the revolt.

The civil rights bill would create a civil rights division in the Justice Department, establish a presidential commission on civil rights and provide new legal safeguards to protect minority voting rights.

The legislation was approved by the House Judiciary Committee last month and has been awaiting rules committee clearance since May 22.

Senate filibuster likely—

Civil rights fight seen as House vote nears showdown

WASHINGTON, June 15—(AP)—A split in the long-dominant Republican-Southern Democratic coalition on the House rules committee seemed to assure today early House votes on civil rights and federal school aid bills.

The committee, which normally controls the flow of legislation to the House floor, had sidetracked bills dealing with both subjects. But opponents of the measure were "run over," in the words of Chairman Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), at a name-calling session yesterday.

By votes of 7-3 and 6-4, respectively, the committee voted to consider both the school bill next Tuesday and the civil rights bill next Thursday.

Indications were that both measures would be cleared for House action the following week.

SIGNS ALSO pointed to House passage. However, a filibuster by Southern Democrats in the Senate likely will kill both measures in the closing days of Congress.

The committee's three Southern Democrats, Reps. Smith, Colmer (Miss.) and Trimble (Ark.), opposed both motions to act on the bills. On the civil rights bill, they were joined by one Republican, Rep. Leo Allen (Ill.).

On the winning side were Reps. DeLaney (D., N. Y.), Madden (D., Ind.), O'Neill (D., Mass.), Bolling (D., Mo.), Clarence Brown (R., Ohio) and Ellsworth (R., Ore.), with the addition of Allen on the school bill.

Two members, Reps. Thornberry (D., Tex.) and Latham (R., N. Y.), were absent.

IN THE PAST, the four Republicans and the Southern Democrats had successfully teamed up to dictate committee actions on many measures.

Smith and Colmer described yesterday's action variously as "a conspiracy," "brazen action" and "unprecedented procedure," with Smith hinting at future retaliatory action through the chairman's "privileges and perquisites" which he promised to exercise "to the fullest extent." He didn't say what he had in mind.

Chairman Celler (D., N. Y.) of the judiciary committee, which originally approved the civil rights bill, said he was elated. House passage, he said, would have "a great moral effect" and would help both parties politically, with Democrats benefiting the most.

Celler predicted that the South would not desert the Democratic Party over the civil rights issue, which he said would win "city votes in the North which are badly needed."

FOR ELECTION ADVANTAGE

Grant Accuses Both Parties' Leaders Of 'Playing Politics' On Civil Rights

By BOB INGRAM

Rep. George Grant of Alabama's Second District has charged congressional leaders of both national parties with "playing politics" in their support of the pending Civil Rights Act which comes up for consideration in the U.S. House of Representatives Monday.

Grant, in an interview with The Advertiser, said the only necessity for the measure at this time was that both political parties "are playing for advantage in the congressional and presidential elections to be held this fall."

"This is common knowledge and the action of both bears this out," Grant insisted. "Even the most ardent advocates of the legislation haven't the faintest idea that it will be enacted at this session by both the House and Senate."

BITTERLY OPPOSED

The civil rights legislation, bitterly opposed by most Southern congressmen, provides for the creation of a commission on civil rights and for the addition of an assistant U.S. attorney general who would work with this commission.

The commission, to include six members appointed by the President, would be authorized to investigate any allegation that citizens have been deprived of the right to vote or are being subjected to unwarranted economic pressure by reason of their color, race, religion or national origin.

"This is quite an order for any commission," Grant noted, "in other words, the sky is the limit."

Another feature of the bill, as outlined by Grant, is that the commission may also accept and utilize services of voluntary and uncompensated personnel and pay such personnel actual and necessary travel and subsistence expenses.

ATTRACTS 'DO-GOODERS'

"Under this provision, thousands of so-called do-gooders will flock to the commission to offer their services," Grant predicted. "Who will they be? You well know that this voluntary assistance will come from the NAACP and like organizations."

Grant said it was his intention to offer an amendment Monday to prohibit the use of such personnel, and said if this was not adopted he would offer a second amendment to require every person offering his service to signify in writing what organizations he belonged to or had been a member of in the past.

The Troy congressman also said the legislation provided that any two members of the commission could hold hearings at any place it deemed advisable and issue subpoenas for the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of written or other matter.

"This legislation will annoy, persecute and harass many law abiding citizens," Grant said. "It will cause more class and racial hatred than anything ever proposed."

Grant said that if any witness so summoned by the Commission failed to appear "he would be hailed into court for contempt."

MULTIPLE SUITS

Rep. Grant explained further the bill provides that whenever any persons have engaged or are about to engage in any acts of this nature the attorney general may institute for the United States, or in the name of the United States, for the benefit of the real party in interest, a civil action or other proceedings for redress, including applications for injunction."

"Note the words 'about to engage' and also the fact that it relieves the aggrieved party from any action on his behalf at all," Grant pointed out. "The federal government would file the suits for those who claim they had been aggrieved. This will lead to a multiplicity of suits and will be the source of agents and meddlers working up such suits."

"However, be that as bad as it is, it is also provided that the district courts shall have jurisdiction without regard to whether the party aggrieved shall have exhausted other remedies provided by law," Grant continued. "Federal authority should never be used in such a manner until the state remedies have been exhausted."

"This legislation is treading on dangerous ground," Grant concluded. "Up to the present time the right to vote in accordance with the Constitution has been governed by state statute. This is a field in which Congress has no right to legislate except by constitutional amendment."

Rights Fight Finale Due In Congress

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 6-18-56

Defeat Expected For Aid Increase

WASHINGTON, June 17 (UP)—Congress begins its traditional adjournment drive this week with action due on several issues having an important bearing on its election-year record.

The House Rules Committee faces decisions on civil rights legislation and, possibly, on the federal school aid bill which also may stir up a civil rights fight.

The Senate Appropriations Committee will reach a showdown on moves to increase President Eisenhower's defense budget. This involves Democratic charges that the administration is letting the United States fall behind Russia in air power.

AID VOTE SEEN

There is a chance the Senate itself will get around to voting late in the week on the foreign aid program, which Mr. Eisenhower is trying to save from deep cuts already inflicted by the House.

The administration appeared unlikely to get as much spending authority from the Senate as the Foreign Relations Committee voted.

Party leaders said after a nose count they do not believe at this time more than about 40 of the Senate's 95 members—there is one vacancy—will vote to increase materially the $3,800,000,000 ceiling voted by the House. The House figure is $1,100,000,000 below President Eisenhower's original request.

ADVERSE REACTION

Influential senators of both parties said privately what they called recent optimistic statements about world conditions by Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles must share in the blame for adverse reaction to Eisenhower's sickbed plea last week for more funds.

One Democratic senator, who asked not to be named, said critics are using Eisenhower and Dulles statements in their arguments there is less, rather than more, need for foreign military and economic assistance.

This senator said opponents are asking why the $2,700,000,000 actually spent on foreign assistance in the current fiscal year should be increased if, as Eisenhower said on May 31, "certainly the prestige of the United States since the last war has never been as high as it is today."

Constitution

HIGHWAY BILL

And a House-Senate conference committee hopes to reach agreement on the mammoth highway-building program which would impose new taxes on motorists.

Tomorrow marks the beginning of what could be the last month of the current session. With the leadership shooting for a mid-July adjournment, the tempo of congressional work is expected to increase steadily during the next four weeks.

Mon. 6-18-56

Here is the outlook for this week:

Civil Rights — Republicans and northern Democrats plan next Thursday to ram the administration's bill through the House Rules Committee over opposition of southern Democrats. Their object: To insure a House vote before Congress adjourns. No one expects the bill to win approval of the Senate where it would face a possible filibuster.

STALL VOTE

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va) has served notice he will take advantage of parliamentary rules which permit him to stall a vote on the House floor for two weeks after the committee acts. He hopes the bill then will become sidetracked in the adjournment rush.

School Construction—Hope has revived for getting the $1,600,000,000 bill out of the House Rules Committee where it has been pigeonholed all year because of a controversy over segregation. The committee will hold hearings Tuesday. Some sources believe it may vote favorably on the bill immediately after the hearing. Backers now claim enough votes to block House approval of an antisegregation amendment which, if adopted would make the bill unacceptable to the Senate.

Foreign Aid—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee hopes to complete work on the disputed measure tomorrow, clearing it for Senate debate, and possibly some voting, later this week. The committee has restored 702 million dollars of the $1,100,000,000 chopped by the House from the administration's request for $4,900,000,000. New moves to cut it again will be made on the Senate floor.

Defense Spending — An effort will be made in the Senate Appropriations Committee to increase funds for the Air Force over the amount budgeted by the administration. The bill may reach a Senate vote later in the week.

House Gets Rights Bill For Vote

Courier-Journal
Thurs. 6-28-56
Louisville Ky.

Rules Committee Finally Clears Ike Measure

From Wire Dispatches

Washington, June 27. — The House Rules Committee, overriding vigorous Southern Democratic opposition, today cleared the Administration's civil-rights legislation to the House floor for a vote.

The vote was 8 to 3.

Southerners have sought to keep it bottled up in the committee in the belief it would pass if brought to a vote.

Chairman Smith (D., Va.) said the bill might be scheduled for House action during the week beginning July 9. All earlier dates are taken, he said.

2-Day Debate Set

The rule granted by the committee allows two days of general debate on the bill, guaranteeing a roaring session with most Southern members — who number about 100—seeking an opportunity to denounce the measure.

Southerners talked against the bill before the Rules Committee most of today.

The cutoff time on hearings enforced by the committee majority favoring the legislation found about 12 Southerners still waiting to speak.

Representative Colmer (D., Miss.), a Rules Committee member, protested that it was "unprecedented" to close the hearings while members of the House were still waiting to be heard.

Equal Time Allotted

But Representative Bolling (D., Mo.) said there was precedent and that equal time had been allotted to each side.

The group within the committee favoring the measure finally prevailed almost a week after the time originally set for a vote.

Thursday the outnumbered Southerners forced a delay by waiting until enough members had drifted out to reduce committee attendance below a quorum.

The vote in today's closed session was understood to be:

For sending the bill to the House, Representatives Madden (D., Ind.), Delaney (D., N. Y.), Bolling, O'Neill (D., Mass.), Allen (R., Ill.), Brown (R., Ohio), Ellsworth (R., Ore.), and Latham (R., N. Y.).

Against, Representatives Smith, Colmer, and Trimble (D., Ark.).

The bill would:

1. Create a bipartisan commission and a permanent civil-rights division in the Department of Justice.

Courier-Journal

Suits Authorized

2. Authorize the Attorney General to bring civil suits in Federal Court for injunctions or other relief for persons whose civil rights are infringed, and would make it easier for such persons to go directly to federal courts themselves.

A principal present object of the fight over the bill is to put individuals and parties on record by a House vote, mostly for political effect.

The bill is conceded to have no chance in the Senate if passed by the House. Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee have been dragging, and Southerners are ready to talk the bill to death if it should ever reach the floor.

Ike Urges Passage

President Eisenhower expressed hope yesterday that Congress would pass the bill. He said its provisions "will materially assist the Government in discharging its responsibility to safeguard the constitutional rights of every citizen. . . ."

But Southern congressmen denounced the bill as "absurd and outrageous." They said the legislation was directed against the South and would allow federal invasion of State elections in "a Gestapo type of interference."

School Aid, Rights Votes Next Week

Post + Times Herald 9.14
Washington, D. C.

Associa[ted Press]

The House Rules Committee, by split votes, agreed yesterday to vote next week on bringing the school aid and ci[vi]l rights legislation to t[he Hous]e floor. The action was tak[en] at a stormy closed Committee session.

Fri. 6-15-56

It means the House probably will get an opportunity to vote within the next few weeks on the Administration's civil rights program and on a bill providing Federal aid to schools.

Both measures have been approved by other House Committees but have been bottled up by the Rules group, which controls the flow of legislation from standing committees to the House floor.

By a 7-3 vote the Committee agreed to conclude hearings next Tuesday on the school aid bill and to vote immediately on clearing it for House consideration.

By a 6-4 count, the Committee decided to hold open hearings next Wednesday and Thursday on the civil rights measure and to vote next Thursday.

Adequate Vote Claimed

Supporters of both measures claimed sufficient votes to break them free from the Rules Committee bottleneck.

Voting for the showdown on the civil rights bill were Reps. James J. Delaney of New York, Ray J. Madden of Indiana, Richard Bolling of Missouri, and Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. of Massachusetts, Democrats; and Clarence J. Brown of Ohio and Harris Ellsworth of Oregon, Republicans.

Against it were Reps. Howard W. Smith of Virginia, William M. Colmer of Mississippi, and James W. Trimble of Arkansas, Democrats, and Leo E. Allen of Illinois, Republican.

The lineup was the same on the school bill, except that Allen voted with the majority.

Two members, Homer Thornberry of Texas, a Democrat, and Henry J. Latham of New York, a Republican, were absent.

Fight Over Civil Rights

Backers of the civil rights legislation won a preliminary victory during the morning in forcing an afternoon Committee session to consider the controversial legislation.

The civil rights fight broke out unexpectedly during a morning Committee meeting scheduled for consideration of non-controversial bills.

Charges of "conspiracy"—"brazen action"—and "unprecedented procedure" filled the air, along with a threat of retaliation from Chairman Smith.

Smith, a civil rights legislation foe, conceded that his Committee opponents had enough votes to "run over me" but he said he would never agree to action on the measures without hearings.

The fight started when Rep. Bolling moved that the Committee go into closed session to consider pending legislation, including civil rights and Federal aid to schools.

Rep. Colmer (D-Miss.) objected to the proposal in the midst of an open session on other matters. He called Bolling's move "the most brazen action I have ever seen" and referred to the young Missourian as "the new chairman." Bolling retorted that his purpose was "to bring the issue to an action."

Smith said there is "no precedent" for voting on a bill without hearings and added "I shall not, under any circumstances, agree to let the Committee do

this unprecedented thing. You can run over me if you want to; you have the votes to do it if you want."

Then he commented that the chairman of any Committee has "privileges and perquisites" which he promised to "exercise to the fullest extent."

Smith suggested that the Committee meet informally to discuss its agenda, with the understanding that no votes be taken. Bolling countered that a non-voting meeting would mean more delay and insisted on the afternoon closed session.

he warned he would use his "perquisites and privileges" as chairman whenever he had the chance.

Smith told newsmen after the aborted hearing today, "Let's not have any misunderstanding. I'm opposed to this bill. I will do everything to defeat it at every step that I can do legally and in a parliamentary way."

four-point administration program.

Mr. Celler predicted after the committee meeting that supporters of civil rights will get the omnibus bill and the Administration's four-point program back to the full committee within a week.

Both he and Mr. Keating predicted that the full committee will eventually report favorably as a minimum at least the four-point

Rights Bloc Naps, Dixie Wins Delay

Constitution
Fri. 6-22-56
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, June 21 (AP)—Outnumbered Southerners on the House Rules Committee caught supporters of civil rights legislation napping today and forced at least a six-day delay in action on the hard-fought bill. P. 1

Northern Democrats and Republicans had the votes to order the bill out to the full House for action and a showdown was scheduled for 5 p.m. EST. But first some 20 Southern congressmen had permission to address the Rules Committee against the bill.

MEMBERS DWINDLE

After about three hours of this, enough committee members had drifted out of the room to reduce the attendance to five—two fewer than a quorum.

Then the Southerners acted.

Rep. Colmer (D-Miss) interrupted Rep. Willis (D-La), who was making a speech and suggested the absence of a quorum.

Chairman Smith (D-Va) counted the five present—Reps. Brown (R-Ohio), Bolling (D-Mo), Delaney (D-NY), Colmer and Smith.

Then he declared the meeting automatically adjourned, subject to call by himself.

AVENGES REVERSE

Smith's action washed out the vote arrangements for today and put him back in control, at least for the time being, of the committee's activities. The majority had, in his phrase, "ridden over" him exactly a week ago and scheduled the hearings and vote, while

Civil Rights Bill Sent Back For More Study

World. Tues. 6-24-56
B'ham, Ala. P. 2

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNP) — The House Judiciary Committee has voted, 14 to 13, to send the Celler omnibus civil rights bill back to a subcommittee for consideration along with the Eisenhower Administration's four-point civil-rights program.

The action of the full committee was a temporary victory for the anti-civil rights forces which are seeking to keep civil rights legislation from reaching the House floor.

One northern Democrat and five Republicans teamed up with eight southern Democrats to recommit the Celler bill.

CLOSED SESSION

The vote was taken behind closed doors and was not made public.

The committee also voted to table the Celler anti-lynching bill.

Eight Democrats, including Representative Emanuel Celler, of New York, committee chairman, and five Republicans, including Representative Kenneth B. Keating, of New York, ranking minority member, were reported to have voted against the motion to recommit.

Mr. Keating also argued against recommital.

That there was something unusual expected to happen in the committee was indicated when all eight southern members of the committee showed up at the meeting. This was the first time in months that has happened.

When the committee meeting began, Celler made the motion that the committee report favorably his omnibus civil rights bill.

Keating offered the four-point Administration program as a substitute.

VOTES WITH DIXIE

Representative Francis E. Walter Democrat of Pennsylvania who has the reputation of voting consistently with southerners, made the motion to recommit.

The recommital motion instructed the subcommittee to restudy the omnibus civil rights bill with the Administration program.

The committee has 31 members—18 Democrats and 13 Republicans.

The Administration's program calls for legislation to create a bi-partisan commission on civil rights, raise the civil rights section in the Justice Department to a divisional level, make it a federal offense to interfere with the right of any individual to vote in a Federal election, give the Attorney General authority to bring injunction proceedings to protect the right to vote, give a person denied the right to vote the right to sue in Federal courts without first exhausting state remedies, and also give the Attorney General the power to seek civil remedies in the civil courts for the enforcement of civil rights.

else in it "that delays the construction."

The amendment will be offered by Rep. Adam Powell (D) N. Y., when the school bill is called up in the House Wednesday or Thursday. It would deny federal aid to segregated schols. The bill would authorize one billion, 600 million dollars in aid to states to help them construct needed classrooms.

• • •

RELIABLE SOURCES reported that word is being passed around among GOP members that House Republican leaders will support the amendment and they were being urged to do likewise.

A conference of all House Republicans was scheduled for 2:30 p. m., (EDT) Monday at which the leadership's views were to be made clear.

• • •

REPUBLICAN leader Joseph W. Martin Jr., Mass., predicted the Powell amendment would be adopted and the bill would pass the house.

The President has not taken a clear-cut position on the amendment, but has indicated opposition to any amendment that would defeat the bill.

GOP Supports Powell's Anti-Segregation Rider

Sat. 6-30-56 P. 2
Journal + Guide

By RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — House Republicans were urged by their leaders to vote for an anti-segregation amendment to the school construction bill — despite indicated opposition to it from President Eisenhower.

Adoption of the amendment would be generally regarded on Capitol Hill as tantamount to killing the school bill. If the rider is adopted, the entire measure would face a Senate filibuster.

Norfolk, Va.

THE PRESIDENT told a news conference last January that he felt the school bill should be enacted and that he hoped there would be nothing

Rights Bill Cleared for House Debate

Post + Times Herald P. 1
Thurs. 6-28-56

By Warren Unna
Staff Reporter

Washington D.C.

The House Rules Committee late yesterday voted, 8 to 3, to clear President Eisenhower's civil rights bill for action on the floor.

Southern Democrats made a last-ditch effort to keep the measure from consideration by the House this session. But Republicans, combined with Northern Democrats, had the necessary votes.

The tone was set early in the day when Chairman Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), a long-time opponent of the measure, asked the two dozen or so Southern Congressmen to shorten their protest testimony.

"I haven't encouraged any shortening in the past," Smith said dryly, "but when the jig's up I know it."

The Committee voted the rule with two days of general debate, ignoring a comment by Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.) that he alone could argue the measure for "two or three months." Chairman Smith said the measure should hit the House floor the week of July 9.

The bill, as reported out by the House Judiciary Committee, includes the four fain provisions recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. in April:

• Creation of a six-man bipartisan Commission on Civil Rights within the Executive Branch which would have subpena power.

• Creation of a new Civil Rights Division within the Justice Department which would be headed by a new Assistant Attorney General.

• Provision for the Attorney General to take civil action to protect the right to vote.

So Ike Softens Up

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-14-56

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — President Eisenhower's attitude toward anti - segregation amendments to the Federal school aid bill has softened up.

Last year, he called such legislation "erroneous" and "extraneous" and let it be known that he was violently opposed to it.

Responding to a question at his press conference Thursday, the President said he was still against amendments, but if Congress passed one, "I will understand why they are doing it."

"HOW WOULD you feel about an anti - segregation amendment to the school construction bill?" the reporter asked.

Mr. Eisenhower replied:

"Some of you seem to have a genius this morning for asking questions that take a great deal of explanation, rather than merely to say yes or no. These things aren't that simple.

"Now, when it comes to my devotion to the Constitution, what it provides, my devotion to the decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly when they are unanimous, I hope, is complete.

"I believe in the equality of opportunities for every citizen of the United States.

* * *

"NOW, IT ISN'T though quite as simple as that. If we go to the other end and begin to talk about laws, I believe that every law, every important bill, and every important purpose from Congress should be in a bill of its own, so that we don't get a confusion of issues, and, therefore, don't know for what we are voting or what we are not voting for.

"The Supreme Court, in reaching its decision as to what the law was, provided, and specifically provided, there be a gradual implementation, and referred it back to the district courts, so that it should be gradual.

"But, in the meantime, the need of the American children for schools is right now, immediately, today. So I think there should be nothing that is put on this thing that delays the construction of the bill.

* * *

"NOW, WHEN you come down though to ask a man to vote against something that he believes to be in furtherance of constitutional provisions, then you have got a tough one.

"But I just think they ought to be — that is the way I would handle it to put it very clearly, because we want the schools now, and as much as the decision of the Supreme Court must be implemented, they said themselves, implemented gradually because they recognize the deep roots of prejudice and attitudes that have been built up, and emotionalism that have been built up over the years in this problem."

"Mr. President, I gather that you think the school construction bill should be freed of any amendment that might block it?" the reporter asked.

"This is what I believe," replied Mr. Eisenhower. "The school construction bill should be passed. Now, if Congress wants to put the other on, and does, I will understand why they are doing it.

"But I just simply say, let's get the school bill; that is what I want."

ELECTIONS TO ECHO POWELL BILL VOTES

Commercial Appeal P. 15
Memphis Tenn
Mon 7-16-56

Few Expect Segregation To Be Only Issue

MAJORITY COULD CHANGE

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Will Republicans reap a crop of Negro votes as a reward for voting three-to-one in favor of the Powell anti-segregation rider to the school aid bill?

The answer will be forthcoming Nov. 6. Meanwhile, however, a study by Congressional Quarterly, a private research organization, suggests few representatives of either party may expect to win or lose their own elections because of their votes on the Powell amendment. But in these few instances, the issue may be decisive.

The subsequent defeat of the school aid bill may, of course, overshadow in political significance the vote on the Powell amendment. Democrats, a majority of whom voted against the Powell amendment but for the amended bill, point out the Republican majority, after helping to write the amendment into the bill, then voted to kill the bill.

For their part, Republicans blame Democrats for voting almost unanimously against a move to substitute the Administration's version of the school aid bill for the illfated Democratic-sponsored measure.

Effective Ammunition

However the voters choose to assess the blame in November, the roll call on the Powell amendment is certain to furnish effective campaign ammunition in some of the close races for Congress. This may be especially true in those districts where the percentage of Negroes in the population exceeds the representative's margin of victory in the 1954 election, giving to the Negroes in those districts at least a theoretical balance of power.

All told, there are 61 such congressional districts outside the South. In 1954, 32 of these elected Democrats to the House and 29 chose Republicans. Of the 32 Democrats, 19 voted for the Powell amendment to bar Federal school aid to states with segregated schools, while 12 voted against it. All 31, however, voted for the final bill. The 32nd Democrat, Representative William T. Granahan of Philadelphia, died May 25.

Of these dozen Democrats who voted against the Powell amendment, eight who received less than 55 per cent of the vote in 1954 will be open to serious challenge by Republican opponents who choose to capitalize on the segregation issue.

All of these Democrats probably received a large majority of the Negro votes cast in their districts, and could be defeated if these voters shifted to the Republican column in November.

The vulnerable Democrats, their districts, Negro percentage and election percentage are: B. F. Sisk (Calif. 12th, 4.4%, 53.8%), Harris B. McDowell (Del. At Large, 13.7%, 54.9%), Kenneth Gray (Ill. 25th, 6.0%, 52.6%), Winfield Denton (Ind. 8th, 3.5%, 52.1%), Richard Lankford (Md. 5th, 16.4%, 53.7%), James G. Polk (Ohio 6th, 2.6%, 52.2%), M. Burnside (W. Va. 4th, 1.8%, 50.2%) and Robert Mollohan (W. Va. 1st, 3.2%, 52.7%). All but Mr. Polk and Mr. Mollohan, who is retiring to run for Governor of West Virginia, ousted Republicans when elected to the 84th Congress.

Improved Chances

Of the 29 Republicans from Negro "balance-of-power" districts, 23 voted for the Powell amendment, although nine subsequently voted against the school aid bill. Only two of the 23 received more than 55 per cent of the 1954 vote. Since a majority of Negroes presumably voted against these representatives in 1954, any switches induced by the Powell roll call would improve the incumbents' chances of being re-elected in November.

But the nine GOP members who voted later to kill the entire bill may be challenged by their Democratic opponents on the sincerity of their anti-segregation stand. They are Gordon McDonough (Calif. 15th, 8.8%, 56.9%), William McVey (Ill. 4th, 6.2%, 52.1%), Charles Brownson (Ind. 11th, 11.8%, 54.9%), S. J. Crumpacker Jr.) (Ind. 3rd, 3.1%, 50.4%), William Avery (Kan. 1st, 4.4%, 54.3%), Errett Scrivner (Kan. 2nd, 9.5%, 54.7%), Jackson Chase (Neb. 2nd, 4.9%, 52.9%), William Hess (Ohio 2nd, 16.4%, 58.4%), and Paul Schenck (Ohio 3rd, 8.2%, 52.6%). Mr. Chase and Mr. Crumpacker are retiring this year.

Only five of the 29 Republicans voted against the Powell amendment. John J. Rhodes (Ariz. 1st, 4.3%, 53.1%) voted later for the bill, while the other four voted against the bill: James P. S. Devereux (Md. 2nd, 6.9%, 56.1%), Wewitt Hyde (Md. 6th, 4.3%, 51.4%), Edward Miller (Md. 1st, 23.4%, 55.5%) and George Dondero (Mich. 18th, 4.6%, 53.9%). Mr. Dondero plans to retire this year.

On balance, then, the possibility that a vote against the Powell amendment could lead to defeat in November affects only a dozen Democrats. But gains registered by Republican among Negro voters might be just enough to assure the re-election of several GOP members whose seats are shaky.

Desegregation and School Aid

Herald Tribune
N.Y.

The House has made a mistake in giving its tentative approval to the Powell amendment to the Federal school-aid bill. Fortunately, that approval is not yet final, and will not be until a roll call vote is taken today or tomorrow. Before they go on record in favor of the amendment, some Congressmen would be well advised to reconsider their opinions.

The Powell amendment would deny any Federal money for school construction to communities which do not immediately desegregate their schools. Such a provision would automatically result in delaying tactics by Southern Senators when the bill reaches the upper house. At this late date, this procedure would kill any such legislation in this session of Congress. Thus the building of urgently needed schools for the growing number of children in this country would be postponed for at least another year.

The amendment is wrong because it would discriminate against Southern children who cannot possibly be held responsible for the social environment in which they happen to live. It is barbed with politics which have no place in a question of this kind, and plays into the hands of those who are more interested in killing the bill than in killing segregation.

Thurs. 7-5-56

A considerable number of Republicans appear to have voted for the amendment, despite the strong stand against it taken by the Administration. It is to be hoped they will change their minds. The amendment is no more than legislative punishment of which children would be the innocent victims. It is against the best interests of the country and prejudicial to desegregation itself.

Powell Plan Passes

News + Observer P. 1

Segregated South Loses Funds

Wed. 7-4-56

Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON, July 3 (UP)—The House voted tentatively today to bar federal school aid funds to southern states which refuse to abolish segregated public schools. The vote was 164 to 116.

The proposal was sponsored by Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr., Negro Democrat from New York City, as an amendment to the compromise 1½ billion dollar school bill. The issue split both political parties as well as the House civil Rights bloc.

The action was taken in the face of a last-minute statement by former President Truman urging the House to defeat the Powell amendment. President Eisenhower also has decided the amendment on grounds it will defeat the school bill.

The tentative vote was taken on a teller court in which members are counted as they pass up the aisle. It must be reaffirmed by a record roll call vote when the House meets Thursday to take final action on the bill. However, the results were unlikely to be changed.

The Powell amendment would withhold federal funds from states which did not comply with the Supreme Court's historic 1954 decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. It would hold these funds in escrow for three years. The state could obtain them later by integrating their schools.

The bill was considered certain to clear the House despite the Powell amendment. But it faces serious trouble in the Senate where Dixie senators, already angered by the Supreme Court decision, would be in a position to try to talk it to death in the waning weeks of the session.

Earlier, the House rejected by a teller vote of 140 to 110 an administration plan to distribute the 1½ billion dollars among the states according to their individual needs.

Number of Children.

The action left in the bill the Democratic-sponsored distribution plan. Under it, federal funds would be divided among the states purely on the basis of the school age population.

The debate preceding the vote on the Powell amendment was emotional and sometimes bitter.

Rep. William A. Dawson (D-Ill) one of three Negro members of the House, spoke against Powell's amendment, warning that its approval would kill the school bill for this session.

"School buildings are needed by all children in America," Dawson told the House. "I am of the opinion . . . that if we adopt this amendment, you'll have no school aid legislation at this session of Congress."

But Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D-Mich), a Negro, said there was no better way to enforce the Supreme Court's anti-segregation amendment.

Some foes termed the amendment an attempt to "punish" Southern states for not abolishing segregation in their schools.

But Rep. James Roosevelt (D-Calif) said Congress had "no right" to give money to states that are in "open defiance" of the Supreme Court.

Southerners lashed out bitterly against the proposal. Rep. George S. Long (D-La) declared that "Louisiana is not going to desegregate no matter what kind of law you pass."

Segregation Ban Voted in School Bill

BY JOHN FISHER

[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, July 5—The house today tentatively approved anti-segregation provisions in the administration requested bill for federal aid to construct public schools, thereby threatening the measure's life.

On a teller vote, 164 to 116, the house adopted en bloc three amendments by Rep. Powell, Democrat from New York.

Powell's amendment would deny federal school aid funds to any state not carrying out the Supreme court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, but would hold in escrow such state allotments until such states complied with the decree.

Death of Legislation

Opponents of the Powell amendments declared that their adoption would mean death of the legislation, perhaps in the house, or, if not, then in the senate where southerners could filibuster it into oblivion.

Immediately after adoption of the anti-segregation amendments, Chairman Barden [D., N.C.] of the house committee on education and labor moved to suspend further proceedings until Thursday. Congress will not meet on Independence day. "The bill is ailing," Barden said.

The amendments are still subject to a roll call vote prior to a vote on final passage of the bill, but opponents of the anti-segregation provisions as well as the bill itself hoped to load it down with provisions so distasteful to house members that they will reject it in toto.

Opposed by Dawson

Rep. Dawson [D., Ill.], one of three negroes in Congress, voted against the Powell amendments, saying: "The bill would not go thru Congress with these amendments, and I do not want to deprive any children of an education."

Today's debate was enlivened by a bitter, personal attack by Rep. Rivers [D., S.C.] against the family of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. He declared that the Roosevelts have done the south more harm than good. Later, Rep. Edith Green, who was sitting next to Rep. James Roosevelt [D. Cal.], the late President's eldest son, arose to defend the Roosevelts.

1.5 Billion Grants OK

Prior to the vote on the anti-segregation amendments, the house also tentatively approved a compromise plan for 1½ billion dollars in federal grants for public school consruction over a 5-year period. The grants would be on a 50-50 matching basis to the states, based upon the number of pupils.

Ike Asks 5 Year Plan

President Eisenhower last year had recommended a 5 year program totaling 1¼ billion dollars, with grants of 250 millions annually. A bill reported by the house committee on education and labor provided a 4 year program with grants of 400 millions annually, or a total of 1.6 billions.

Today the house approved by voice vote an amendment by Rep. Frelinghuysen [R., N. J.] carrying out the compromise version worked out by Republican and Democrat managers of the legislation.

It also rejected, by a standing vote of 89 to 124, a state rights amendment proposed by Barden.

Barden's amendment would have taken away from the United States commisioner of education broad powers over control of the federal grants and given that authority to states.

Southerners Oppose Moves

The house then rejected also an amendment by Rep. McConnell [Pa.], ranking Republican on the education committee, to substitute an administration formula for making school aid grants on the basis of state financial needs rather than based on the number of public school pupils between the ages 5 thru 17. The McConnell amendment was knocked down on a teller vote, 110 to 140.

House members from southern states angrily opposed the Powell amendments, as they asserted some southern states have no intention of abolishing segregation.

The Death of the School-Aid Bill

Herald Tribune P. 6 Sat 7-7-56 New York

By defeating the Federal school-aid bill, the House of Representatives has dealt a severe blow to American education. There are not enough schools now in this country, and in a little while there will be far from enough. Many communities simply cannot provide the education their increasing numbers of children are entitled to without help from Washington. This principle is supposed to have been widely accepted by both Republicans and Democrats. "The responsibility for public education rests with the states and the local communities," President Eisenhower said in a message to Congress last January. " . . . But our history has demonstrated that the Federal government, in the interest of the whole people, can and should help with certain problems of nation-wide scope and concern when states and communities—acting independently—cannot solve the full problem or solve it rapidly enough." Federal aid has consequently been a major goal of the President's legislative program.

There is no question about the soundness of this proposition. Why, then, was the bill defeated? Why was it allowed to thrash around all week in such a pitiful fashion? (At one point the Congressmen accidentally voted to remove an important part of the measure, and then had to vote again to put it back.)

The Powell amendment, which would have denied Federal money to communities which did not desegregate their schools, and which appeared to be the storm center, is now revealed as a red herring. Otherwise, why should it have won the support of a majority of Republican votes when a majority of Republican votes helped defeat the bill itself? Every one assumed that the conservative Democrats from the South would be against the amendment and the bill, but the Republican voting came as a surprise.

Some of the bill's opponents claimed the bill was doomed to defeat because it provided for a system of distributing the funds to the states that differed from that requested by the Administration. The bill would have given out money on the basis of the states' school-age population. The President's distribution formula would have taken account of the wealth of the states and the proportion of their income spent on education as well. This was undoubtedly a better plan—but from the broad national point of view, the difference in the two programs does not seem sufficient cause to deny urgently needed schools to the rising generations.

Congress plans to adjourn some time this month, and there appears to be no chance that any Federal school-aid measure can be enacted before next year at the earliest. Both sides will probably try to pick up a few campaign scraps from among the remains, but they will find it hard indeed to relieve the profound disappointment felt by the public.

Powell Amendment Causes Policy Split In AFL-CIO

World, Birmingham, Ala. Fri. 2-17-56 P. 3

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's controversial amendment to the federal school aid bill, which he has offered conditionally to withdraw, has caused the first policy split in the newly combine AFL - CIO labor movement.

The matter was to be taken up by the union's 29-member excutive council with every indication that backers of the amendment, which would deny funds to State maintaining segregation in public school, would be overwhelmingly defeated.

But there was no doubt that the AFL-CIO leadership was divided over the issue raised by Powell, a New York Democrat. Generally speaking the 10 council members representing the old CIO favor the amendment, while the 19 members from AFL unions are opposed.

Last week, Powell said he had notified President Eisenhower that he would withdraw the amendment if the President would enforce the Supreme Court's ruling that racial segregation is unconstitutionol.

Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers and on AFL-CIO vice president, is leading the fight to have organized labor support the Powell amendment.

But one council member reported that Reuther had voted along with the majority when the eight-member executive committee opposed the Powell proposal at a meeting here two weeks ago. He since has changed his views.

Attorneys for the 15-million-member organization have told the labor leaders that the Constitution already gives the federal government authority to deny funds to states failing to carry out Supreme Court directives, and that therefore the Powell amendment is unnecessary.

"We know there is no chance of getting through Congress a school aid bill with this amendment attached to it," one labor leader said. "It would be filibustered to death in the Senate ond there would be no legislation. It is as simple as that."

The official said Reuther took the same position until he returned to Detroit from the Washington meeting "and some of these guys at UAW headquarters put the heat on him."

Powell's school bill amendment defined

Afro-American P. 4 Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-4-56

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem.) of N.Y. Tuesday gave the House an advance explanation of the anti-segregation amendments he will offer to the federal aid to school bill when it reaches the House floor.

Included in the proposed amendments is a provision for funds denied a state because it is running its schools on a segregated basis to be held in escrow until the state complies with the Supreme Court decisions.

Under such provisions a state will be given three years after approval of the bill to comply.

* * *

ONE OF THE Powell proposals would amend the section of the bill which requires state educational agencies to set forth the standards to be followed by the states in establishing state plans.

Under the Powell amendment, the state plan must provide that the public schools of the state are open to all children without regard to race in conformity with the Supreme Court decisions.

If a state plan does not so provide, the Powell amendment would permit funds to be paid to such state "for use in counties or other political subdivisions within the state that are operating their schools "in conformity" with the decisions.

* * *

A SECOND POWELL amendment would require that statements furnished the U. S. Commissioner of Education by the State educational agency shall state:

"The county or the subdivision in which each project is located is operating its schools" in conformity with the Supreme Court decisions.

This amendment also provides that "A state plan which meets the requirements of the Commissioner in every other way shall be permitted to be put into effect in those school districts which comply with the Supreme Court decisions."

Our Opinions

Defender P. 9 Sat. 2-4-56 Chicago, Ill.

Democrats On The Spot

A. Clayton Powell's forthcoming amendment to the federal school aid bill is expected to show the world — not only the United States — who in Congress believes in the basic tenets of our government.

Powell wants to deny any part of the proposed vast cash bounty for education to any state that is not willing to abide by the decision of the U. S. Supreme Court ordering integration of all public schools.

Normally this would be a thorny problem for our congressmen, but this being an election year makes it — to put it mildly— explosive to an atomic degree.

Wiley Joe Martin, GOP leader in the House, has challenged the Democrats on the issue.

Last week, he announced with no reluctance that he favors the Powell amendment and predicted its passage in the House.

It seems to us that he made a point of the fact that he was making the statement after conferring with the President.

It would seem that the strategy is to let the Democrats kill the amendment and possibly the whole bill if either or both fail to pass.

With the presidential and congressional elections at stake, the GOP could then point out to the Negro voter that the Democrats killed the Powell amendment, and to those favoring federal aid to education that it was the same Democrats who likewise blocked its passage.

What the Democrats will do to offset this most tactical move has yet to be seen. But one thing is certain: The Democrats are on the spot.

Extremists Need Not Prevail

Advocate Sat. 1-28-56 P. 2 Jackson Miss.

From: The Christian Science Monitor

Both the majority and minority leaders of the House expect an anti-segregation rider will be offered to any bill for federal aid to schools which comes up for a vote. Both predict that if offered it will pass.

If a rider is attached such as the one Representative Adam Clayton Powell is said to have prepared, it is far more likely that federal-aid legislation, amendment and all, will be blocked indefinitely. For there are congressmen and senators at both extremes of the segregation controversy who would willingly wreck a whole program of school aid in order to impose or to hold their particular position regarding the two races.

Is this necessary? Cannot such an impasse be avoided? There are honest differences of opinion as to the desirability, extent, and kind of federal aid the President has proposed. But the coming bill deserves to be adopted, amended, or defeated on questions germane to its purpose.

Mr. Powell's rider is said to aim at denying federal funds to states which have not complied with the Supreme Court's decision of May 17, 1954. Just what did the Supreme Court say in that decision? It did not say that the Constitution requires the states to enforce integration or that people are no longer free to choose the schools their children shall attend. It only "forbids the use of governmental power to enforce segregation."

And what did the court say a year later in its implementing decree? It called on school officials to make a "prompt and reasonable start toward full compliance." But it turned over enforcement to federal district courts. It directed them to proceed under equity principles, to reconcile "public and private needs," and to take account of local situations.

It is understandable that some congressmen (and Mr. Powell in particular, who is himself a Negro with an overwhelmingly Negro constituency) might feel the need to reinforce antisegregation records. But must they go beyond the Supreme Court to accomplish that end? That body has approached the matter of implementation not upon a state but upon a local school district basis. Would not this same approach serve these congressmen's purpose?

The President proposes federal aid for school construction alone. If the administration bill should not prove explicit enough for some congressmen, might they not propose simply that federal funds shall not be used to build segregated schools nor shall public schools constructed with federal aid be sold or leased for segregated operation in private hands?

Why deny aid to a whole state? If the "local option" idea implicit in Virginia's "Gray Plan" takes hold there will be many school districts throughout the South which wish to continue and strengthen their public schools even though state-provided tuitions might support segregated private schools in the same communi-

ties.

Fearful people in the South should become aware that the rest of the country has no desire to insist there be some of both raecs in every school. Zealots of either race anywhere should realize that neither public opinion nor court ruling stands behind any such ambition. In so vital and deep an issue we should not surrender to the extremists?

IN NATION'S CAPITAL:

Powell amendment seen as Congressional 'hot potato'

Afro-American Sat. 2-25-56 P. 5
Baltimore, Md.

By LOUIS LAUTIER
For the NNPA News Service

WASHINGTON — It is becoming increasingly apparent that members of Congress would like to dodge a vote on the Powell amendment to the bill providing for Federal assistance to the states for school construction.

The Powell amendment would deny Federal funds to school districts which are not complying with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

The Federal aid to school construction bill is tied up in the powerful House Rules Committee.

* * *

REP. GRAHAM A. BARDEN, (Dem., N.C.) chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, has asked the Rules Committee for an open rule which would send the bill to the House floor for debate, leaving it open for amendment.

Although hearings were begun on Jan. 24 on the rule, the end of of the hearings are not yet in sight.

The bill, aimed at relieving the classroom shortage in this country, would authorize Federal appropriations of $400,000,000 over a 4-year period.

THE FEDERAL funds are to be matched by the states on a 50-50 basis. That money would be paid to the state school authorities and would be administered by the state school agency and spent for projects approved by that agency.

There is opposition to the bill not only because of the amendment which is being sponsored by Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York. But there is also equally as strong opposition among southern members of Congress because of the labor standards provision.

This provision would require that the United States Commissioner of Education receive assurance, before making any payment to a state for school construction projects, that prevailing wage-rates, and time-and-a-half for overtime for work in excess of 40 hours a week on eight hours a day, would be paid to workers employed on projects.

* * *

SOUTHERN members of Congress contend that the labor standards provision would be an encroachment upon states' rights by telling the states the wage rates they must pay for classrooms to be built partly with Federal funds and partly with state funds.

Organized labor is opposed to the Powell amendment. Lobbyists for the labor unions have been working on Capitol Hill to get legislators to vote against the Powell amendment.

Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the merged AFL-CIO, who has been an ardent advocate of civil rights legislation, is reported to have voted against labor support of the Powell amendment in a closed-door meeting of the executive committee of the combined organization.

* * *

BUT, LATER when his civil rights friends began to apply pressure, Mr. Reuther shifted his position and said President Eisenhower and Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., should announce that the Executive Branch of the Government would deny Federal funds to school districts not complying with the Supreme Court decision.

In the absence of such a declaration, he said he would support the Powell amendment. A number of politicians have taken the same line.

Powell to press rider on aid bill

Afro-American Sat. 2-25-56 P. 1
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (Dem., -N.Y.), Thursday, told the House of Representatives he meant to press his anti-segregation amendment to the Federal school-aid bill.

"It is now obvious that the Powell amendments to the Federal aid to school construction bill are mandatory," the congressman said, disclosing a letter from the White House that said, in effect, that the administration would not now promise to withhold Federal funds from segregated schools on its own initiative.

Pressure had been put on Mr. Powell from many sources to withdraw his amendments so that the bill to aid the building of schools with Federal funds would have a better chance of passing in Congress. If his amendments were included, he had been told, filibusters by a few southern congressmen were certain to kill the bill.

* * *

LEGISLATIVE representatives interested in the passage of the bill have argued that anti-segregation amendments are unnecessary because the President already has power to withhold funds from segregated schools.

On Feb. 2, Mr. Powell sent a telegram urging the President to include in a statement that the White House was to make a ruling from Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell Jr. as to whether the executive branch of the government has the power to deny Federal funds to non - complying school districts.

If a policy statement to that effect was made, Mr. Powell said, there would be no need for an anti - segregation amendment to the Federal aid to school construction bill.

* * *

AT HIS PRESS conference on Feb. 8, Mr. Eisenhower was queried concerning the Powell telegram. He replied that no such proposal had come to him.

Later, James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary announced that the White House was framing a reply to the telegram. The letter, making no promises to withhold funds, was signed by Bryce N. Harlow, administrative assistant to the President.

The prospect now appears that the Powell amendment or something like it will be added to any school aid bill the House passes. Mr. Powell said a poll he was taking of his colleagues was running two - to - one for the proposal.

* * *

IT WAS pointed out that a meeting of House members interested in civil rights legislation, including the Powell amendment, was slated to be held on this Tuesday.

It was originally scheduled for last Thursday, but was postponed at the request of Republicans who were out of town making speeches celebrating Lincoln's birthday.

A committee representing 51 national organizations has announced that it would hold an Assembly for Civil Rights in Washington, March 4 - 6. The group included the AFL - CIO, the American Civil Liberties Union and the NAACP.

* * *

IN HIS SPEECH on the House floor Thursday afternoon, Mr. Powell answered seven objections which have been made against his amendments:

1. The National Education Association and the AFL say his amendments are not necessary because the courts have decided the issue.

Proof that this is incorrect is that the Comptroller General of the United States informed him on Jan. 23 that he would not withold funds to states not complying with the Supreme Court unless so directed by Congress.

Additional proof is that, despite the decision, $75,000,000 of Federal funds are now being given annually to defiant states.

If the court decisions were sufficient, the Comptroller General would withhold funds and Federal grants would not now be made.

2. The New York Times said editorially on Feb. 13, and James Marshall, former president of the New York City Board of Education, in a letter to that paper on Feb. 8, said an injunction can be obtained to stop the use of Federal funds.

This is totally incorrect. The Supreme Court has ruled that no taxpayer can obtain an injunction to stop the use of Federal funds.

3. Opponents have said that no anti - segregation amendment has ever been passed by the Senate.

That is not true. In 1940, the late Sen. Robert F. Wagner, (Dem.,-N.Y.) proposed an anti-discrimination amendment to the Draft Act, which was carried by a vote of 50 to 20.

4. Adlai Stevenson has come out against the anti - segregation amendment because he believes in moderation and gradualism.

The principles of moderation and gradualism cannot be applied to "crash" legislation which will pass out of existence in four years.

"I ask this question of Mr. Stevenson an his crowd: 'How can new jim-crow schools built in states that are defying by legislative action the Supreme Court help even gradualism?' "

5. The Christian Science Monitor said the Powell amendment is punitive.

The amendments are not punitive because the second amendment would hold the accumulated funds for the whole four years of the bill, until any district now segregated becomes integrated.

6. The Powell amendment would hurt colored children.

Every single editor of every single colored newspaper in this country has indicated 100 per cent backing of the Powell amendments.

7. The sentiment of the American people is not in favor of the Powell Amendment.

Answers to questionnaires submitted to members of Congress are running more than 2 to 1 in favor of the Powell amendment.

MR. POWELL'S AMENDMENT

Times P.32-C

The unhappy confusion between the Federal-aid-to-schools program and the Supreme Court's desegregation decision continues to block the former without advancing the latter. The two questions are separate and they ought to be treated separately. If they are not, only the children of our country will be the losers.

Tues. 2-21-56

The board of directors of the National Education Association has just unanimously expressed its agreement with this view. While endorsing the need for Federal appropriations "to help relieve the critical school - building shortages throughout the country," the board at its Atlantic City meeting firmly opposed the Powell amendment, which would deny Federal funds to any locality that failed to integrate its schools. The practical reason is clear: If the Powell amendment is adopted in the House, as it may be, the chances for any Federal aid to education to get through the Senate are considered nil.

New York, N.Y.

There are other reasons, too. As we have previously stated, we believe the Powell amendment represents the wrong approach to the integration problem. In a message in an adjoining column Mr. Powell takes exception to our suggestion that the purpose of his amendment might be achieved through a suit in the Federal courts. He cites a 1923 Supreme Court decision rejecting the effort of a taxpayer to prevent the appropriation of Federal funds to enforce an allegedly unconstitutional law (to help the states reduce infant mortality!). But the present situation is so different from that one—not to mention the fact that the court is so different—that we cannot share Mr. Powell's certainty that a suit in this case would be thrown out. Furthermore, there are many other ways of attacking the problem.

Representative Metcalf, former justice of the Montana Supreme Court, suggests that it would be the duty of the Administration to withhold school-aid funds from states that had clearly and unequivocally expressed their defiance of the Supreme Court; and with this would go the corollary that the officers of a state so affected could sue for its share of the funds. A different

approach is that of Representative Udall of Arizona, who instead of barring Federal funds from segregated states would give extra and direct Federal help to those areas that are conscientiously making an effort to integrate their schools. In any case, if there is to be a Federal school-aid program at all, it ought to contain no such punitive features as are embodied in the Powell amendment.

'Interposition' Really Spells Nullification

Post + Times Herald

By Irving Brant

Historian and biographer of James Madison

IN VIRGINIA and several states of the Deep South, defenders of racial segregation are reviving what they call the ancient right of interposition. This they define as the right of one or more states to "interpose" against a "deliberate, palpable and dangerous exercise" of powers not granted by the Constitution, and to halt the execution of them within their own boundaries until such powers are placed in the Constitution by amendment.

Jan. 1-22-56

In the matter at issue, the Supreme Court regards the amendment as already adopted—the Fourteenth. P. 3E

To support their position, the interpositionists cite the famous Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798, written respectively by Madison and Jefferson, in which the legislatures called on the other states to "interpose" against the Alien and Sedition Acts of that year. Under this precedent, the 1956 legislatures of Virginia, Mississippi, Louisiana, South Carolina and Georgia are being urged to a supposedly lawful resistance to the Supreme Court's school decisions.

Washington, D.C.

At Richmond, the resolutions were held back and toned down to exclude the threat of non-compliance. In Alabama, however, the lower House adopted the resolves as received from Virginia. It is uncertain which version will receive final approval at Richmond.

ACTUALLY, interposition of the sort now proposed is pure and simple nullification, similar to that initiated by South Carolina in 1828. In strategy, the authors are doing just what Calhoun and Hayne did a century and a quarter ago. Ignoring the official explanation of the 1798 resolves made by the Virginia General Assembly in 1800, they are endeavoring to warp those resolves into a justification of defiance of Federal authority. They are even trying, as the early nullifiers did, to present James Madison as a principal witness for their course.

Apparently it is not known in Richmond today that Madison spent the last half dozen years of his life combatting the doctrines of Calhoun and Hayne — furnishing outlines for congressional speeches and newspaper articles, writing letters to public men and openly guiding public opinion in the columns of the North American Review. He was the brain behind the brawn in President Jackson's decision to resist nullification with military force.

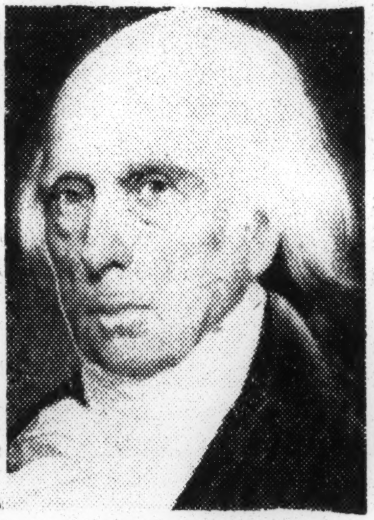
NOR DO the present-day interpositionists seem to know that Madison as President faced their pattern of resistance and disposed of it with speed and vigor. In 1809 Gov. Snyder of Pennsylvania, openly relying on the Virginia Resolutions of 1798, ordered the state militia to prevent the United States marshal from enforcing the Supreme Court's decree in the renowned Olmstead Case. The Philadelphia True American chronicled the exchange of remarks when the marshal faced Gen. Bright and the pointing bayonets (one touching his breast) of a squad of militiamen.

"In the name and by the authority of the United States, said the marshal addressing the soldiers, I command you to lay down your arms, and permit me to proceed.

"In the name and by the authority of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, I command you to resist him, replied Gen. Bright, in which he was obeyed."

President Madison wrote to Gov. Snyder that he was "expressly enjoined, by statute, to carry into effect any such decree where opposition may be made of it." Gen. Bright was arrested, tried in Federal court and sent to prison. Madison pardoned him after some weeks on the plea of Pennsylvanians that he was a dull-witted man who didn't know enough to disobey the Governor.

FACING the nullifiers of 1809, the 1830s and 1956 is Article VI, Section 2 of the Constitution, which says: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof . . . shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any



JAMES MADISON
. . . combatted nullification

state to the contrary notwithstanding."

This, say the advocates of interposition, does not prevent individual states from overruling Supreme Court decisions which they regard as unwarranted by the Constitution. That raises the basic question: Who is going to expound the Constitution and execute its powers?

Madison dealt with that very point in 1831, writing to Nicholas P. Trist, President Jackson's private secretary:

"A supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the Union, without supremacy in the exposition and execution of them, would be as much a mockery as a scabbard put into the hand of a soldier without a sword in it."

THE VIRGINIA Resolutions called on other states to join in asking Congress to submit a constitutional amendment forbidding racial segregation. This amendment, its proposers believe, would be rejected by at least 13 states—enough to block it even though 35 approved. But until it should be ratified—

"The General Assembly of Virginia declares the decisions and orders of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to separation of the races in its public institutions are, as a matter of right, null, void and of no effect; and the General Assembly declares to all men that as a matter of right, this state is not bound to abide thereby."

This was the doctrine and strategy set forth by South Carolina in the 1830s the only difference being that in the smaller Union then existing, seven states would have been able to block the will of 17. Of that proposition Madison wrote to Trist:

"For this preposterous and anarchical pretension there is not a shadow of countenance in the Constitution and well that there is not; for it is certain that with such a deadly poison in it, no Constitution could be sure of lasting a year."

THE ASSERTION in the resolves as drafted at Richmond, that a state has a right to disregard Supreme Court decisions, has no counterpart in the Virginia Resolutions of 1798. It is a composite of some words deleted from those resolutions before passage, and of an opinion by Jefferson so altered as to change its meaning.

Madison, shortly after retiring from Congress, drafted the Virginia Resolutions at Montpelier. In them he termed the Alien and Sedition Acts "unconstitutional" and called on the other states to interpose to maintain their rights. After the draft left his hands, the wording was enlarged to "unconstitutional, null, void and of no effect."

During the debate, Madison visited Richmond and the added words were unanimously stricken out. They were eliminated, he explained in after years, "lest they should be misconstrued into a nullifying import instead of a mere declaration of opinion."

THE WORDS "null, void, and of no effect" had been in fact suggested by Jefferson, who read Madison's draft as it was being carried to Richmond by Wilson Cary Nicholas. What Jefferson had in mind was set forth in a later affirmation of his views:

"But when powers are assumed which have not been delegated, a nullification is the rightful remedy: that every state has a natural right in cases not within the compact (*casus non foederis*) to nullify."

When these words were quoted after Jefferson's death to support nullification, Madison pointed out that Jefferson was talking of a "natural" right—the right of revolution. When the drafters of the 1956 interposition resolves came to this part of their subject, they dropped the word "natural" from Jefferson's proposition and thus converted a valid right of revolution into a spurious constitutional right.

In doing so, they emulated the conduct which led Madison to remark, after citing various Jeffersonian indorsements of national supremacy:

"It is remarkable how closely the nullifiers who made the name of Mr. Jefferson the pedestal for their colossal heresy, shut their eyes and lips whenever his authority is ever so clearly and emphatically against them."

TO COMPLETE the historical survey, it need only be added that in 1833-4, the Virginia General Assembly by almost unanimous vote adopted a resolution declaring "that the resolutions of 1798-9 gave no support to the nullifying doctrine of South Carolina." Those were not the words of the resolution, but they are Madison's summary of them.

The action inspired him to a forecast which history has borne out only in the ultimate results, not in the inception or intermediate course, of disputes between the whole and the parts of the Nation:

"The final appeal in such cases must be to the authority of the whole, not to that of the parts separately and independently . . . It was this view of it which dictated the clause declaring that the Constitution and laws of the United States should be the supreme law of the land . . . And it may be confidently foretold that . . . it is the view which will be permanently taken of it, with a surprise hereafter that any other should ever have been contended for."

Survey Shows—

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Mon. 1-23-56

State Legislatures Are Increasing Their Membership

BY GENE WORTSMAN
Post-Herald Staff Writer

MONTGOMERY, Jan. 22—In the past 10 years, the trend has been to increase membership in State legislatures.

The Council of State Governments, in a summary of a 1955 survey on structure and procedures in the legislatures, reported this fact.

In 1954 there were 7455 state legislators.

In 1955 there were 7605, an increase of 150.

"Changes in the size of our legislative bodies have been gradual and unspectacular in recent years," the survey reported. "But the trend, gradual though it is over the nation as a whole, seems unmistakably to be in the direction of larger legislatures.

"Judging from the legislative debates and other attendant circumstances, this expansion in size of legislative bodies has resulted largely from efforts to reapportion the membership," the report added.

Typical examples of what has happened occurred in 1955 in the states of Illinois, New Mexico and Utah.

Illinois increased its membership by 31; raising the Senate from 51 to 58 and the house from 153 to 177.

New Mexico upped its size by 11; keeping a 32-member senate but jumping the house from 55 to 66 representatives.

Utah gained six law-makers. Its senate was increased from 23 to 25 and its house from 60 to 64.

The survey reported that Florida, in November, 1956, will vote on a proposal to boost its senate from 38 to 67 and its house from 95 to 135, a total increase of 69.

The Florida plan is similar to some proposed in Alabama which would up the senate from 35 to 67 and the house from 105 to 140.

Greene Sen. James S. Coleman, while not speaking on the survey, told the Senate Rules Committee Wednesday why the tendency is to raise membership.

He said it is going against human nature to ask a man to vote to cut his county's representation in the legislature.

It isn't reasonable to expect that two representatives from a county would return home and tell their constituents their county now has only one seat.

The survey showed that 43 states require or permit reapportionment every 10 years.

All but 16 states have complied.

Twenty-seven states have enacted some form of reapportionment since 1950, including the year 1950.

The survey reported no instances of a legislative body reducing its membership.

Size of the legislatures vary from Nebraska's one-house 43 members to New Hampshire's 423.

In a breakdown, it was shown that senates go from 17 in Delaware and Nevada to 67 in Minnesota and the lower houses from 35 in Delaware to 399 in New Hampshire.

Connecticut has 279 house members; Vermont, 246, and Massachusetts, 240.

Vermont, with its bulky house, is one of the two states which have gone longer than Alabama without reapportionment.

Alabama's membership has not been reapportioned since 1901.

Vermon't legislature was set up in 1793 and has remained, according to the survey. Its house membership is fixed by constitution but the senate is supposed to be reapportioned every 10 years.

Delaware last reapportioned in 1897, but it has no requirements for such an undertaking.

34b 1956

Probation, Sex Crime Bills Head for Passage

Constitution

Tues. 1-17-56

By M. L. ST. JOHN

...ills to provide statewide probation for first offenders ... prevent the release of dangerous sex criminals are ... through the Georgia Legislature.

...House Monday passed the ...tion bill, 138 to 0. The bill ... sent immediately to the ..., where its early approval ...ated.

Atlanta, Ga.

...y afternoon, the House ...iary Committee No. 1 voted

...er Legislature stories on ...s 8 and 9.

...ommend passage of a bill ...ing psychiatric examina... ...for sex criminals before they ... paroled or released from ...

... of these bills, on proba... ...nd sex offenders, came ... special committees which ... spent months on investiga...

...ILE COURT

...other major bills approved ...diciary Committee No. 1 ...

...Prohibit a juvenile court ... from practicing law on ... growing out of his own ... (Augusta Juvenile Court ... Woodward was criticized ... U.S. Senate committee in... ...ing "black market" in ... Woodward served as ... for persons adopting ... after he, as juvenile court ... had taken the babies from ... parents.)

...Prohibit state officials and ... corporations from con... ...ing to political campaigns.

...ome Rule Bill was intro... ... in the Senate, bearing suf... ... signatures to assure its ...ge. Twenty-nine of the 54 ...bers of the Senate signed the ... as authors. It was intro... ... by a committee headed by ... Ernest McDonald of Dalton, ... Matthews of Moultrie, and ... Dews of Edison.

...ERCE CHIEF RAISE

...Senate Monday passed, 43 ... a bill to raise the pay of the Commerce Department secretary (Scott Candler) from $7,000 to $10,000. The bill also would provide an assistant secretary at $7,000.

The Senate passed a resolution naming a bridge over the Ocmulgee River for former State Highway Chairman James Gillis. It passed a House resolution inviting Reps. James Davis and Jack Flynt, Georgia congressmen, to address the General Assembly on federal aid to education.

A public hearing was scheduled for 2 p.m. Thursday on a Senate bill requiring all automobile owners to have liability insurance coverage before being issued a license tag.

The Senate's industry and labor committee approved a bill regulating sale of health and accident and hospitalization insurance policies. The bill would require an insurance company to repay a policyholder 75 per cent of the premiums if the policy is canceled. Sponsors said it would correct indiscriminate policy cancellations but wouldn't apply to non-profit or group insurance.

The Senate's Agriculture Committee approved five farm bills

They would: Leave to the discretion of the trial judge of fining of a person convicted of feeding commercial garbage to livestock; permit commercial raising of quail; permit interstate shipment through Georgia of hog cholera virus; permit the Commissioner of Agriculture to prohibit the sale of "cull" produce and that "unfit for human consumption," and permit the Commissioner of Agriculture to lease facilities on state farm markets for five years, with an additional five-year option.

The House failed to pass a bill to restrict solicitation of votes within 250 feet of a polling place. There were 69 votes for the bill and 54 against it, but passage would have required 103 votes. Rep. Robert Harrison of Wayne County said he would ask the House to reconsider its action later.

The House postponed action until next Monday on a bill to license dispensing opticians, after it ran into trouble.

Rep. Jack Tarpley of Union County, chairman of the special committee that proposed the probation bill, said he was pleasantly surprised that it received unanimous backing of the House. He said he had anticipated its passage, but not by an unanimous vote.

The bill was amended so as to give members of the Parole Board, which will administer the probation system, an additional $1,4000 salary a year.

The sex offender bill, which received approval of House Judiciary Committee No. 1, would establish an advisory board to the Parole Board. Before a person convicted of a sex offense was paroled or released from prison, the parole board would have the advisory board's psychiatrists examine the prisoner. The Parole Board then could determine whether the prisoner should be released, kept in prison, or sent to a mental institution.

Rep. Robert Scoggin of Floyd County was chairman of a committee which prepared this bill. It has the backing of the Georgia Bar Assn. and a prison committee.

Anti-Newspaper Bills Offered in Legislature

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 1-25-56

Armed with enough signatures to guarantee their passage, administration leaders introduced in the General Assembly Tuesday two bills which were regarded as punitive measures against daily newspapers of the state.

The bills would increase the venue of libel suits against newspapers but would apply only to periodicals with a circulation in more than 10 of the state's 159 counties. Under the provisions of the bills every paper of wide circulation would be regarded as "domiciled" and therefore subject to damage suits in any county where it has more than 50 subscribers.

CLAIMS ATTACK

Sen. Herschel Lovett, owner of the Dublin Courier-Herald, described the bills as aimed at "harassing Atlanta newspapers."

"It'll be the destruction of daily papers and I think they are going too far," Sen. Lovett said.

Sen. Roy Lambert, one of the signers of the Senate bill, described it as "a dangerous thing if it isn't regulated right." Sen. W. B. Steis of Hamilton, another signer, said he did not consider it punitive legislation.

"We can bring action against railroads and insurance companies anywhere and in the most convenient place we can get jurisdiction," Steis said. "Newspapers are big operations and should be done the same."

MILLICAN OPPOSES

Sen. Everett Millican of Fulton County said he would oppose the measures. "I'm against any libel law and I've been cussed by the newspapers as much as anyone," he added.

The bills carry the signatures of 39 senators and 140 representatives. Only 28 votes in the Senate and 103 in the House are required for passage.

House Speaker Marvin Moate and Floor Leader Denmark Groover headed the list of signers in the House. In the Senate Floor Leader Howard Overby signed the bill along with Sen. Willis Harden, Sen. Jimmy Dykes of Cochran, Sen. Francis Shurling of Wrightsville and others.

House Asked To Lift City Ta... ...imits

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Fri. 1-13-56

...earing ...gation Vote

...BRUCE GALPHIN

...tual removal of all limits on municipal taxes was proposed in a bill introduced Thursday in the House. And in the Senate, second readings cleared the way for a vote Monday on five of Gov. Griffin's eight segregation bills.

The tax bill, offered by Representatives Stuart Watson and Jim

Other Legislature stories on Page 6.

Denson of Dougherty County, would repeal existing laws which provide that:

1. Municipal taxes for ordinary current expenses shall be limited to one-half of 1 per cent ad valorem.
2. Extra taxes for special purposes must be collected and kept separately.
3. It is a malpractice of office to use special funds other than for stated purposes.
4. Additional taxes must be approved by two-thirds of voters in a referendum.

8 ON WAY

All eight of the governor's bills designed to maintain racial segregation in schools and state parks have now received approval of the Senate Rules Committee.

The five on which there was no argument in the committee received second readings Thursday and may be approved Monday. Three bills which went to a special subcommittee, where two were modified slightly, received endorsement of the full committee, but they did not come up for second readings.

SENATE BILLS

In the Senate, bills offered included:

A measure to impose a sentence of 70 to 99 years for second offenses in molestation of chil-

Baseball No-Mix Bill, Atlanta Golf Slap Dead

By CELESTINE SIBLEY

Georgia's segregation-minded General Assembly killed outright two pieces of segregation legislation Wednesday and let a third die on the calendar.

A bill which would have prohibited the mixing of races in baseball games and other athletic events was sentenced to death by "indefinite postponement" in the House.

By a vote of only 9 to 24 in favor of the bill, the Senate killed a measure to make it a felony for nurses and midwives to study together.

House Bill 139, aimed at the City of Atlanta, in that it provided for a referendum to revoke the charters of cities allowing integration on golf courses, died on the House calendar.

Rep. Harvey Roughton of Washington County, one of the authors of House Bill 18, which would prohibit mixed baseball games, withdrew the measure with the support of administration Floor Leader Denmark Groover.

Groover told the House a vote to withdraw the bill, thereby killing it, was "not to be construed as opposition to the bill in substance." He said the measure had some "intricate provisions" which needed further work.

Rep. C. C. Perkins, of Carroll County, a signer of the bill, protested its withdrawal as "inconsistent with the position this House has taken on segregation."

The Senate killed the bill to prohibit the mixing of races in nurse and midwife training classes after Dr. C. L. Ayres, veteran physician and senator from Toccoa, and Sen. Everett Millican spoke against the measure. The bill was introduced by Rep. Douglas Carlisle of Bibb County.

Ayres said nurses and midwives have been attending mixed classes for 50 years in some counties and no objection has been raised heretofore. He said many smaller counties do not have facilities for separate training groups.

Millican said he opposed the bill because it would involve the paying of additional teachers to conduct separate classes.

While three pro-segregation measures were killed or died, members of the House passed a bill to implement other segregation legislation by providing that solicitors general may defend any law enforcement official, public official or employe of any political subdivision in the state against prosecution by the federal government.

The bill, introduced by Reps. David C. Stripling of Coweta County, Harold Willingham of Cobb and Floor Leader Groover, provides that the attorney general may order solicitors general to defend officials in cases growing out of "the performance of official duties."

The House and the Senate disagreed on and sent to a conference committee a bill which would allow members of the General Assembly to run in county primaries as well as the state primary.

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill raising the salary of Dr. T. F. Sellers, head of the State Health Department, from $10,000 to $12,000. It amended a House-passed bill raising the salary of Phil Campbell, commissioner of agriculture, from $7,500 to $10,000 to make the pay raise a subsistence allowance rather than straight salary.

The House passed a bill giving the General Assembly authority to raise the pay of state officials—action, Floor Leader Groover said, already has been taken but might not be legal "due to ambiguities" in the law.

Two bills affecting admission to and release from Milledgeville State Hospital were amended and passed in the Senate. One provided for a three-day waiting period before persons can be committeed to the hospital unless they are violently insane. The other provided that persons seeking release may appeal to a sanity commission or be tried by a jury in their home county, instead of in Baldwin County alone as heretofore.

The House passed a bill making it a felony for either parent to abandon an illegitimate child in a dependent condition and to leave the state. The bill defines a dependent condition as one in which the child is "not furnished with sufficient food and clothing."

Other bills passed included one which would require that the director or superintendent of state training schools "consider and concur in" the release of students from the school. Under the present law juvenile judges may order the release of juveniles without agreement by school heads.

dren. Offered by Sen. Charles Dews, the bill would make the first offense punishable by three to five years' sentence.

Several bills giving new authority to the commissioner of agriculture, including regulations on sale of cull produce, feeding garbage to livestock, weight sales of meat, fish and poultry, weight sales of coal, coke and charcoal, and shipment of hog cholera virus.

A bill providing for payment of prevailing wages for labor on work under state contract, introduced by Sen. Owen Page of Savannah. Another bill by Page regulating the practice of chiropody.

A bill by Sen. George Brooks to add new regulations on accident and health insurance policies.

Other legislation placed in the House hopper Thursday included:

A bill by Rep. Colbert Hawkins of Screven to forbid contributions to political campaigns by corporations or state employes and to limit individual contributions to $500 per candidate.

A compulsory annual motor vehicle inspection law offered by the Doherty and Fulton delegations and by Rep. William Gunter of Hall.

A bill endorsed Tuesday by the Literature Commission giving power to local law officials to seize and destroy obscene matter and any vehicle used in transporting such matter. The proposal was made by Rep. Chappelle Matthews of Clarke.

Representatives Lee Chambers and Carl Sanders of Richmond offered a resolution to amend the Constitution so as to give the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals power to review by writ of error all final judgments and adjudications rendered by juvenile courts. The resolutions went to a committee on amendments to the Constitution.

SENATE PASSES MULTI-BILLION HOUSING BILL

Chicago Daily Tribune
Fri. 5-25-56
P. 14-H

Rejects Move to Slash Public Program

Washington, May 24 (AP) — The senate today passed the multi-billion dollar 1956 housing bill after rejecting Republican efforts to pare down its public housing program.

Passage was by voice vote. The bill now goes to the house. Before final action, the senate wrote into the measure a one year extension, to July 25, 1958, of the veterans home loan programs under which millions of homes have been purchased.

Ike Loses Two Tests

The administration lost two roll call tests in the one day of debate on the bill. On one the senate rejected, 41 to 38, an effort to substitute President Eisenhower's public housing plan for the much larger construction program contained in the bill.

The President wanted 35,000 public housing units in each of the next two years. The senate bill calls for 135,000 units a year until 500,000 are built.

On the other test vote, the administration lost 41 to 40 an effort to raise the interest rate on college housing loans from 2¾ to 3⅛ per cent.

GI Extension Cut to Year

On the key public housing vote, seven Republicans joined with 34 Democrats to defeat an amendment of Sen. Bricker [R., O.] to reinstate the Eisenhower plan.

Senators Lehman [D., N. Y.], Hill [D., Ala.], and Sparkman [D., Ala.] sponsored the provision to extend the GI veterans home loan program for a year.

Originally, the three Democrats had planned to ask for an extension of three years to 1960.

Republican Leader Knowland of California said he would have to oppose this, and offer as a substitute a one year extension. Lehman then changed his amendment to make it for only one year.

Urges Interest Boost

Sen. Payne [R., Me.] proposed the defeated interest rate increase in the college housing loan program. He said the proposal had the "strong support" of the administration, adding that the present 2¾ per cent interest no private money is participating in the program.

He said that Congress must decide whether the federal government is to be the sole source of loan funds for the program, which he said, is going to be increasing costly.

Sen. Fulbright [D., Ark.], one time president of the University of Arkansas, opposing Payne's amendment, said the higher interest rate would impose a "severe burden" on colleges seeking to carry out construction programs.

The bill increases the authorization for college housing loans by 250 million dollars to 750 million.

Housing for Elderly

Other major features of the bill would:

Liberalize credit terms for private housing for elderly persons, with FHA insurance up to 100 per cent of the loans, permission for consigners on notes, and down payments as low as $200.

Provide 75,000 public housing rental units for the elderly over a five year period, in addition to the regular units.

Raise the ceiling on FHA home improvement loans from $2,500 to $3,500 and extend the repayment period from three to five years.

Other Provisions

Authorize an additional 3 billion dollars in FHA home loan insurance, to try to keep the home building industry at a high level.

Provide an additional 3 billions of FHA insurance authority for military housing units on military posts, to permit construction of 200,000 more apartments.

Provide an additional 100 million dollars in capital grants to cities engaged in slum clearance projects.

Authorize 450 million dollars of direct government loans for farm home construction in the next five years.

House Passes Compromised Housing Bill

Daily World
Thurs. 7-26-56
Atlanta, Ga.
P. 1

By THOMAS J. FOLEY

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The House passed a compromise Housing Bill Wednesday that authorizes 70,000 new public housing units this year and next.

With legislative leaders of both parties firmly in control, the House shouted its approval of the administration-backed proposal to confirm an earlier 115 to 24 standing vote.

The measure now goes to the Senate where leaders will seek quick approval to prevent another fight over public housing that might delay adjournment and endanger the housing program itself.

The Senate earlier this year approved a considerably different bill that would authorize 135,000 public housing units a year for three years.

ELDERLY CITIZENS

The compromise bill rushed through the House under procedure barring amendments represented a defeat for the House Banking Committee which had plugged for 70,000 public housing units a year for three years, including 10,000 for elderly citizens.

Both speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas and Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin voted for the GOP-sponsored substitute. But Banking Committee Chairman Brent Spence (D) Ky., opposed it.

For a while, opponents of public housing were successful in blocking the entire measure in the House Rules Committee.

Other provisions of the bill would:

1. Extend the Home Improvement Loan program three years, boosting amounts to be allowed and lengthening the loan period from three to five years.

Daily World

BILLION DOLLARS

2. Authorize Federal insurance of mortgages on housing projects built by non-profit corporations for the elderly.

P. 3

3. Continue the Federal Housing Administration Insurance program for another year with three billion dollars added to the authorization

4. Limit public housing programs to areas where "workable programs" are planned.

5. Dispose of remaining defense and World War II housing properties.

6. Continue the military housing program three more years, increasing the mortgage insurance available for it by $1,111,500,000. The maximum family unit costs of each would be increased from $13,500 to $16,500.

7. Authorize a five-year program of loans and grants for farm housing totaling 450 million dollars

8. Continue the college housing program.

Housing Group Drops Omnibus Housing Bill

World-Telegram + Sun P. 1

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The House Rules Committee voted 8 to 4 today to kill the omnibus housing bill which includes 180,000 public housing

New York

"This means that the measure is dead," a committee spokesman said, "unless one of the six members who voted for the tabling motion asks later for reconsideration of the vote."

The Senate already has passed its own housing bill.

The House version—drafted by the House Banking Committee—provided for 50,000 new units of public housing for each of the next three years, plus an extra 10,000 units a year for the elderly.

Fri. 6-29-56

President Eisenhower had recommended that public housing be held to 35,000 units for each of the next two years.

34b 1956

LOUISIANA- 4 BILLS TO PERMIT FIRING OF TEACHERS WHO ADVOCATE RACIAL INTEGRATION

TEACHER FIRING BILLS PASSED IN LOUISIANA

Commercial Appeal p. 11

Measures Would Bar Any Integration Support

Memphis Tenn

BATON ROUGE, June 21. — (AP) — The Louisiana Senate, without debate or opposition, Thursday voted final legislative passage to four bills to permit firing of teachers who advocate racial integration.

Fri. 6-22-56

The bills now go to Gov. Earl Long for his signatupre.

The four proposals involving teacher tenure are the last major items of a 12-measure legislative program sponsored by the Joint Legislative Segregation Committee.

54

They would prevent teachers, statewide and in New Orleans, school bus drivers and other school employes from. Belongingor contributing to groups like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, now outlawed in Louisiana under a state court injunction.

It also would bar advocating or helping to bring about integration in public schools or state colleges.

RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW REPEALED BY SENATE

Times-Picayune Fri. 6-15-56

Bill Passes 21-18; Ready for Signature

New Orleans, La.

By JAY HALL

BATON ROUGE, La., June 14 —Only the governor's signature stood in the path of the repeal of the right-to-work law Thursday after the Senate narrowly passed it 21-18.

An accompanying bill to allow certain agricultural workers to continue under the right-to work provisions passed the Senate with obstacles yet to overcome there, and if, it reaches the governor's desk.

The agricultural bill was twice amended, also by narrow margins, before finally passed, which means it must return to the House for a vote on the amended form.

Cheers rang out from the packed Senate gallery as the hotly-contested repeal bill reached a passing vote.

Gov. Earl K. Long has indicated he will sign the bill.

Proponents of repeal pictured the repeal measure as taking the yoke off the back of labor; opponents as shackling the freedom of the working man to choose between union and non-union affiliation.

The House of Representatives last week passed the repeal measure 57-44.

The right-to-work bill was passed in 1954, banning compulsory membership in unions as a requirement for job-holding or job retention. The repeal of this bill would allow—though not demand—compulsory union membership.

Leading the pro-repeal forces was administration leader Sen. B. B. Rayburn.

The agricultural measure was considered a concession to farm groups to allay opposition to the repeal of right-to-work for urban labor.

When amendments began to come up to the agricultural bill, Rayburn pleaded that they be withdrawn lest repeal leaders "be left with the farmers not having faith in us."

He said, "I don't want to see this bill killed and I don't know what might happen to it if it gets back over in the House."

After final passage of the repeal bill, Sen. Jackson B. Davis told his fellow senators, "the people of Louisiana have lost a battle but not the war. I assure that two years from now the right-to-work question will be back before you."

And Sen. F. E. Cole, who said he had voted for right-to-work every time it has come up since 1946, until Thursday when he voted for repeal, warned, "if labor abuses the privilege extended them today, I shall sincerely join Sen. Davis two years from now."

In debating the bill for final passage, Rayzprn discribed the right-to-work bill is "one of the most dangerous laws ever saddled on the backs of the working people of this state."

He pointed out that "no union can have a union shop without a majority of members voting for it. I say there is nothing compulsory about that . . . A union is nothing but democracy at work and the people who are trying to destroy unions really don't know what they are doing."

A pipefitter, Rayburn declared that "labor does not want to hurt the farming people. It is not true that labor will try to organize their plowhands, contrary to some talk going around . . . we want you to run your farms but we want you to let us run our business."

Work-Rights Repeal Voted In Louisiana

Courier Journal, Louisville, Ky.

Baton Rouge, June 14 (AP)—Organized labor today won its two-year fight to kill the Louisiana right-to-work law as the State Senate voted, 21 to 18, final passage of a repeal bill.

Governor Earl K. Long has promised to sign a bill repealing the law banning compulsory labor-union membership. The bill passed the House, 57-44.

Louisiana is the first Southern state to repeal a right-to-work law. Three Northern legislatures have repealed similar laws. Seventeen states, mostly in the South, still have right-to-work statutes.

The right-to-work law was passed in 1954. The legislation aroused bitter controversy before it was finally passed and signed by Governor Robert Kennon.

LOUISIANA REPEALS RIGHT TO WORK LAW

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 6-15-56

Governor Has Promised To Sign Labor Bill

BATON ROUGE, June 14. —(AP)—Organized labor Thursday won its two-year fight to kill the Right to Work Law as the Louisiana Senate voted 21-18 final passage of a repeal bill.

Gov. Earl K. Long has promised to sign a bill repealing the law banning compulsory labor union membership. The bill passed the House earlier.

Louisiana is the first Southern state to repeal a right to work law, although three Northern legislatures have repealed similar laws. Seventeen states, mostly in the South, still have right to work statutes.

The final vote came after more than two hours debate, for the most part calm and orderly, even jovial at times. In 1954, the right to work proposal roused bitter controversy before it finally passed and was signed by former Gov. Robert Kennon.

LOUISIANA RESCINDS RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 6-22-56

Hotly Debated Measure In Effect Two Years

BATON ROUGE, La., June 21. — (UP) — Louisiana's right to work law was tossed out Thursday when Gov. Earl Long signed the repeal measure sought by organized labor.

Unions fought the law bitterly when it was passed in 1954.

The law bans compulsory union membership, and labor claimed it hurt its rights to bargain collectively.

The House and Senate passed the repeal measures recently after torrid hearings and floor debates.

A bill setting up a right to work law for agriculture workers is before the House awaiting action on amendments tacked on by the Senate.

SEN. SAM ENGELHARDT- MACON COUNTY, ALA.

34b 1956

RACE BILLS

CAPITOL ROUNDUP

Legislators' Pay, Segregation And Bidding System Injected Into New Special Session Of Lawmakers

By BOB INGRAM

he continuing controversy re-ding the pay of Alabama's islators was injected into the special session yesterday n two measures were intro-d seeking to reduce the sal-y of the lawmakers.

nically one of the bills came m an administration leader. second was a resolution spon-d by Sen. E. O. Eddins, of engo County, a leader in the ate anti-Folsom bloc.

ddins' proposal calls for a re-tion in the daily expense al-ance from the present $20 a to $10 a day. The lawmakers receive a total of $30 per , which includes a salary of and expense allowance of $20.

n. Richmond Flowers of Hous-County objected to immediate sideration of Eddins' resolu-, thus sending it to the Rules mittee where its chances urvival are slim.

eanwhile, in the House, Rep. rge Hawkins of Etowah, Fol-'s floor leader, dropped in a to place the lawmakers on monthly salary of $150. salary would be paid every , regardless of whether the ators were in session.

Race Bills Introduced

o less than four local bills re-ing to the segregation question e introduced yesterday. Three ld authorize county boards of cation to fire school teachers belonged to any organization ch advocated racial integra-n.

n. Sam Engelhardt of Macon oduced a measure of this type, did Sen. Eddins of Marengo and Sen. Albert Davis of Pickens. e measures are aimed specifi-ly at Negro teachers who ng to the National Associa-n for the Advancement of Col-d People.

Sen. Eddins also introduced a second bill on the same question. It would require all organizations in Marengo County, excluding churches, to register their membership with the county board of revenue.

Engelhardt's bill relating to the firing of teachers won legislative approval last summer during the regular session but Gov. Folsom vetoed it with but three minutes remaining in the session thus eliminating the possibility of it being passed over his veto.

Goodwyn Absent

House Clerk R. T. (Bob) Goodwyn was absent yesterday at the opening of the special session, marking the first time he has missed an opening since 1935.

Goodwyn was absent due to illness, but when contacted at home he said he "expected to be back on the job within two weeks."

Substituting for Goodwyn was David L. Crosland, former tax assessor for Montgomery County who is now on the legislative payroll.

Reapportionment

Rep. George Hawkins of Etowah dropped in a series of bills yesterday which were immediately interpreted as legislative standbys should the Legislature refuse to approve the call for a constitutional convention.

One of the measures was for reapportionment. Another sought to amend the constitution relating to the adoption of amendments. A third was a competitive bid bill.

HAWKINS' BILL

Hawkins' reapportionment bill provides for 67 senators, one from each county, and 145 House members. Membership in the House would be based on one member for each 25,000 population, with a minimum of one member from each county.

Hawkins' plan for amending the constitution would change the present statutes which require the entire state to vote on amendments which affect but one county or city. Under his proposal, such local amendments would be voted on only by the county or city affected by the amendment.

COMPETITIVE BID

The introduction of the competitive bid measure came as a surprise, as the administration had fought a similar bill introduced last summer by Sen. Joe Calvin of Morgan.

Hawkins said his plan was "similar" to the Calvin bill, and would require the state to ask for competitive bids on all purchases exceeding $500.

Asked if it was an administration bill, Hawkins said he "assumes the governor is for it."

"He campaigned for it," Hawkins added.

Grouby Seeks Change

Rep. E. A. (Bud) Grouby of Autauga introduced a local measure yesterday designed to alter the manner in which vacancies on the Prattville City Commission are filled.

Under the present law, such vacancies are filled by a vote of the remaining members of the commission, and Grouby's proposal would change this to permit the voters of the city to elect a successor in a special election if such a vacancy occurred six months or longer before the next regular election.

COMMISSION APPOINTED

Grouby said at the present time four members of the commission had been appointed to their position without the voters of the city having an opportunity to express their feelings at the polls. He added that the mayor had resigned, then later withdrew his resignation after he learned that the voters would not be permitted to elect his successor.

The Grouby bill would also require a candidate to poll a majority of votes before being elected. Under the present laws, only a plurality is required for election.

4 Anti-Mix Bills Win Mississippi House; Interference With Rights Is Forbidden

Constitution Jan. 1-31-56 P. 5

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 30 (AP)—The Mississippi House of Representatives today passed four bills aimed at preventing integration.

There was little debate and almost no opposition.

Representatives voted more than 100-1 in favor of the four. The bills and their votes:

Atlanta, Ga.

Forbid persons to interfere with Mississippians' rights under authority of any other state or the federal government (...).

Prohibit stirring up integration lawsuits (122-1).

Permit persons to choose customers or clients (124-0).

Prohibit disturbances in any public place (119-0).

The four bills now go to the Senate where little opposition is expected.

House discussions on the four bills came on technical points, such as whether the wording was strong enough or exactly proper. No one questioned the intent of the bills.

Persons, including FBI agents, who interfere with Mississippians' rights would be subject to a maximum penalty of $3,000 fine and five years in prison.

Attorneys convicted of stirring up integration lawsuits would be barred from practice in Missis-

Miss. Outlines 5 New State Laws

Violators Face $1,000 Fine, Year in Jail, Rule States

Eagle Thurs. 1-19-56 P. 1

JACKSON, MISS— The state of Mississippi is doing everything possible to sidetrack integration and maintain segregation. At least five seggregation bills have been placed before the state legislature and are now awaiting action.

One of the bills, if approved, will prevent lawyers from other states from entering or fighting segregation cases.

Another bill would require a railroad or bust company to pay $1,000 a day fine if their rules permitted integrated waiting rooms for persons traveling within the state.

Tulsa, Okla.

Three Other Bills

Three other bills have been submitted for action which has been formulated to avert integration among passengers on buses and trains, whether they were traveling within the state or crossing the state line.

One of the latter three bills is vague. It states that all persons travelling intrastate must use rooms marked for them. The same bill also provides that no white person and no colored person can enter a room marked for the other race.

It does not differentiate between intrastate and interstate passengers.

The second of the three railroad and bus bills provides that separate accomodations be provided races traveling intrastate. The waiting rooms would be marked "colored waiting rooms, intrastate passengers" and "white waiting room intrastate passengers."

Fine and Jail Possible

Passengers who refuse to wait in rooms marked for their race could be fined a maximum of $1,000 and sent to jail for one year.

Some cities in Mississippi have pushed ahead of legislative action on grounds that state laws already require separation of races.

Enforcement of the law has been left up to the Public Service Commission and the individual city.

The bills were formed to stymie the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling that interstate passengers cannot be segregated in waiting rooms. The order was effected January 10.

3 MISSISSIPPI BILLS AWAIT LEGISLATURE

Commercial Appeal

Lawmakers Will Consider Tax Measures For State Financing

Sun. 2-5-56 P. 1

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 4.—The three remaining tax bills recommended by the Budget Commission for financing the state government in the new biennium are slated for consideration during the week by the Mississippi Legislature.

Memphis, Tenn.

Two are on the Senate calendar for floor action, and the other is being studied by the House Ways and Means Committee. An estimated $5,175,000 in revenue is involved.

Awaiting Senate action are bills to subject hospital, medical and surgical associations to taxes paid by insurance for $174,000 in new revenue, and raising driver's licenses from one to two dollars a year for an estimated four million dollars. Both are Senate measures.

Revenue from the increased driver's licenses will be earmarked for expenses of the state Highway Patrol, now paid out of the general fund where all revenue from that department is deposited. The revenue would now go into a special fund for the patrol, along with the dollar charged for license plates.

Pending in the House Ways and Means Committee is the Senate bill increasing premium taxes on life insurance companies for an added one million dollars in the new biennium. The companies raised no objection to the increase when it was before the Senate.

Begins Sixth Week

Completion of those bills during the next two weeks will speed final adjournment of the session which opens for its sixth week at 2 Monday afternoon. Revenue measures have usually taken up the major time of the legislators before gaining enactment.

Commercial Appeal

The "Big Bertha" of the 183-million-dollar revenue program —the 14 per cent surtax on other taxes paid by big business—has already made the rounds and has been signed into law by Gov. J. P. Coleman. Its passage in two weeks set a record compared to the 10 weeks it took to get it enacted at the 1955 special session as part of a program to finance the new Negro-white public school equalization program.

P. 1

Under the surtax, the assessment is continued for two years, or through the new biennium ending June 30, 1958. The action at this session was extending its life from the original automatic repeal set for June when it was first enacted.

Other revenue measures for financing the government are permanent fixtures and do not call for re-enactment.

Problem Is Posed

A budget-balancing problem has been posed, however, with Senate Finance Committee rejection of a Budget Commission recommendation that disbursements to the state aid rural road program be pegged at five million dollars a year. That proposal had been expected to leave $1,600,000 in the treasury during the next two years for other governmental operations.

In addition, Governor Coleman has recommended repeal of the black market liquor tax, which is down in the budget for $1,700,000.

A new problem has arisen with House elimination of "any beer whatsoever" in the 53 dry counties. Originally, the plan was to limit possession to two cases per person.

Officials said final passage of that bill will clip the budget anticipations an estimated two million dollars. That is based on statements that 25 per cent of the eight million dollars in beer taxes during a biennium comes from sales in dry counties.

A group of House bills designed to tighten Mississippi's hold on segregation are before Senate committees. It is likely some of them will be reported for floor action during the week.

School Appropriation

Floor action in the House is expected during the week on the major appropriation—the first to come up for consideration—calling for $78,690,000 for public schools. It represents an increase of $7,495,000 over the previous biennial period.

Further study is being given to a proposed resolution of interposition against enforcement of the Supreme Court's school integration decision. Officials say they feel a proposal for a constitutional convention to curb powers of the judiciary could open up the entire field and result in Congress setting procedures that would penalize states seeking to preserve segregation.

Pending solution of the issue, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin and House Speaker Walter Sillers are withholding appointment of a joint committee to draft the proposal. When the course is charted, Governor Coleman plans to address the Legislature on the subject.

...D SHACKLE FBI ...RIGHTS FIELD ...ED BY COLEMAN

Commercial Appeal 2-21-56

...Had Been Passed ...stion Of Governor ...Mississippi P. 1

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34b

...NETH TOLER
...ial Appeal

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..."here may be those ...h to taunt 'a change of mind' on my part," Governor Coleman said, "the facts remain that since I made the recommendation conditions most happily have changed for the better."

Hits At Brownell

Governor Coleman said he felt a 1955 investigation into state elections and state courts, matters "wholly within the jurisdiction of the state," were ordered by United States Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell "and were not originated by the FBI of its own motion."

"It may be safely said that the bureau and its agents still enjoy admiration, co-operation and respect of all law abiding Mississippians," the Governor said.

Text Of Message

The text of Governor Coleman's veto message was as follows:

"Upon consideration and after full consultation with as many as possible of the members of the Legislature who approved the action I am about to take, I have reached the conclusion that it would not be to the best interest of the State of Mississippi for House Bill 30 to be enacted at this time. I, therefore return it without my approval.

"This bill embodies recommendations which I made last fall to the Legal Educational Advisory Commission, of which I was then a member, and these recommendations were approved by that commission.

"There has been, in my opinion, a material change in the conditions which then existed and which prompted the recommendation.

"As legislators will recall, there was then in progress an 'investigation' by certain Federal authorities into our 1955 primary election, a matter which was the sole business of our people and in which Federal intervention was wholly unjustified.

"Since that time, however, the United States Department of Justice had declined to intervene in a case the occurrence of which we deeply regret but which simply presented no ground for Federal interference.

"Moreover, the highly respected head of one of the Federal investigative agencies has fearlessly discharged the duty of giving the nation the real facts and answers to irresponsible charges recklessly hurled by one of the worst agitators ever to infest our state, a man who now is gone from our borders. P. 13

FBI Name Not Called

"While the Federal Bureau of Investigation is not named in this proposed bill, it is well known by everybody that this bill was conceived in an effort to impede possible future activities of that agency (acting under the orders of the present attorney general of the United States) to interfere in our state elections and in the operation of our state courts, matters wholly within the jurisdiction of the state and matters which we are amply able, willing and anxious to control in strict keeping with our constitution and laws.

"Prior to the regrettable occurrences of late 1955, the FBI both enjoyed and deserved the sincere admiration, respect and co-operation of all law abiding Mississippians. Considering that those activities apparently were ordered by the United States attorney general and were not originated by the bureau of its own motion, it may safely be said that the bureau and its agents still enjoy such admiration, cooperation and respect. In the past it has given our state the benefit of its unlimited laboratory facilities, it has apprehended criminals who fled our jurisdiction and in numerous other ways it has been of untold benefit to our people.

Nothing To Fear

"Since Mississippi has nothing to fear from any honest investigation limited to Federal questions and since we have nothing to hide, nothing of which we are ashamed and therefore nothing to fear, I have concluded it to be the better part of statesmanship, calculated to serve our best interests in the years to come, at this time to stay our hand, doing so in the serious hope that the proud record of the past will not hereafter be sullied by unjustifiable harassment, meddling or interference.

"This veto is by no means to be construed as a criticism of the Legislature for having passed the bill. Were it not for the considerations recited, I should have signed it as soon as it reached my desk.

"There may be those who will wish to taunt 'a change of mind' on my part. The facts remain that since I made the recommendation conditions most happily have changed for the better. I am under no obligation to follow blind consistency, but conceive it to be my duty to act at all times, in the light of conditions then prevailing, for the best interest of our state. I trust that I shall always be possessed with sufficient courage to do this and more especially when my views are shared by members of our legislative body. Let no man mistakenly interpret this action as evidencing any lack of unrelenting determination to preserve that which we know to be right."

SEGREGATION BILLS FACING LAWMAKERS

Action Awaits Return Of Coleman And Sillers

SURTAX HIKE LOOMS

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Jan. 21.—With organizational and inaugural routine completed, the Mississippi Legislature opens its fourth week Monday with a hard schedule ahead in the next three months.

Five bills designed to bolster the state's legal efforts to preserve racial segregation are on the House calendar, but with Gov. J. P. Coleman and House Speaker Walter Sillers in Richmond, Va., for a strategy conference, action may be deferred until they return.

Also attending the meeting opening Tuesday will be Senator Earl Evans Jr., of Canton, President Pro Tem of the Senate.

Senate Bills Studied

There are no bills on the Senate calendar, although work is to commence by its Finance Committee on bills to raise the 183 million dollars for the new biennial budget. Several bills have been offered to open the way for action by the committee headed by Senator William Burgin Jr., of Columbus.

Bills pending before the Senate Finance group would reenact the 14 per cent surtax on big business for two years by extending its June 30 automatic repeal for that period, and to levy premium and advalorem taxes on hospital and medical service associations. The surtax is down for seven million dollars in the new biennium, and the hospital measure, $178,000.

Another issue being considered by the Senate group, and on which considerable opposition is anticipated, seeks to place a ceiling of five million dollars a year on disbursements from the general fund to that state aid rural road program. The other $800,000 now going to that program would be used to balance the "tight" budget for the next two years.

The County Supervisors Association is opposed to the state aid road ceiling.

Although Speaker Sillers will be absent during the first of the week, he is expected to leave for announcement of his appointments to the various House committees. He has named only two or three of the 46 committees, although there are a large number of bills ready for their study as soon as the personnel is named.

The segregation - maintenance bills pending on the House calendar include:

Prohibit interference by Federal agents or others of state citizens acting under state laws, prohibit fomenting and agitation of litigation or fund-raisings for their filing and prosecution, widen libel laws to cope with slander at all levels, governments, institutions and individuals, prevent mixing of the races in public places, and prohibit creation of disturbances in public places of business.

Tests For Marriage

A new proposal designed to tighten Mississippi's marriage laws has been offered by a group of House members headed by Representative John Kennedy of Marshall County. It provides for a blood-test and submission of proof as to the ages of the applicants.

The Kennedy proposal would also raise the fee allowed Circuit clerks for marriage licenses from $3 to $5. He was joined by the following representatives in its introduction:

Delos Burks of Pearl River County, Percy Jenkins of Yalobusha, William Winter of Grenada, M. M. Franklin and Ben Jack Hilbun, both of Lafayette, Joe Wroten of Washington, Odie Trenor of Chickasaw, Vardaman Webb of Winston, Brooks Ezell of Leake-Winston, Bennett Smith of Choctaw, Sterling Davis of Kemper, Herschel Cameron of Lamar, Z. P. Polk of Jeff Davis, Joel Blass of Stone, Booth Simpson of Benton-Tippah Counties, J. D. Lollar of Grenada-Montgomery Counties, and James Wallace of Lincoln.

Both branches convene at 2 Monday afternoon.

Mississippi Roundup—

Legislators Are Ready For Segregation Fight

JACKSON, Jan. 22 (AP)—The Mississippi Legislature will jump into the segregation conflict this week.

The first three bills of a barrage of anti-integration bills are ready for action in the House. Others probably will be placed on the House calendar for action this week.

Nullification, a hot subject in several Southern Legislatures, probably will remain in the background a week longer unless Gov. J. P. Coleman brings it up sooner. He will attend a segregation conference in Richmond, Va., early next week.

The first three segregation bills approved by the House Judiciary Committee are recommendations of the Legal Education Advisory Committee, the agency created to find ways of evading the U. S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The bills would:

1. Broaden drastically the laws against criminal libel.

2. Forced agitation of segregation lawsuits.

3. Try to keep federal officers from interfering in Mississippi affairs—especially voting.

The bill aimed at federal officers—including the FBI—was written after a scattered investigation of Mississippi voting after last Summer's elections.

Mississippi Has Anti-Criticism Bill

JACKSON, Miss., Jan 18 (AP).—Mississippi lawmakers, seeking a new method to defend racial segregation, considered today a bill that would make it a crime to slander Mississippi and its institutions.

Apparently aimed at groups that criticize segregation in Mississippi, the bill was in the hands of the House Judiciary Committee.

The bill was introduced yesterday as Attorney General J. P. Coleman, pledging to keep segregation, took his oath of office

REAPPORTION PLANS CHANGED BY SISSON

Compromise Version Of Bill Is Offered

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 1.—(UP)—Representative Upton Sisson of Gulfport Wednesday introduced a compromise version of his bill to reapportion the Legislature.

Representative Sisson, with the backing of 19 other representatives, called for four additional senators and the elimination of nine floater representatives who are elected by two counties. The House seats would go to eight counties with heavy population.

Under Mr. Sisson's original plan, one representative would have been authorized for every 20,000 population.

His compromise measure included a provision that the Legislature could gerrymander counties to avoid the influence of Negro voting blocs.

Jackson, Forrest, Jones, Lincoln, Hinds, Neshoba and Lee each would gain one representative under the bill while Harrison would gain two. Harrison, Forrest and Jones each would gain a senator.

Pearl River and Hancock, Marion and Walthall and Jeff Davis and Lamar each would have one senator under the Sisson bill, compared to the present two for all six of the counties.

Other House introductions would:

Permit farmers to collect the authorized six cents a gallon gasoline refund from dealers in the form of a reduction on the gasoline used for agriculture purposes.

Repeal of a 1955 tax on snuff and chewing tobacco and place a levy of one cent on every five cents worth of cigars and smoking tobacco.

Place a one-cent tax on each bottle of soft drink sold in the state.

Create a state board of public accountants to regulate the accounting profession.

MORE LEGAL BLOCKS TO RACE INTEGRATION PASS IN MISSISSIPPI

Ban On Federal 'Intimidation' Among Five Measures OK-ed By Senate

BILLS GO TO COLEMAN

Alexander Cites Series Of NAACP-Inspired Inquiries By FBI—Says He Expects Effort To Indict Him

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 9.—Additional legal roadblocks to enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions were unanimously approved Thursday by the Mississippi Senate.

Five anti-integration House bills were steered to passage by Chairman Stanton Hall of the Judiciary Committee. They are now ready for Gov. J. P. Coleman's approval.

The measures were sponsored by the Legal Educational Advisory Committee created in 1954 to map legal bypasses to integration.

Curb U. S. Agents

Strongest measure in the group is designed to prevent Federal agents from "threatening or intimidating" any citizen in the "free exercise or enjoyment of any right, privilege or immunity secured to him by the constitution and laws of the state."

Senator W. B. Alexander of Cleveland cited FBI investigations in Bolivar County on charges he said had been filed by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Senator Alexander said the agents made their investigations "rather apologetically," but were acting under orders from Washington. He said he anticipated an effort to have Bolivar County election officials, as well as himself, indicted in Federal Court in connection with challenges against Negroes voting in all-Negro Mound Bayou last summer.

The Bolivar County attorney said he had prepared the challenges, not on a basis of race, but on the basis of a ruling of the Democratic State Executive Committee which ruled out as members of the party anyone who was opposed to segregation or favored anti-poll tax and anti-lynching laws.

Four Visits

He said FBI agents had been in Bolivar County on four different occasions investigating the vote challenges, and he had been informed the findings will be presented to a Federal grand jury.

"I can't believe that a Mississippian whose challenge is based on legitimate grounds will be indicted," he said. "However, they might try to embarrass us and intimidate us by filing bills of information and taking us to Clarksdale to be fingerprinted and released on bond."

Senator Alexander said the FBI had also investigated refusal of a bank to make a second mortgage loan to a Negro, as well as a suggestion by white citizens to a Negro restaurant operator to post signs, "For Colored Only." He said the suggestion was made after white tourists stopped at the cafe near Cleveland and were served.

Stiff Penalty

The intimidation bill carries a penalty of $3,000 and up to five years imprisonment.

The other bills would:

Allow any public business to select those it will serve, prohibit creation of a disturbance in any public place, prohibit the agitation of litigation and donation of funds for prosecution or filing of law suits and require public school and college teachers to list associations to which they belong or to which they have contributed funds during the past five years.

Mississippi Governor Vetoes Bill Aimed at FBI Agents

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 20 (AP)—Gov. J. O. Coleman today vetoed a bill he had sponsored as one means of keeping Negroes out of white society.

Gov. Coleman

But, the governor said, his veto did not show "any lack of unrelenting determination to preserve" segregation.

The bill, which received overwhelming approval in both houses without discussion, would have prohibited interference with Mississippi law under color of federal authority.

FBI agents investigating reported violations of civil rights would have been included. Violations would have carried a maximum penalty of $3,000 fine and five years in prison.

The bill was proposed by the legal education advisory committee, a group set up to find ways to evade the U.S. Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation. Coleman was a member of the committee when he was attorney general last year.

The governor explained his veto to the House of Representatives:

"Since Mississippi has nothing to fear from any honest investigation limited to federal questions and since we have nothing to hide, nothing of which to be ashamed, and therefore nothing to fear, I have concluded it to be the better part of statesmanship, calculated to serve our best interest in the years to come, at this time to stay our hand. . . ."

The bill was drafted after FBI agents had investigated possible civil rights violations in the kidnap and slaying of Emmett Till, a 14-year-old Chicago Negro, while he vacationed at his uncle's home in Money, Miss., last August.

Atlanta Const. 2-21-56

SENATE GROUP FAVORS 5 SEGREGATION BILLS

Commercial Appeal
Wed 2-8-56
P. 21

Advisory Committee Program Ready For Floor

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Memphis, Tenn.

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 7.—Five segregation bills already passed by the House Tuesday were approved by the Senate Judiciary Committee. They are ready for floor action.

Three of the measures were recommended by the legal educational advisory committee which has been planning the state's segregation course since the May 17, 1954 Supreme Court school integration decision.

The bills prohibit agitation of litigation and collecting of funds to launch suits, restrict the activities of Federal investigators in the state and require public school teachers to list organizations to which they belong.

Two other measures designed to strengthen state segregation policies approved by the Senate judiciary body would — permit operators of public businesses to refuse service to anyone, and prohibit creation of a disturbance in a public place of business.

ADULT PROBATION SYSTEM OKAYED

Times-Picayune

Thurs. 2-23-56

First Program in Miss. Passes Senate

P. 2

New Orleans, La.

(The Times-Picayune Capital Bureau)

JACKSON, Miss., Feb. 22—A bill creating the state's first syste mof adult probation for criminal first offenders Wednesday cleared its first hurdle as the Senate approved the measure 45 to 2.

Passage of the measure, which now goes to the House, followed a six-year effort to get legislative approval of a probation system.

Gov. J. P. Coleman had called for creation of the system of adult probation as part of his administration program.

Sen. Stanton Hall, Hattiesburg, who steered the measure to passage, said the measure "can keep 18- and 19-year-old boys who get in trouble from being sent to the penitentiary where they will be marked for life."

Hammon Quoted

Sen. Kelly Hammon, Columbia, said that probation "gives back to society young men and women who temporarily go wrong."

Under the bill, the present three-member parole board would be expanded into a "state probation and parole board," with an administrative assistant and seven probation officers.

Judges in criminal cases where life sentence or death penalty is not involved, could place the criminal offender on probation under supervision of a probation officer, without being sent to the state penitentiary.

The offender could serve out his sentence on probation outside the penitentitary as long as he abides by a list of conditions set out in the measure.

If the probationer violated the terms of his probation he could be immediately arrested without warrant, after a hearing by the judge having jurisdiction over him, sent to the penitentiary to serve his sentence.

Provision Struck

The Senate struck out a provision in the proposed bill which would have continued the present three members of the parole board in their jobs until the expiration of their terms.

Sen. John C. Love, Kosciusko, said that "the governor should have a free hand in selecting this board since we have never had a probation and parole board before."

Hall told the Senate that an appropriation of $125,000 to $150,000 will be needed to put the probation system in operation.

"If you can save five boys in Mississippi, it's worth the money we will spend," he declared.

An amendment by Sen. Flavous Lambert, Belmont, provided that the three members of the board should be put on overlapping terms of two, three and four years. The Senate accepted the amendment.

Integration Foes Affirm Church Tax

Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

Tues. 3-27-56

JACKSON, Miss., March 26 (AP). The Mississippi Senate, after an emotional debate, reaffirmed its position that churches in the state that integrate Negro and white membership will lose ad valorem tax exemption.

P. 24

Churches historically have been exempt along with non-secular schools, hospitals and institutions.

The vote was 24-20 not to reconsider the amendment that would end exemptions if churches mix the races.

Mrs. John Farese of Ashland, Miss., only woman in the Senate, warned, "This could turn brother against brother and sister against sister. When you start destroying our churches you deprive our people of religious freedom."

She said, "I'm touched almost to tears, but dear God this puts me in a position where I might see a colored person come into church and he would be told to get out of the House of God."

"I don't believe in social integration," she said, "but I don't want my children to say their parents (her husband is a state representative) helped keep anyone from worshiping God."

Sen. George Yarbrough of Redbanks, Miss., who authored the amendment, denied that paying ad valorem taxes would close churches.

"We are simply telling all organizations, 'If you integrate you lose your ad valorem exemption'."

The amendment to a bill completely on another subject came up in the Senate Friday and passed without furor.

SEGREGATION MOVE AIMS TAX WEAPON AT CHURCH GROUPS

Commercial Appeal

Memphis, Tenn.

Integration Would Eliminate Exemption Now Granted Non-Profit Bodies

Sat. 3-24-56

APPROVED BY SENATE

Houses Of Worship Excluded In Companion Measure On Calendar Of Mississippi's Lower House

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 23.—A far-reaching action designed to maintain segregation was voted by the Mississippi Senate Friday. It is a bill removing tax exemptions from properties of religious and similar non-profit groups "utilized on a non-segregated basis."

Few members are believed to realize the potency of the action taken without debate.

Provided In Amendment

It was in an amendment to a measure originally intended merely to include little theaters under provisions on an act granting churches and other non-profit organizations exemptions from property tax.

This action followed a vote by the Legislature to stop work Saturday, March 31, and adjourn April 6. The five-day period before adjournment is to allow Gov. J. P. Coleman to consider bills passed in the final hours.

Senator George Yarbrough of Red Banks offered the segregation rider to the bill introduced by Senator Mitchell Robinson of Jackson, when it was reconsidered following Thursday's passage.

Senator Robinson said he had no objection to reconsideration in order that Senator Yarbrough could "put in a couple of amendments."

However, Senator William Burgin of Columbus objected, stating he understood the purpose "is to take a slap at the Catholic Church."

Senator Yarbrough replied, "It doesn't say one thing about any church."

Motion To Reconsider

The Senate then adopted the Yarbrough amendment by voice vote and then passed the bill as amended. Senator Flavous Lambert of Belmont entered a motion to reconsider which held the bill in the Senate.

Several senators later explained they thought the amendment merely provided for nonsegregated little theaters. Senator Robinson said he was told it had to do with groups "like the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

The bill, which is still subject to reconsideration and House action, would wipe out tax exemptions on all real and personal property belonging to any religious society or ecclesiastical body or any congregation thereof, charitable, historical, patriotic, garden or pilgrimage club organization if any part of the property is "utilized on a nonsegregated basis, insofar as the races are concerned."

Under the amendment, integration at any one of the properties would eliminate the exemption on all properties in the state.

Commercial Appeal

A similar bill is on the House calandar, having been reported Friday morning with an amendment especially exempting houses of divine worship from its provisions. As originally offered by Representative Chris Faser of Montgomery County and 56 others, the House bill included the religious groups if their properties are "utilized on a non-segregated basis."

P. 3

Representative Joel Blass of Stone County, a Catholic, was author of the amendment to the House bill excluding churches.

Some legislators questioned constitutionality of the proposal as infringing on religious freedom granted underthe Constitution. Section 18 states that "no preference shall be given by law to any religious sect or mode of worship, but the free enjoyment of all religious sentiments and the different modes of worship shall be held sacred."

Other members were apprehensive as to the effect of the amendment on church-owned hospitals which operate non-segregated classes for student nurses.

STATE RIGHTS BILL PASSED BY SENATE

Commercial Appeal

Interposition Aid Measure Gets Unanimous Vote

Fri. 3-23-56

COLEMAN TO LEAD UNIT

Memphis, Tenn.

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 22.—The Mississippi Senate Thursday unanimously approved a House bill creating a 12-member commission to resist Federal encroachment of rights of the state.

P. 45

Gov. J. P. Coleman will head the commission.

A companion appropriation calling for $250,000 is pending in both branches. The commission is expected to implement Mississippi's "resolution of Interposition" against enforcement of the Supreme Court's integration decrees.

Last Hurdle

Meanwhile, Governor Coleman's "must" proposal for state level regulation of private electric and natural gas companies completed its last legislative round with House adoption of a conference report adjusting differences with the Senate. Its adoption was voted Wednesday by the Senate.

The bill will reach the Governor next week.

A companion measure providing rate experts for the administering three-member Public Service Commission was also approved by the House.

Two major amendments were adopted. One makes the elected commissioners full-time officials at $8,000 a year, a reduction from the $10.000 salary carried in the bill. The present salaries on a part-time basis are $5,500 a year, plus a $300 monthly allowance under the Motor Regulatory Act. Representative Hilton Waits of Washington County and P. M. Watkins of Claiborne-Jefferson Counties offered the salary reduction amendment.

Other Changes

The other change, by a group headed by Representative Charles Jacobs of Bolivar County, eliminated a proposed two-year extension of the present four-year terms of the commissioners.

Another aslary raise approved was for the assistant attorneys general, who now draw $7,150 annually. They were raised to $8,000. Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson was given authority to add one to his present five-member staff of assistants.

MISSISSIPPI SENATE RETAINS CHURCH TAX IN SEGREGATION BILL

Commercial Appeal

Tues. 3-27-56

Move To Reconsider Clause Is Beaten Down After Spirited Debate

Memphis, Tenn.

NOW GOES TO HOUSE

P. 1

Spiritual Properties Used On Integrated Basis Would Lose Exemption For Lowering Of Bars

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

JACKSON, Miss., March 26.—Amid warnings its action could "turn brother against brother and sister against sister," the Mississippi Senate Monday stood firm on a bill taxing church and related properties "utilized on a non-segregated basis."

The action sent the measure, which removes exemptions now allowed those properties, to the House where plans are to sub-

stitute it for a similar House bill.

As originally introduced, the bill merely intended to include properties of Little Theatre groups under the tax exemption statute applicable to church and related non-profit groups.

Rider Upheld 24-20

The segregation "rider" was placed in it by Senator George Yarbrough of Red Banks last week. It remained in the bill by 24 to 20 vote.

Mrs. John Farese of Ashland, a Catholic who was reared a Baptist, spoke in near tears in pleading with her colleagues to reconsider the measure and strike out the provision applying to churches.

"Some day a colored man might walk into a church to worship and be told to get out of the church of God," Mrs. Farese said. "Don't ever put any church in position to slam the door in any human being's face.

"Don't put yourself in the position of saying to a fellow soul, 'You can't come inside the house of God and pray'," she pleaded.

Mrs. Farese said "every church represented in this body trains people to go out as missionaries, and who do they teach —every race, color in the world.

Discord Is Predicted

"There's a difference between spiritual and social brotherhood," she said. "I don't believe in integration, but I don't believe in putting any church in position to slam the door in any human being's face."

Senator Earl Evans Jr. of Canton said the measure "will bring discord among our people at a time when we are trying to maintain segregation."

"This threat against the churches will be playing right into that powerful force that is trying to integrate our Society — the worldwide communist movement," he said. "They know the only way they can win in the Christian world is to divide the members of the Christian faith."

Senator Flavous Lambert of Belmont made the motion to reconsider last week's passage of the measure, asserting the Legislature "through the power of taxation had the power of destruction."

"If you start destroying the churches of this country you are depriving the people of religious freedom," he said.

Yarbrough Defends It

Defending his proposal, Senator Yarbrough said "This merely means you lose your exemption if you integrate the races."

"We've passed a lot of segregation bills but I think this is the most effective one of them all because when you hit their pocketbooks you make them think," he said. "The Legislature has the right to say that the church or anything else shouldn't integrate, and that if you integrate, you lose your property tax exemption."

Commercial Appeal

Senator Robert Everitt of Ruleville said the tax exemption for churches "could become a subside for them to teach our children things we don't believe."

"If my church wants to integrate, let it pay for it," he said.

Senator T. M. Williams Sr. of Lexington, who said he was removed from the board of stewards of his Methodist Church "because of my stand against integration," spoke against reconsideration.

P. 3

"We aren't asking the churches to do anything except pay taxes if they want to put colored children in the Sunday school classes," he said. "If we can't stop this stuff we better get rid of all the segregation laws we've been passing."

Senator Williams charged that at Millsaps, Methodist College in Jackson, "they preach integration."

Unwise, Alexander Says

Senator W. B. Alexander of Cleveland said the Yarbrough amendment "is unwise and intemperate and could have an adverse effect upon public opinion everywhere."

Effect of the Yarbrough amendment is that if any facilities of a statewide church body is utilized on a non-segregated basis, the entire organization will lose its property tax exemptions.

For reconsideration—(20)—

Mr. Alexander of Cleveland, Ellis Bodron of Vicksburg, William G. Burgin of Columbus, Collie Dunnam of Richton, Mr. Evans of Canton, Mrs. Farese of Ashland, Tillman Godbold of Oxford, William Gunn of Meridian, William Kling of Red Lick, W. O. Knight of Amory, Mr. Lambert of Belmont, Mayes McGehee of Meadville, Stanford E. Morse Jr. of Gulfport, George Owens of Pontotoc, Mitchell Robinson of Jackson, William Rosenblatt of Fort Adams, William O. Semmes of Grenada, Frank Turman of Horn Lake, George B. Walker of Stoneville, and T. A. Watson of Carrollton.

Against—(24)—

Frank Barlow of Crystal Springs, Hugh Boren of Tupelo, Wilton Byars of Bruce, Hayden Campbell of Jackson, Wade Cole of Mayersville, R. F. Erwin of Ackerman, Robert D. Everitt of Ruleville, Charles N. Field of Eupora, O. L. Garmon Jr. of Marks, Robert E. Lee Gentry of Mt. Olive, Murray Hailey of Gholson, Kelly Hammond of Columbia, L. C. Ladner of Kiln, John Clark Love of Kosciusko, James R. Lowe of Batesville, William F. Martin of Bentonia, Hushel Moss of Raleigh, Claude Norman of Hickory, Richard Pridgen of Monticello, Jewel Smith of Heidelberg, Dees Stribling of Philadelphia, Zack B. Whisenant of New Albany, Mr. Williams of Lexington, and Mr. Yarbrough of Red Banks.

Mississippi Roundup—

Post-Herald

'Segregation' Libel Bill Is Sent Back

Tues. 1-24-56

JACKSON, Jan. 23 (U.P.)—A segregation bill extending Mississippi's libel laws was sent back to a judiciary committee for further study today after the Mississippi Press Assn. asked for a hearing.

The bill, included in a group of segregation measures recommended by the Legal Education Advisory Committee, had been reported favorably by the committee shortly after its introduction last week.

P. 6

Chairman Joe Hopkins of Coahoma County asked and was given House consent to return the bill to committee for further study.

Birmingham, Ala.

It sets a $1000 fine and/or prison term of one year for persons convicted under its provisions. It would prohibit spreading "defamatory matter" by written or oral communication about persons, corporations or governments.

Both houses met briefly, then adjourned until tomorrow morning when they will receive "Miss America of 1956," Miss Sharon K. Ritchie of Denver, Colo., after she arrives here for a two-day stop.

An administration bill giving the Public Service Commission more power to regulate utility rates and increasing the salaries of the commissioners was readied for introduction tomorrow.

34b 1956

Named As President's Committee Executive

Call Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The White House has announced that the President's Committee on Government Contracts has appointed John Addison Howard as its executive vice chairman. Vice President Richard Nixon is chairman of the committee and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is vice chairman.

The committee, established by President Eisenhower in August, 1953, is charged with the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion or national origin, in work done under government contract.

In announcing the appointment, James C. Hagerty, President Eisenhower's press secretary, said that Mr. Howard "will serve as an ex-officio member of all the subcommittees and will coordinate the work of these committees concerned with the elimination of discrimination wherever it may appear in the performance of Government contracts."

Mr. Howard was born August 10, 1921, in Evanston, Ill. He is the son of Hubert E Howard, prominent midwest coal operator and former chairman, successively, of the Personnel Policy Board and the Munitions Board, of the Department of Defense.

He attended Princeton university from 1939 until 1942, when he entered the Army. After military service, he graduated with highest honors from the School of Education of Northwestern university, Evanston, in 1947. He received his Master's Degree in counseling and guidance at Northwestern two years later.

He served in the Army from October, 1942, until December, 1945, and was awarded the Silver Star, with Oak Leaf Cluster, and Purple Heart, with Oak Leaf Cluster for his service with the First Infantry Division during the Normandy invasion, the action of St. Lo, at Falaise Gap, at Aacehen, during the Battle of the Bulge and in the Hartz Mountains. He was commissioned on the battlefield.

Mr. Howard joined the faculty of Palos Verdes college, Rolling Hills, Calif., as an instructor in September, 1947, became dean of students in 1949, Vice President of the college in 1950 and President in 1951.

One brother, Hubert E. Howard, Jr., is vice president of the Shasta Coal company, Chicago, and another, Charles N. Howard is president of Trulite Corp., Ceredo, W. Va. His uncle, the late Nathaniel L. Howard, a West Point graduate who served as a Colonel in the First World War, was president of the Chicago Great Western railroad and of the American Car corporation.

Mr. Howard is married and has an eight-month-old daughter.

Mrs. Howard is the daughter of Otto G. Nobis, Davenport, Iowa, president of the Central Engineering company and a director of the International Livestock Association. He is also president of the American Aberdeen Angus Association.

Until his appointment to the President's Committee on Government Contracts, Mr. Howard made his home in Portuguese Bend, Calif.

JOHN A. HOWARD

34b 1956

PRIVATE PROPERTY BILL

High Court To Consider Private Property Bill

Daily World
Fri. 1-13-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —The United States Supreme Court Monday agreed to pass on the question of whether private property may be taken through condemnation proceeding by publishing one notice in the official city news paper.

Atlanta Ga.

The case involves the property of Lee Walker, 80, who has a sixth grade education and has owned real estate in Hutchinson, Kansas, for 49 years. He sought unsuccessfully in Kansas courts to enjoin the City of Hutchinson and its various officers from taking his property.

P. 1

Mr. Walker claimed that the City of Hutchinson had never notified him of the action for condemnation of his property, but relied upon its purported power to bring such action by one publication in the official city paper.

He contends that this "single notice" was insufficient to meet the requirements of the due process clauses of both the Federal and state constitutions.

The American Civil Liberties Union is interested in the case. Attorneys for Mr. Walker contend that if the ruling of Kansas courts in this case is allowed to stand, any property owner in the United States—illiterate or educated, news paper reader or non-reader, his address known or unknown—may be deprived of his property and compensation determined without notice and the right to be heard merely by publication in an official city newspaper.

Representing Mr. Lee are A. Lewis Oswald, a Hutchinson lawyer, and Herbert M. Levy of the ACLU.

The Supreme Court To Look At Right To Work Laws

Advertiser

THE U.S. Supreme Court this year is expected to rule on the principle of the "right to work" laws which have been adopted by Alabama and 17 other states in the South, Middle West and West.

Montgomery, Ala.

We have never been able to get excited over the arguments of either the proponents or the opponents of the law as passed by the Alabama legislature. It seems plain that the chief argument for it—that it will permit workers to decide for themselves whether to join a union or not—is flimsy because a mere law cannot do this effectively. The pressures to join, subtle and otherwise, will be irresistible to many men, regardless of their inner convictions or laws which say they may exercise them.

For this same reason, the principal argument against the right to work law —that it is a union-busting measure— is weak. Besides, unions now have behind them strong federal colective bargaining legislation and, more importantly, public acceptance of the right to join.

Mont. 3-19-57

The case before the Supreme Court came up from the Supreme Court of Nebraska, which ruled that compulsory unionism was unconstitutional. The Nebraska case was concerned primarily with railroad workers, but if the ruling is upheld in full it will affect all American workers.

★

THE case originated with five employes of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in Nebraska. They declined to join the Brotherhood of Railway & Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express & Station Employes, AFL. Their refusal came after the signing of a union shop contract between their employer and the union. They contended that Nebraska's right to work law was violated, in that they were being compelled against their will to sign up. Also they claimed a violation of their constitutional rights. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled that the 1951 amendment to the Railway Labor Act, which permitted compulsory unionism contracts, had caused a violation of workers' rights under the 1st and 5th Amendments, and is thus invalid. The court said:

> We think the freedom of association, the freedom to join or not to join in association with others for whatever purposes such association is lawfully organized, is a freedom guaranteed by the First Amendment . . . Man has as much right to work as he has to live, to be free, to own property, or to join a church of his own choice . . . It is a fundamental human right [under] the 5th Amendment.

★

ACCORDINGLY, the court held that the five employes did not have to join the union and any contracts or laws which said they did were invalid. Nebraska's right to work law applies, the court concluded. Fifteen labor unions involved appealed and the Supreme Court Dec. 5, noting "probable jurisdiction," agreed to hear arguments. It is expected that the case will be heard before April.

A number of states have filed *amicus curae* (friend of the court) petitions to offer oral arguments in defense of the Nebraska right to work law, indicating widespread interest.

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UNIONS have argued, and will continue to argue, that this betokens a reversion to the "yellow dog contract." The yellow dog contract was the insidious device used by some employers in the early days of union organization. Under it, a person was given employment on condition of his promise not to join a union.

That was wrong, recognized as such by subsequent federal and state legislation. But in the years that labor was riding unchecked, laws were enacted permitting the reverse of the yellow dog contract: in effect forcing employes to join and support the union in order to hold their jobs.

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THE Railway Labor Act, with its specific provision that it supersedes all other laws, including state laws, has not been tested in the Supreme Court. The coming hearing is thus important to the future of right to work laws, if only indirectly.

However, if the Nebraska ruling is upheld on broad principle, thus outlawing all compulsory unionism, we doubt that there will be a stampede of workers turning in their union cards. Those who choose, in an organized shop, to remain aloof from their fellows will be few indeed, pressures and human inclinations being what they are.

But liberals, who have been busy denouncing right to work legislation as anti-labor, must confess that the minority rights of this small group should be written into law, just as are the rights of other dissenters.

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But liberals, who have been busy denouncing right to work legislation as anti-labor, must confess that the minority rights of this small group should be written into law, just as are the rights of other dissenters.

Bill seeks repeal of state's Right to Work Law

News Fri. 3-16-56 P.1

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 16—Repeal of the Alabama Right to Work law was asked today in a bill introduced in the House by Walker County Rep. Alonzo Shumate and seven others. *B'ham, Ala.*

Rep. Shumate, whose county has a heavy union labor population, said the repealer was dropped in because of "new support to help knock it out."

THE RIGHT TO WORK LAW was approved by the Legislature in August, 1953. It provides in part that "the right of a person to work shall not be denied or abridged on account of membership or non-membership in any labor union or labor organization. . . ."

The 1953 enactment also "prohibits agreements or combinations requiring membership in a labor union or labor organization as a condition of employment."

Co-sponsors with Shumate were Reps. Malcolm Edwards of Escambia; Jack Law, of Elmore; Hugh Merrill Jr., and Woodrow Albea, both of Calhoun; Robert Broadfoot, of Lauderdale; A. K. Callahan, of Tuscaloosa, and Jack Huddelston, of Colbert.

THE MEASURE was sent to the House business and labor committee. Franklin Rep. Emmett Oden, committee chairman, will announce a public hearing date.

Rep. Shumate, when asked why the right to work repealer was introduced near the expected end of this special session, said that "we might still have enough time to pass it."

'RIGHT-TO-WORK' DRIVE

Times P.26-C

15 More States to Be Asked to Ban Union Shops

Mon. 4-2-56

WASHINGTON, April 1 (UP)—The National "Right-to-Work" committee said today campaigns were expected to get under way in fifteen states this year and next to pass laws banning compulsory union membership agreements. *New York, N.Y.*

The committee is headed by Fred A. Hartley Jr., former Republican Representative from New Jersey, and co-author of the Taft-Hartley Act.

There now are eighteen states with so-called "right-to-work" laws. The committee said campaigns were "likely" in California, Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Maryland, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Washington and Wisconsin. It said drives also are "possible" in Connecticut, Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri and West Virginia.

The committee said it expected "determined drives by union leaders" to repeal right-to-work laws in twelve states by 1957. It said such drives were "definitely expected" in Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada North Dakota, Tennessee and Texas.

Supreme Court to Settle 'Right-to-Work' Dispute

Star Thurs. 5-3-56
Washington, D.C. P. A-2

By The Associated Press

The legality of State "right-to-work" laws, applied to the railroad industry, rested today with the Supreme Court.

The legal issue before the court is whether, in this instance, Federal law supersedes State law or vice versa.

The court listened yesterday to conflicting arguments on legality of a 1951 amendment to the National Railway Labor Act. This authorizes railroads and labor organizations to negotiate union shop agreements regardless of State laws to the contrary.

Union Membership

Under a union shop agreement, a worker must join the union which represents his craft or class of workers in collective bargaining or lose his job.

Eighteen States have what they call right-to-work laws. These forbid making union membership or nonmembership a condition of employment.

The case before the Supreme Court grew out of union shop agreements between 16 non-operating labor organizations and the Union Pacific Railroad. Five workers who didn't want to join a union brought suit. The Nebraska Supreme Court ruled the Railway Labor Act amendment violated that State constitution and laws and was unconstitutional. The labor unions appealed.

Calls Constitution Violated

Assistant Attorney General Robert A. Nelson of Nebraska told the court the State laws against compulsory union membership implement the "principles of liberty embodied in the Bill of Rights." Congress, he argued, lacks authority to strike down such laws.

Edson Smith of Omaha, representing the five workers who brought the suit, said the Federal law violates various constitutional guarantees, including freedom of associattion.

Lester P. Schoene, attorney for the 16 unions involved, said the 1951 Railway Labor Act amendment was a proper exercise of Congress in regulating interstate commerce.

CAMPAIGNS MAY AIR RIGHT-TO-WORK LAW

Commercial Appeal P.29

Both Parties Sidestepping Controversial Issue

Memphis, Tenn.

GOP POSITION NOT CLEAR

Thurs. 6-21-56

Special to The Commercial Appeal

WASHINGTON, June 20.—The "right-to-work" issue, ignored by Congress for the past four years, seems certain to have a thorough airing during the coming political campaign, according to Congressional Quarterly, a private research organization.

The controversy concerns the right-to-work laws enacted by 18 states which prohibit "union shop" contracts requiring an employe to join the union in order to keep his job.

These union shop contracts are permitted by the Taft-Hartley Act. But, the law also allows states to ban these union shops if they want to.

Railroad Union Out

The Supreme Court May 21 decided the state right-to-work laws do not apply to railroad unions, controlled by a separate Federal law; the Railway Labor Act. But the decision did not interfere with the application of the state laws to other industries.

About two dozen bills have been introduced in the 84th Congress to revoke the Taft-Hartley authorization for the right-to-work laws. But the Senate and House Labor Committees, under Democratic control, have not held any hearings on the bills.

President Eisenhower has recommended some changes in the Taft-Hartley Act, but none involve the "right-to-work" issue.

Opposing pressure groups already have turned their attention from the current Congress to the forthcoming presidential and congressional election campaigns.

Pro And Con Comment

In summary, this is what the controversy is about: Backers of the right-to-work laws say: "Compulsory unionism is destructive of individual freedom. Americans must have the right, but not be compelled, to join labor unions. Unless union compulsion is checked and outlawed, workers will find they are allowed to hold a job and earn a living only by permission of the leaders of private labor organizations. This will be a socialist labor dictatorship."

Opponents say: "Since unions are required by law to represent all workers in a unit, union members or not, the 'right-to-work' is really a right to a 'free ride' for the worker who wants the benefits of union representation without the obligations of union membership. The real purpose of the laws is not to protect individual freedom but to hamper union organizing efforts and destroy union security in plants already organized."

The top contenders for the Democratic presidential nomination—New York Gov. Averell Harriman, Senator Kefauver (D., Tenn.) and Adlai E. Stevenson—all have come out flatly against the right-to-work laws. Senator Kefauver says they "breed strife and confusion." Mr. Stevenson calls them "misnamed and undemocratic."

The Republican position is not yet clear. Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell told the CIO in 1954, "I oppose such laws categorically." He pointedly reminded another union in May that the 18 states with right-to-work laws are represented in Congress by 114 Democrats and only 37 Republicans.

The states are Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Iowa, Mississippi, Nebraska, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah and Virginia. Louisiana's was repealed this spring.

President Eisenhower has given Mr. Mitchell free rein to express his own views, but he never has endorsed them. The President told a 1954 press conference he couldn't say he had reached "an irrevocable decision" on right-to-work laws.

Today in National Affairs

Herald Tribune P.15
Wed. 5-23-56
New York, N.Y.

N.R.A. Case Reversal Seen In Right-to-Work Decision

By DAVID LAWRENCE

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The Supreme Court of the United States by unanimous decision has ruled, in effect, that even a system of Fascism can be imposed in America by Congress and the Constitution cannot be invoked to prevent it.

This is just the reverse of what the court by unanimous opinion ruled in May, 1935, when it invalidated the code system of the National Recovery Act as an unconstitutional delegation of power by Congress to an artificial system of government administered by private groups.

Lawrence

The Supreme Court—composed today of a different set of judges—now rules that Congress is within its rights in passing a law permitting a railroad employer to compel a worker to give up a part of his earnings to finance a union organization in which he conscientiously doesn't believe. The penalty for non-payment is the loss of his job.

The Supreme Court says Congress has the power to order such a system of compulsory unionism and that neither the constitutions of the states nor the Federal Constitution can be invoked to prevent the confiscation of a worker's earnings by a private organization for a purpose to which he does not wish to give his assent. There is no limit to the taxes that now can be levied on a worker's wages if only a union and an employer have the right between them to consider what is a beneficial use of a workingman's earnings. The Supreme Court lately has been solicitous about "civil rights" and there has been a lot of hysterical talk about "due process" and the loss of the "right of dissent," especially for Communist sympathizers. But the high court was deaf to the plea of the several workmen who petitioned the nine justices to uphold the right to work as provided in the Constitution of the State of Nebraska. The Supreme Court of Nebraska had ruled that "compulsory unionism violates both the state and Federal Constitutions.

Seventeen States Involved

What the Supreme Court here said, however, was that no state constitution and no state law could be regarded as in force if the Congress passed a contrary law on the subject of regulating trade unions. There are seventeen states which have passed "right to work" laws or incorporated such provisions in their constitutions. When the workers pleaded that their rights under the Federal constitution were being violated, the Supreme Court here simply answered by saying there was no constitutional issue at all before the tribunal. It waved aside what the Nebraska Supreme Court found to be a constitutional issue. The nine justices of the highest court here refused to listen to the argument that a man who doesn't believe in trade unionism has a constitutional right to that view and declared that the only issue before the court is whether he should be forced to pay a part of the expenses of the collective bargaining process from which theoretically he benefits.

Must Join to Keep Job

The high court didn't take cognizance of the fact that the employer could share that expense or could even collect portions from the worker if he agreed to it and that this could be done without forcing him to become a union member. The decision simply affirmed that a worker must join such a union to keep his job—even though for the present under the law he cannot be disciplined for any other reasons by the union.

"Wide-ranged problems are tendered under the First Amendment," wrote Justice Douglas in behalf of the court. "It is argued that the union shop agreement forces men into ideological and political associations which violate their right to freedom of conscience, freedom of association, and freedom of thought protected by the Bill of Rights. It is said that once a man becomes a member of these unions he is subject to vast disciplinary control and that by force of the Federal act unions now can make him conform to their ideology.

"On the present record, there is no more infringement or impairment of First Amendment rights than there would be in the case of a lawyer who by state law is required to be a member of an integrated bar. It is argued that compulsory membership will be used to impair freedom of expression. But that problem is not presented by this record."

What more of a record does the Supreme Court of the United States require than a worker's own argument before the lower court that he doesn't want to join a union because he doesn't believe in it, and that he doesn't want to support it because he doesn't choose to become a member?

Comparison Disputed

As for the statement that membership in a private labor union is analogous to membership in a bar association, this is an astonishing argument. For a lawyer is an officer of the court itself and admission to practice is subject to rules of a court. The court, actually a part of the government, makes its own rules as to who can practice before it. But no bar association can compel a nonmember to pay dues nor does it represent him in any fixing of fees for his services.

The Supreme Court lately has been sweeping aside the rights of states to regulate their own affairs and has even held that a state cannot punish sedition or arrest a man suspected of treason.

Certainly recent decisions are not based on historic precedents of law but on ephemeral concepts of what are supposed to be the dominant "psychological" and "social" factors of the age

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Council of Churches Opposes 'Wreck' Laws

AFL-CIO News P.12
Sat. 6-16-56 Washington, D.C.

New York—The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the United States authorized the issuance of a 14-page statement disapproving "right-to-work" laws lobbied through in 18 states and being pushed in 15 additional states by the National Right-to-Work Committee headed by former Rep. Fred Hartley (R-N. J.).

The statement, authorized for distribution by the National Council's General Board, was adopted by a 16 to 3 vote of its Division of Christian Life and Work. After summarizing the arguments for and against "right-to-work" legislation, it reached the following conclusion:

Bargaining Urged

"In the light of the above considerations and with specific reference to issues currently raised by state 'right-to-work' laws, we believe that union membership as a basis of continued employment should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining."

The National Council of Churches is the top coordinating body of the Protestant and Orthodox churches in the U. S.

The statement was originally prepared by the National Council's Dept. of the Church and Economic Life, which had been studying the problem for over a year. The statement was adopted by the department and recommended as a statement of the national council by a 28 to 3 vote.

Noting that "the recognition by Protestant churches of labor unions as an important form of social organization has been made clear" by previous declarations of the National Council of Churches in 1912, 1932 and 1940, the new statement on union membership as a condition of employment reaffirmed this stand.

"In the course of human development the organization of individuals into certain types of social patterns has been a necessity," it declared. "The labor union appeared in the course of history as an important instrument of a democratic society."

Tracing the development of union membership as a condition of employment from the anti-union, open shop days of "yellow dog contracts" to the present-day "right-to-work" laws, the statement said that "required union membership is a matter of tremendous concern to all Christians because it deals with the means of securing a livelihood."

Freedom Concern

Although there is reason for Christian concern at the point where union membership as a condition of employment places a limitation on the freedom of the individual, the statement points out that the right of individuals to have a maximum freedom of choice in selection of types of work and conditions of work, while basic, is not absolute.

"Not only do we evidence Christian concern for those who do not wish to join a union, but also for those who do wish to join and maintain a union," it declared. "And we are concerned for the freedom of the union or of the employer who may wish to sign a union security contract."

The statement sets forth two "basic principles relating to collective bargaining" which it said both management and labor have a "clear responsibility to observe."

Recommend Safeguards

One sets forth seven ethical considerations, spelling out the obligations and both management and labor at the bargaining table; the other declares:

"We recognize the right of both employers and employes to organize for collective bargaining, and in connection with employes we believe that it is generally desirable to do so."

The statement also recommended certain democratic safeguards for union members where union membership was established as a condition of employment. This included periodic review by the parties to a union shop contract, as well as of provisions in union constitutions, to insure:

"1. Open membership without excessive initiation fees and dues, and freedom from discrimination of race, creed, color, national origin and sex.

"2. Free and regular elections of union officials with ample provision for free and secret expression of opinion on nominations, elections and policy issues.

"3. Adequate protection against arbitrary or discriminatory treatment of those who hold a minority opinion on union policy and practices.

"4. Adequate protection for those individuals who, for reasons of religious belief, cannot participate in all conditions of membership.

"5. The means whereby members may appeal the decisions of unions, or officers of unions, especially in those instances involving expulsion. Union provisions should be exhausted before turning to the courts."

Herald Tribune

"Right to Work" Laws

The Supreme Court's unanimous ruling in the Nebraska "right-to-work" case is extremely clear. The issue was whether Federal law, in the shape of the Railway Labor Act permitting railroads and employees to negotiate union shop agreements, was valid in the face of state prohibition against compelling any one to join a union as a condition to employment. The court pointed out that Congress in 1951 had expressly allowed such agreements "notwithstanding any law of any state." Therefore, under the supremacy clause of the Constitution, it follows that state enactments to the contrary are illegal. In short, where Congress has specifically pre-empted a legislative area, the Federal law is the only one that applies.

But it does not follow that the union membership automatically becomes a prerequisite to holding a job. The Taft-Hartley labor relations law forbids the closed shop, although it does allow contracts which require workers to join the union after so long a time. But the law also specifies that this in no wise forbids any state from banning such contracts. This provision has been previously upheld by the Supreme Court, and the tribunal emphasized in the present case that "there can be no doubt that it is within the police power of a state to prohibit the union or closed shop" where Federal contradiction is absent. What has happened is that the state "right to work" laws have been invalidated only so far as they concern employees coming under the Railway Labor Act. Otherwise the state prohibitions, already enacted in eighteen states, remain in full force.

To a considerable degree, of course, this was a victory for organized labor. For those employers and employees who felt that some denial of liberty was involved, the Supreme Court said Congress was acting within the powers of the commerce clause and that it could find no violation of any constitutional guaranties. The Federal lawmakers were quite specific in the Railway Labor Act, just as in the Taft-Hartley Act. But the court was properly careful in avoiding anything but the decision that in this given area Congress had legislated constitutionally and that conflicting state law must yield. As Justice Douglas said: "Congress has the final say on policy issues. If it acts unwisely the electorate can make a change."

That policy has been stated by Congress. Except for the railway workers, it has so far declined to interfere with the state prerogatives. If labor or anybody else seeks change, the option is to ask for a new or amended Taft-Hartley Act or go to the states. Here there are great differences of opinion on the merits or demerits of compulsory unionism. But the issue has been joined, and from now on the air will be thick with controversy. Certainly there is no better way of settling a fundamental matter than by full-throated expression of opinion.

34b 1956

Leave Out Integration, Ike Says of School Bill

Courier-Journal Thurs. 1-26-56 P.2 Louisville, Ky.

Washington, Jan. 25 (AP)—President Eisenhower suggested to Congress today that it keep the segregation issue out of school-aid legislation.

He told his news conference nothing should be written into the legislation "that delays the construction" of schools.

On the other hand, Eisenhower spoke of his devotion to the Supreme Court's decision barring segregation in schools and said "I will understand why they are doing it" if the nation's lawmakers write in an antisegregation rider.

The question arose as a result of a move by some congressmen, led by a Negro, Representative Powell (D., N. Y.), to write into the school-aid bill a provision that federal money would be denied states which continue to practice school segregation.

Amendment Might Win

Leaders of both parties in the House have said they believe such an amendment might be approved. It was beaten down in committee, but Powell has said he will revive the question when the bill by Representative Kelley (D. Pa.) reaches the House floor.

Kelley's bill would provide $1,600,000,000 in federal-aid money over a four-year period. Eisenhower has since asked for $1,250,000,000 over five years.

If the House approves the antisegregation amendment, Southern senators are expected to fight it, perhaps with a filibuster.

Issue Called Tough One

The President called the segregation issue "a tough one," but suggested that it be laid aside in this instance in favor of getting a school-aid bill quickly.

"The need of the American children for schools is right now, immediately, today," Eisenhower said. "So I think there should be nothing that is put on this thing that delays the construction. . ."

Touching on taxes, the President once more made it clear he is against a tax cut at the moment although, "goodness knows, I want to cut them."

Need Schools Now

Ike Warns of Rider On Education Measure

Post & Times Herald Thurs. 1-26-56 P.1 Washington, D.C.

By Jeanne Rogers

Staff Reporter

President Eisenhower said yesterday he wants Congress to pass a school construction bill and would be opposed to any amendment or rider if it meant defeat of the legislation.

Mr. Eisenhower was answering a question at a news conference about his feeling toward the attachment of an antisegregation amendment to a general school-aid bill.

Careful not to come out flatly against the racial rider, the President made it clear that American children need schools right now. He told reporters:

"I just simply say: Let's get the school bill. That is what I want."

The President added he would understand if such a rider were added to the legislation now before Congress. He said he believes in the equality of opportunities for every citizen of the United States. He called the segregation issue a "tough one."

But, said the President: "The need of the American children for schools is right now, immediately, today. So. I think there should be nothing that is put on this thing that delays the construction. . . ."

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) yesterday said he is adamant in his plans to attach a race amendment to the Democratic-sponsored school building bill which awaits Rules Committee clearance for House floor action. Powell would deny funds to school districts that maintain segregated classrooms.

Key members of the Rules Committee have indicated they will grant an open rule, one with unlimited amendments, for the measure. They say a closed rule would be defeated on the floor.

The President's expressed desire to get schools built quickly coincided yesterday with the opinion of the Democratic Committee leaders that there might be an "unexpected delay" on bringing the controversial bill to the floor.

Members merely pointed out that they have scheduled an unusual number of witnesses—about a dozen. The steering group will hear the second at 10:30 a. m. today. He is Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D-Pa.), author of the Democratic school bill which would provide $1.6 billion in Federal aid money over a four-year period in matching grants to the states.

Other Democratic leaders admitted yesterday they were afraid of the Powell amendment. It might pass the House with Republican backing, they said, but that didn't preclude a death-by-filibuster for the amended bill in the Senate.

Thus, it looked like a vote canvass might be in process.

Powell Blames Labor

Powell said he thought the delay was staged to allow labor lobbyists to try to buttonhole votes against his amendment. He declared he had evidence the merged CIO-AFL had placed in operation a plan to defeat his efforts.

First witness before the Rules Committee Tuesday was Rep. Graham Barden (D-N. C.), Chairman of the House Education and Labor Committee, which approved the Kelley bill last summer.

In asking for an open rule, Barden said he was opposed to "social reform" (Powell amendment) being tacked to the bill. He added he would amend the bill himself to strike a provision requiring that prevailing wages be paid workers on Federally-financed projects.

Segregation Is Issue

House Fight Opens On School Aid Bill

Herald Tribune New York Fri. 6-29-56

By Joseph R. Slevin

WASHINGTON, June 28.—The House today took up the $1,600,000,000 school aid bill and promptly began a bitter debate over the issue of whether Federal help is to be given districts that maintain racially segregated schools.

It voted 327 to 67 to debate the school construction measure for six hours before it begins acting on amendments. The bill reached the floor eleven months to the day after it had been formally reported by the House Committee on Education and Labor.

Rep. William M. Colmer, D., Miss., told the House that he wanted the Southern members to understand clearly that their part of the country will not receive any of the Federal school funds because none will go to communities that are determined to maintain segregated schools.

Bar on Payments Seen

He insisted that if Congress does not bar payments to districts where schools are segregated then "this Administration or some other one" will accomplish the same objective through executive action.

"Make no mistake," he said, "the people in those states are going to have segregated schools as long as they have public schools."

A showdown on the deeply divisive segregation issue will come when the house votes on an amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, D., N. Y., that would bar Federal assistance to any community that has not made a start toward desegregation.

An overwhelming majority of the Southern representatives are expected to vote against the Powell amendment and then, even if it is rejected, to vote against the bill itself.

Supporters Confident

Supporters of the aid measure were moderately confident today that they have the votes to reject the Powell proposal and to win final House approval of a bill that has no civil rights provisions. They acknowledged that both the Powell amendment and final passage tests will be close.

It appeared likely tonight that the general debate will carry through tomorrow and that voting will not start until Monday. Final action may be delayed until late next week because some members will return home Tuesday for a primary election and Wednesday is Independence Day.

Funds Cover 4 Years

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey, D., W. Va., urged the House to support the school aid bill. He said the shortage of classrooms "is fast becoming a national disgrace."

The $1,600,000,000 of Federal money provided by the bill would be made available to the states for school construction at the rate of $400,000,000 a year for four years. The funds would be matched dollar-for-dollar by the states.

The share allotted to each state is to be in proportion to its school-age population between the ages of five and seventeen inclusive. The bill requires the states to submit their school construction plans to the United States Commissioner of Education for approval.

A special $750,000,000 revolving fund would be set up to buy the bonds of school authorities that cannot market their obligations at a reasonable rate of interest. The government also would help finance school construction by underwriting state offerings of up to $6,000,000,000 of school bonds.

A number of Mid Western Congressmen are expected to vote against the bill partly because they believe their states have adequate school systems that do not require Federal help and partly because they fear Federal intervention in local school affairs.

Amendments will be proposed to shift the method of allotting the $1,600,000,000 from school population to school needs and to knock out a provision that authorizes the Secretary of Labor to set the prevailing wages that must be paid by contractors on buildings constructed with Federal assistance.

34b 1956

SCHOOL AID BILL (FEDERAL AID)

Ike Vs. Dixie Over School Aid

Defender Sat. 2-4-56 P. 1 Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — While President Eisenhower was pleading with Congress last week to pass his $400,000,000 school construction bill, the Dixiecrat bloc made public its intentions to kill it.

However, Eisenhower seemed to feel that greatest detriment to passage of the school aid legislation would be the amendment Rep. A. Clayton Powell of New York has announced he will try to tack onto the bill.

Powell's amendment would deny the use of federal funds to any state refusing to comply with the U. S. Supreme Court's decision outlawing jim crow in public schools.

It is this possibility that has induced Dixiecrat congressmen to block passage of the bill with or without Powell's amendment.

At his press conference last week, Eisenhower said he, too, was opposed to Powell's amendment, though he believes in the Supreme Court's school edict.

The Supreme court, he said, in reaching its decision as to what the law was, provided and specifically provided, there be a gradual implementation, and referred it back to the district courts, so that it should be gradual.

The school construction bill should be passed, he said. Now if Congress wants to put the other on (the amendment) and does it, I will understand why they are doing it. But I just simply say, let's get the school bill. That's what I want.

Powell, meanwhile, was still insisting that he would fight for his amendment though he suggested it might be altered.

Rather than refer to states, he said, it might be revised so as to permit districts within a state to receive aid when they comply with the decision.

DIXIECRATS LINE UP

Southern Democrats, meanwhile, began lining up against the controversial legislation.

Influential Congressmen from southern states indicated there would be little support from below the Mason-Dixon line when the bill comes up for House action — probably in the week beginning Feb 6.

Rules Committee Chairman Howard W. Smith (D) Va. and Rep. William M. Colmer (D) Miss., indicated southern members would vote "No" on the bill. Both men are high in southern congressional circles.

Colmer explained at a rules committee hearing on the bill why southern members were opposed to the legislation.

He said the feeling among them was that the federal government would not allot funds under the bill to states that continued to practice racial segregation in schools, in view of the Supreme Court decision.

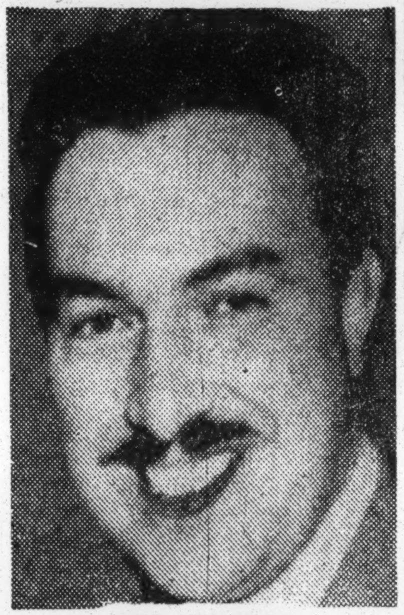
Colmer added that "these (southern) states have made up their minds" and do not intend to carry out the court's decision.

Colmer added that since southern states would not receive any federal grants, they would be put in the position of having to help pay for the construction of schools elsewhere in the nation without receiving any benefits. Smith indicated his agreement with Colmer's view point.

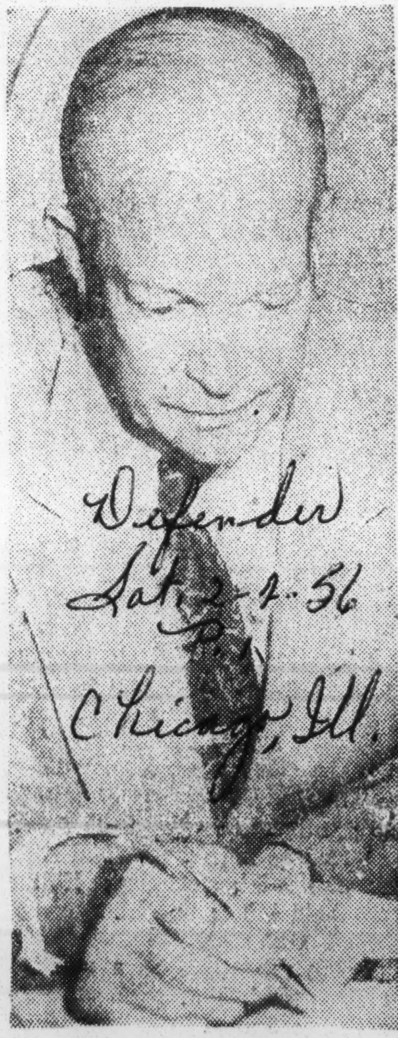
Despite Colmer's position, however, there appeared a possibility of support for the bill by some southern members from states where there has been some school integration. These include Texas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma and Tennessee.

Meanwhile, the Rules Committee scheduled additional public hearings this week at which more witnesses will be heard. Two hearings were held last week with little progress made in cutting down the list of those anxious to testify.

There was agreement that the bill will be sent to the floor by the committee — which acts as a steering group for important legislation. Smith predicted the House will adopt the measure, sponsored by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D) Pa.



REP. POWELL



PRES. EISENHOWER

Ike's Statement On School Bill

Defender P. 2 Sat. 2-4-56 Chicago Ill.

WASHINGTON — Here's what President Eisenhower had to say about school construction bill at his press conference last yeek.

Mr. President: How would you feel about an anti-segregation amendment to the school construction bill?

A.—Some of you seem to have a genius this morning for asking questions that take a great deal of explanation, rather than merely to say yes or no. These things aren't that simple.

Now, when it comes to my devotion to the Constitution, what it provides, my devotion to the decisions of the Supreme Court, particularly when they are unanimous, I hope, is complete. I believe in the equality of opportunities for every citizen of the United States.

Now, it isn't though quite as simple as that. If we go to the other end and begin to talk about laws, I believe that every law, every important bill, and every important purpose from Congress should be in a bill of its own, so that we don't get a confusion of issues, and, therefore, don't know for what we are voting or what we are not voting for.

The Supreme Court, in reaching its decision as to what the law was, provided, and specifically provided, there be a gradual implementation, and referred it back to the district courts, so that it should be gradual.

But, in the meantime, the need of the American children for schools is right now, immediately, today. So I think there should be nothing that is put on this thing that delays the construction of the bill.

Now, when you come down though to ask a man to vote against something that he believes to be in futherance of constitutional provisions, then you have got a tough one. But I just think they ought to be — that is the way I would handle it, to put it very clearly, because we want the schools now, and as much as the decision of the Supreme Court must be implemented they said themselves, implemented gradually, because they recognize the deep ruts of prejudice and attitudes that have been built up, and emotionalism, that have been built up over the years in this problem.

Q—Mr. President, I gather that you think the school construction bill should be freed of any amendment that might block it?

A—This is what I believe: The school construction bill should be passed. Now, If Congress want to put the other on, and does it, I will understand why they are doing it. but I just simply say, let's get the school bill; that is what I want.

PRESIDENT URGES EARLY SCHOOL AID

Times P. 16-C

Asks Congress Not to Let an Anti-Segregation Move Delay Passage of Bill

Thurs. 1-26-56

By ANTHONY LEWIS

Special to The New York Times.

New York N.Y.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25— President Eisenhower urged Congress today not to set an anti-segregation amendment interfere with passage of a Federal school aid bill.

The President strongly supported the Supreme Court decision that segregation in public schools is unconstitutional. He said he could understand the desire of some members of Congress to back up that decision. But he added:

"The need of * * * American children for schools is right now, immediately, today. So I think there should be nothing that is put on this thing that delays * * * construction."

It is generally expected here that the House will add an anti-segregation clause to any school construction bill it passes. The question then will be whether some device can be found to avoid a filibuster by Southern Senators that would kill the whole measure.

Committee Clearance Expected

The House Rules Committee has before it a bill providing $400,000,000 a year for the next four years in Federal aid for school construction. There is a chance that the bill may be cleared for floor debate as early as next week.

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, has said he would introduce on the floor an amendment withholding aid from counties or school districts that continued segregated schools. The money would be held in escrow for those areas and paid to them later if they changed their minds and integrate.

Recently the argument has been advanced in Congress that the Powell amendment is unnecessary because the Executive Branch already has the power to withhold aid funds from segregated schools. Legislative representatives of the A. F. L.-C. I. O. have been among thosep ressing this view on Capitol Hill.

The President indicated today that if he did have such power, he would not be inclined to use it.

* * *

"The Supreme Court * * * specifically provided there be a gradual implementation," he said, "and referred it back to the district courts so that it should be gradual."

He added that the justices "recognize the deep ruts of prejudice and attitudes that have been built up, and emotionalism, that have been built up over the years in this problem."

This statement fits in with interim policy decisions that have been made by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and the General Accounting Office on the segregation question.

The Washington office of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People wrote to the department last month asking whether the department would withhold funds from segregated areas.

Court Determination Stressed

"Any decision to withhold grants because of the continuation of some degree of segregated education," Under Secretary Herold Hunt wrote, "should necessarily be based on a court determination that the particular state or school district in question was not proceeding to make a prompt and reasonable start toward good faith compliance

with the pronouncement of the Supreme Court."

On Monday Joseph Campbell, the Controller General, said the General Accounting Office would not bar aid payments unless Congress so ordered or unless a "final judicial determination" intervened.

The President indicated today that if a school bill got through Congress with an anti-segregation clause attached he would accept and administer the provision.

"Let's get the school bill," he said. "That is what I want."

The school decision was also the subject today of an impromptu House debate in which Southern Democrats denounced the Supreme Court. Representative John Bell Williams of Mississippi said the justices "committed an act of treason against the Constitution." He was supported by Representatives L. Mendel Rivers of South Carolina and John J. Flynt Jr. and James C. Davis of Georgia.

Representative Charles A. Boyle, Democrat of Illinois, protested that the court "is recognized everywhere as probably the loftiest tribunal in the whole world."

SCHOOL AID BILL RUNS INTO SNAGS

News + Observer
Jan. 1-29-56

Barden Says Atmosphere of Caution Has Superseded Cry For Speed

P. 1

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28 (UP)—The $1.6 billion school aid bill ran into mounting resistance in the House today although its backers still were confident it will be passed.

Raleigh, N.C.

Under a revised timetable reflecting the increased controversy, A House vote on the measure has been delayed at least a week. Bitter debate is in prospect.

"The atmosphere has changed," Chairman Garham A. Barden (D-N.C.) of the Education and Labor Committee, told the United Press. "A few days ago the word was rush, rush, rush. Now there is an atmosphere of caution."

Pressure Crossfire.

Although the measure's only purpose is to help states build badly-needed public schools, it is caught up in a crossfire of pressures on such controversial issues as racial integration, states rights, and "prevailing wages" for construction workmen.

In addition, Republican members have pledged to a fight to substitute for the bill—a product of the Democratic-controlled committee—a version advocated by President Eisenhower.

Hottest of all is the integration issue.

Barden said southern members now are in general argreement that much of the South may be barred from the bill's benefits on grounds they are not complying with the Supreme Court's ruling against school segregation.

As Rep. William M. Colmer (D-Miss.) put it in a Rules Committee hearing this week, the South, which needs school aid worse than most of the rest of the country, not only would be denied it but would be taxed to help build schools in other states.

Barden Amendment.

Barden will offer an amendment to make sure every state gets its allotment, based on its population of school-age children, and without regard to segregation. He opposes the bill in its present form.

On the other side of the issue, Rep Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) leader of the civil rights bloc, will offer an amendment specifically to forbid payments to school districts where the races are segregated.

Either way this fight goes, many votes for the bill could be lost.

Another issue on which emotions have risen is whether to let the Labor Department—as it does on most federal construction work—fix a "prevailing wage" rate. Barden, with plenty of southern support, will lead the fight on this, too.

He said it means the end of state sovereignty, since state funds are involved.

President Eisenhower favors federal help in school construction but wants the assistance related to need and self-help. His bill sets up a formula for measuring these factors.

Republican members, at a party conference, agreed to back the President's plan as a substitute for the committee-approved bill.

Originally the school bill was to have come up in the House next week. However, after two days of hearings it still has not cleared the Rules Committee, which controls the flow of legislation from other committees to the house itself.

Bill To Keep Segregation Faces Voter Test August 28

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.

By BOB INGRAM

By an overwhelming vote of 99 to 1, the House of Representatives yesterday passed the proposed "freedom of choice" school bill designed to preserve racial segregation in the elementary and high school classrooms of Alabama.

Wed 2-8-56

The proposal, submitted in the form of a constitutional amendment, will be voted on by the people of the state on Aug. 28 at which time it will be ratified or rejected.

Already having been passed by a 33-0 vote in the Senate earlier, its final approval yesterday came in the wake of a violent demonstration the previous day at the University of Alabama against the admission of a Negro student.

Andt he demonstration at the University figured prominently in the debate yesterday on the "freedom of choice" proposal.

LAW ON BOOKS

One House member, Rep. Bryce Davis of Cullman, told members "I doubt if we would have the situation we have today at the university if this law had been on the books."

He did not elaborate on this statement but the bill as passed yesterday applies only to elementary and high schools and would not affect institutions of higher learning.

If ratified by the people in August the bill would:

1. Allow students to attend separate schools if they wish or integrated classes if they prefer them. It is this clause which earned the bill its name of "freedom of choice."

2. Eliminate a present constitutional requirement for free public schools and leave the way open for the Legislature to set up a private school system or other means of education.

3. Make it unlawful to compel any student to attend school with members of the opposite race.

4. Empower the Legislature to make school board members judicial officers so they would be immune from damage suits.

INSUFFICIENT ALONE

Sen. Albert Boutwell of Jefferson County, who introduced the amendment after it was recommended by a special legislative interim committee, said he felt the placement bill enacted last summer is insufficient alone to safeguard classroom segregation.

"We need both the placement bill and the freedom of choice amendment," he said, "because the placement law might not work in every case and it might not hold up in court."

Boutwell said he was confident the proposed new amendment would survive a court test because it doesn't require segregation and doesn't prohibit integration if the people want it.

Since it is a constitutional amendment, it does not need the signature of Gov. James E. Folsom, who thus far has refused to approve any similar segregation bills.

Advertiser

The lone dissenting vote against the proposal was cast by Jefferson County Rep. Charles Nice, who has consistently voted against bills relating to the segregation question.

BOTH SINCERE

P. 2-A

Later, in a prepared statement, Nice said he and Boutwell "are both sincere in our efforts to bring about a peaceful and equitable solution to this difficult and perplexing problem" but that they differed in their methods of approach.

Nice was particularly critical of the phase of the bill which would permit the Legislature to abolish the public school system.

"It is this feature that I abhor and which I consider filled with danger," Nice said. "No one can predict now what the Legislature might do in two, four, or ten years, and I for one don't want to see our public school system abolished."

Nice said such a step "would mean the end of education" for the majority of the children of Alabama.

"Alabama can and will maintain its segregated schools just as long as any other Southern state, and we can do this without passing unconstitutional laws and without abolishing the public school system," Nice concluded.

LITTLE DEBATE

During the debate on the bill Nice sought to amend the measure to prevent the abolishing of the public school system, but this amendment was then defeated. He then sought to provide that no such action could be taken unless approved in a referendum by the people involved, but this too was turned down.

There was very little debate on the "freedom of choice" bill, although a number of House members took the floor to speak on the proposal.

Montgomery Rep. Joe Dawkins told his colleagues he "would vote for the bill, but added "I think we may be acting in haste."

Meanwhile, the Senate was involved in a filibuster most of the day. The talking began when a move was made to force the Rules Committee to report out a resolution which would create in interim committee to investigate state park timber cutting.

Administration leaders immediaely protested, branding the proposal a "snooping committee" plan. They were still talking four hours later when the Senate adjourned until Thursday.

34b 1956

SEDITION BILL

SEDITION BILL HELD AID TO SEGREGATION

Times P. H. C.

WASHINGTON, April 20 (UP) —A witness before a House Judiciary subcommittee charged today that a bill proposing to give states jurisdiction over sedition cases also could be used to continue racial segregation.

However, Representative Howard E. Smith, author of the measure, said the bill had been introduced before the Supreme Court's decision banning segregation in the public schools. "So far as I am concerned," the Virginia Democrat added, the bill "has no earthly reference to segregation." Sat. 4-21-56

His bill would uphold state legislation in any field unless Congress had specified that the Federal Government was entitled to exclusive jurisdiction in that field. New York

The subcommittee heard testimony today on the bill and on other measures that were introduced after the Supreme Court had ruled on April 2 that the Federal Government had exclusive authority to prosecute sedition cases.

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said he feared that the Smith bill would be used to "destroy the constitutional rights of colored citizens and to attempt to reverse recent Supreme Cour decisions in the field of civil rights."

A new approach—

Rep. Hare to introduce bus segregation bill

News Sun. 7-15-56 P. 16-A Athens Ala.

MONROEVILLE, Ala., July 14 —(AP)—New legislation aimed at preservation of racial segregation on public carriers in Alabama was proposed Saturday by State Rep. Nick S. Hare.

He said he has drafted a bill to provide that when a woman is first to occupy a seat on a bus, streetcar or train she has the right to occupy the entire seat "at her choice or election."

HARE SAID he plans to introduce the bill at the next session of the state Legislature.

The legislator said in announcing the bill:

"None of the threatened integration possibilities disturbs Southerners more than the prospect of a Negro man taking a seat beside a white woman. This sensitive spot in race relations is generally acknowledged to be the most likely to create strife and tension, or to erupt suddenly in riots or bloodshed.

"The prospect of mixed seating on buses has transportation companies caught in the middle of this turmoil and uncertainty. Bus companies are faced on one hand with organized boycotts by Negroes, and on the other hand with the prospect of complete abandonment of bus travel by white women apprehending mixed seating."

HE SAID his proposal "will give a woman the entire seat she occupies if she wants it, and she may exclude any other person from it, thus preventing any undesirable person from sitting beside her.

"There is no mention of race or color. The law would preserve the dignity, safety and security of women and protect them from embarrassment on public conveyances. It is designed to protect the individual rights of female travelers and it will serve to preserve order for all."

Hare described the plan as "remarkably simple" and contended it would "apparently assure the practical continuance of segregation on public conveyances."

ON PUBLIC CARRIERS

Choice Seating For Women Asked In Segregation Bill

Advertiser P. 2-A Sun. 7-15-56 Montgomery

MONROEVILLE, Ala., July 14 (AP) — New legislation aimed at preservation of racial segregation on public carriers in Alabama was proposed today by State Rep. Nick S. Hare.

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MIXED SEATING

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34b 1956

COURT STANDS FIRM ON SMITH ACT RULING

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 14—The Supreme Court refused a rehearing today of its decision on April 2 that the Smith Act, a Federal statute, superceded state laws in the field of sedition and subversion.

Thirty-four states, Alaska and Allegheny County, Pa., had asked the high court to reconsider its judgment. They contended that the "safety, security and best interests of the country" required a reversal of a ruling that where subversion against the Federal Government was concerned state laws were of no effect.

The high court rejected the appeal in a brief order, without an opinion.

The decision of April 2 was on an appeal from a decision of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. Steve Nelson, a Communist, had been convicted under the state's anti-sedition laws. The state's highest tribunal reversed the conviction on the ground that the Smith Act pre-empted the field for the Federal Government.

The Smith Act makes it a crime to advocate overthrow of the Government by force and violence.

Several bills have been introduced in Congress to give the states concurrent jurisdiction in internal security matters.

New York Times 5-15-56

34b 1956

SOCIAL SECURITY BILL

EISENHOWER SIGNS PENSION MEASURE

Times N.Y.

New York

Social Security Bill Sets Up Disability Insurance, Cuts Women's Benefit Age

Thurs. 8-2-56

By CHARLES E. EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1—President Eisenhower signed today the new Social Security bill. It establishes a system of disability insurance and lowers the age at which women may receive benefits.

In approving the measure, which Congress passed last Friday, the President issued a statement. He said that provisions about which the Administration had "serious reservations" had been "modified and improved" and met, in part, some of the Administration's objections.

The President said also that he was "hopeful that this new law, on the whole, will advance the economic security of the American people."

At his news conference earlier today, General Eisenhower said that he considered it "unwise" to saddle the Social Security system with "something I don't think should be there." He did not enlarge upon this.

According to estimates, Social Security payrool taxes for 53,000,000 workers, employers and self-employed persons will be raised by about $850,000,000 annually starting Jan. 1.

The new system of disability insurance will be financed by extra payroll taxes.

The Administration had been highly critical of the disability provisions of the bill. It also criticized provisions in the measure that would lower from 65 to 62 the age at which women would draw old age and survivors' insurance benefits.

Under the new measure totally disabled workers will be eligible for cash payments at the age of 50 on the same formula as benefits were available to retired workers at 65. The formula is based on average pay an dlength of service in jobs covered by old age and survivors' insurance.

About 250,000 disabled workers will be eligible for the payments, averaging about $75 a month, they will begin in July, 1957.

Called Threat to Sovereignty

Post + Times Herald

Sedition Ruling May Spur States' Rights Bill Action

Mon. 4-9-56 P.1

Washington, D.C.

By Murrey Marder

Staff Reporter

A potent "states' rights" bill in Congress may burst into a major issue as a reaction to the Supreme Court decision undercutting state anti-sedition laws.

Little public notice has been given to the bill. It bobbed up briefly last week when the high court ruled that only the Federal Government can prosecute sedition against the United States.

But state sedition-control is only the most visible fraction of the bill's states' rights target. In the words of the chief sponsor, Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.), "I'm not interested in just putting one patch on the sore."

Smith has said the sedition dispute "was merely a symptom of a dangerous disease that has threatened to destroy completely the sovereignty of the states . . ."

The "dangerous disease," as he means it, is the increase of Federal power and the diminution of the influence of the states.

Basically, much of his support closely related in spirit to Southern reaction toward the Supreme Court's school integration decision — although Smith said he believes his bill "has nothing to do with" segregation.

Smith is not just speaking for himself on his states' rights plan. Thirteen Senators, 12 of them Southerners, have sponsored the same bill in the Senate, also with virtually no public attention.

The Smith bill has been strongly backed by the Southern Regional Conference of Attorneys General. This week, it is likely to be discussed at a scheduled meeting of the Committee on Subversive Activities of the National Association of Attorneys General. The meeting was called to consider the impact of the high court's sedition decision.

Just last Saturday the United States Chamber of Commerce publicly urged "speedy approval" of the bill to "remove any question of Federal intent to prevent states from punishing sedition."

While the Smith bill has been pushed largely as a means of guaranteeing states their own sedition laws, it would apply to the whole field of general legislation.

It would promote states' rights in such areas, for example, as public welfare, transportation, Federal power and natural gas regulation, agriculture, navigation, some fields of criminal law and to a considerable degree, labor law. Even its supporters say its scope cannot be accurately gauged.

In Smith's words, before a House subcommittee last April:

"What I want to do is get the principle established, and this part is certainly very simple—to say to the Supreme Court that it is not the intent of Congress to invalidate state laws unless we (the Congress) say so. Period!"

Like the controversial Bricker amendment on treaty-making powers, which had its own states' right angles, the Smith bill is set out in brief but complex legal terminology—and carries a ricocheting punch.

It even contains a "which" clause of its own—language which led to great debate over the import of the Bricker amendment. Smith expressed surprise when that similarity was called to his attention last week. He said there was no relationship between the two measures.

The Smith bill is a straight legislative proposal, not a constitutional amendment which requires a two-thirds vote for passage.

It reads:

"That no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act operates, to the exclusion of all state laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to that effect. No act of Congress shall be construed as invalidating a provision of state law which would be valid in the absence of such act unless there is a direct and positive conflict between an express provision of such act and such provision of the state law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together."

Post + Times Herald P.9

This impressive chunk of authority, Smith said, will restore to the states the power which he claims the Supreme Court has taken from them by its interpretations of laws.

Smith introduced the bill first in 1954, after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court set aside the state conviction of Western Pennsylvania Communist leader Steve Nelson. The Smith Act of 1940, which is this country's major weapon against communism, preempted the field of sedition for the Federal Government, said the Pennsylvania high court. Nelson's 20-year state sentence was wiped off the books. He was convicted and sentenced, meanwhile, to five years in prison for violation of the Federal Smith Act.

State Court Upheld Here

It was that Pennsylvania decision which the United States Supreme Court upheld last Monday. That ruling, in turn, hit not only the Pennsylvania Sedition Act, but sedition laws in 41 other states and Alaska and Hawaii.

Smith, as the author of the 1940 Smith Act, was embarrassed and angered by the Pennsylvania high court's 1954 decision. His irritation, and that of many attorneys general across the country, was greatly intensified by the Supreme Court's decision last week. Smith said he never "dreamed" that his 1940 law would set aside state sedition acts.

Last summer Smith said, "It was suggested to me that I introduce a bill merely amending the Smith Act so as to express the intent of Congress. I do not think that is the answer. I think the question is so broad and so destructive of states' rights that the time is long overdue for Congress to speak."

There was no action on his States' rights bill when he first introduced it in 1954. But he reintroduced it in January, 1955. That same month, Sen. William E. Jenner (R-Ind.) sponsored it in the Senate.

Numerous Senators Sign

Two months ago, the plan suddenly gathered a whole array of influential southern Senators as sponsors. Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.) introduced the same bill, on which the cosponsors were: Sens. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), Richard B. Russell (D-Ga.), John Stennis (D-Miss.), Price Daniel (D-Tex.), Walter F. George (D-Ga.), A Willis Robertson (D-Va.), Strom Thurmond (D-S. C.), Sam J. Ervin Jr. (D-N. C.), James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), Lister Hill (D-Ala.), and Olin D. Johnston (D-S. C.).

Two days of hearings were held on the bill in the House on April 28 and July 12 of last year, before a Judiciary Subcommittee headed by Rep Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.). Walter is also chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities Committee.

Only supporters of the bill were heard those two days. The hearings were recessed because the Nelson case was pending in the United States Supreme Court, the Subcommittee said, and opponents will be heard if there are further hearings.

A major question which immediately was raised was whether the bill would apply retroactively to all legislation now on the books. If so, apart from the bill's other merits and demerits, that would open up a legal nightmare. Also, the question of the bill's constitutionality was raised.

Attorney General Louis C Wyman of New Hampshire, a strong supporter of the Smith approach and a power in the Attorneys General conference proposed an amendment during the hearings. That amendment would make the first part of the bill apply to future legislation, but the second part would still apply to laws already passed, unless there was a "direct" conflict with Federal law.

Among supporters of Smith bill was the National Association of Manufacturers, which said its need was probably "more apparent in the field of labor relations" than anywhere else. If it had been in effect, the NAM noted, the Supreme Court would have been barred from striking down many state labor laws.

The Justice Department is known to oppose the bill on grounds it is unnecessary and unwise although the text of that opposition has not yet been made public.

Many of the bill's potential opponents and supporters, however, are undoubtedly still unaware of its existence.

Whether Smith, a shrewd legislator, will ever succeed in bringing it to the House floor for debate is still uncertain. Last week he said he urged Chairman Walter to act on it.

If it should reach the floor with an appeal to anti-subversion and states' rights, it probably would be mighty hard to stop there, as Smith well knows. He told the House Subcommittee last April that "that is all I am asking. Get it to the floor of the House and let us talk to the House about it . . ."

70 Bills Seek States' Rights Curb of Court

Constitution

Mon. 5-14-56

Atlanta, Ga.

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

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WASHINGTON, May 13—Congressional concern over Supreme Court rulings viewed as trespassing upon the rights of states is increasing. P.1

This concern is evidenced by Senate speeches last week and by the number of bills affecting the federal courts that are pending in Congress. Approximately 70 such measures have been introduced and referred to Senate or House judiciary committees.

Some observers foresee the sharpest controversy involving the Supreme Court since President Roosevelt's "court packing" bill was stormily rejected more than 20 years ago. Others liken the present situation to that which prevailed a century ago after the Dred Scott decision. The applicable phase of the Dred Scott ruling was that Congress had no power to restrict slavery in the territories.

Constitution

Then as now, clamor arose for legislation that would abrogate or limit the power of the high court to invalidate acts of Congress not specifically in conflict with the Constitution. That was Abraham Lincoln's cure for the Dred Scott decision, which he strongly opposed. P.16

Sen. Byrd (D-Va) prescribed the legislative antidote for what he called the Supreme Court's "preemption doctrine" in a speech to the Senate on Thursday. The theme was expounded by Sens. Eastland (D-Miss) and McCarthy (R-Wis) at Senate Internal Security Committee hearings on Friday.

The "preemption doctrine" was defined by Byrd as the theory that "when Congress enacts legislation on a subject, the court may presume that Congress intends to take exclusive jurisdiction in the field, and state laws on the subject are nullified."

Byrd urged enactment at the present session of Congress of bills that will "tell the federal Supreme Court that when Congress intends a federal law to invalidate all state laws in the same field it will say so, and otherwise the court is not to presume such intention."

The "preemption doctrine" must be "outlawed," Byrd asserted, "if our form of government is to be preserved."

The legislation Byrd supported was first introduced in 1954 after the Pennsylvania Supreme Court had held that the Smith Act, a federal statute that made it a crime to advocate overthrow of the government by force and violence, invalidated Pennsylvania's anti-sedition law. It was reintroduced in January, 1955, soon after the present Congress convened.

Last April 2, the Supreme Court, by a vote of 6-to-3, affirmed the Pennsylvania high court's decision. This was in the case of Steve Nelson, a Communist, convicted under the state's anti-sedition statute.

The Supreme Court's opinion, written by Chief Justice Earl Warren, said that while Congress had not stated specifically that the federal law had preempted the area to the exclusion of state enactments, "the conclusion is inescapable that Congress has intended to occupy the field of

Three Bills May Renew 'States Rights' Battle

Washington Post

By CECIL HOLLAND

Sun. 5-13-56

The Senate Judiciary Committee will take up this week, probably tomorrow, three bills signaling perhaps a significant new battle over "States rights."

These are bills that would spell out in unequivocal language that it is for Congress, and not the court, to interpret the intent of Congress in passing legislation.

The bills and similar measures pending in the House, in brief, are aimed at abolishing the long-standing doctrine of "pre-emption by implication," which permits the Supreme Court to invalidate State laws in areas where Congress has enacted legislation

The various measures have the backing of a strong coalition of Republicans and Conservative Democrats. As one backer said, the bills are designed to put a curb on the court's "fertile imagination" in passing upon what Congress did or did not intend in enacting laws.

Nelson Case Cited

The Supreme Court's April 2 decision in the Steve Nelson case provided the latest impetus for congressional action on the matter.

In that case, the court, in a 6-to-3 majority opinion written by Chief Justice Warren, held, in effect, that the Federal Smith Act invalidated a Pennsylvania anti-sedition law under which Nelson, a Pennsylvania Communist leader, had been convicted of seditious activity.

The majority opinion said the Smith Act, the 1950 Internal Security Act and the 1954 Communist Control Act led to the "inescapable" conclusion that Congress intended "to occupy the field of sedition." It also ruled that "the dominant interest of the Federal Government precludes State intervention" and in support of this view cited "a serious danger of conflict" in the enforcement of State sedition acts and the Federal program.

A vigorous dissent by Justices Reed, Burton and Minton has buttressed the arguments of critics that the court had given "a fantastic decision," had acted in a "completely irresponsible" way and was "simply talking off the top of its head."

Marshall Opinion Noted

The dissenting opinion said Congress has not, in any of its statutes relating to sedition, "specifically barred the exercise of State power to punish the same acts under State law." It cited the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall that "to interfere with the penal laws of a State . . . is a very serious measure, which Congress cannot be supposed to adopt lightly, or inconsiderately. . . . It would be taken deliberately and the intention would be clearly and unequivocally expressed."

Then the dissenting Justices said: "We cannot agree that the Federal criminal sanctions against sedition directed at the United States are of such a pervasive character as to indicate an intention to void State action."

As for the interference of State sedition laws with the Federal program, the dissenting opinion cited a Justice Department brief filed in the case, amicus curiae. In this brief the Justice Department said:

"The administration of the various State laws has not, in the course of the 15 years that the Federal and State laws have existed side by side, in fact, interfered with, embarrassed, or impeded the enforcement of the Smith Act."

The majority opinion made no reference to the Justice Department brief. It cited instead a 1939 presidential directive placing matters relating to espionage in charge of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and asking State law enforcement officers to turn over to the FBI any information relating to subversion.

Smith Act Quoted

As a final argument the dissenting opinion cited one point which the three Justices said "seems in and of itself decisive" against the majority view. This was a section of the Smith Act itself which said:

"Nothing in this title shall be held to take away or impair the jurisdiction of the courts of the several States under the laws thereof."

Two of the measures before the Senate Judiciary Committee have been combined into one and would be directed specifically toward affirming the right of States to enforce State laws against subversive activities. They were introduced by Senators Bridges of New Hampshire and McCarthy of Wisconsin, Republicans.

A third bill of a more far-reaching scope was introduced by Senator McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, and others, and a companion measure sponsored by Representative Smith, Democrat of Virginia, is pending in the House. This measure would provide "that no act of Congress shall be construed as indicating an intent on the part of Congress to occupy the field in which such act operates, to the exclusion of all State laws on the same subject matter, unless such act contains an express provision to that effect."

Would Cover All Enactments

The McClellan proposal also would provide that "No act of Congress shall be construed as invalidating a provision of State law which would be valid in the absence of such act unless there is a direct and positive conflict between an express provision of such act and such provision of State law so that the two cannot be reconciled or consistently stand together."

The effect of this, if it should be enacted, would be to cover all acts of Congress and not just those affecting sedition.

The Supreme Court decision in the Nelson case, and in other cases relating to the same doctrine of preemption, have been under heavy fire in the Congress. Representative Smith, author of the Smith Act, and Senator Bridges as well as others have made it clear that Congress did not intend in enacting that law to have the Federal Government take exclusive jurisdiction in that field.

Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, assailed the court's decision last week and said "each such decision takes us further away from the constitutional system of government" and, if the present application of the preemption doctrine continues to prevail, will reduce states to the "status of provinces."

sedition."

The ruling has been interpreted as abrogating sedition laws in 42 states Alaska and Hawaii.

In many states pressure is building up for congressional action to offset the high court's decision. Members of Congress are beginning to feel the pressure.

Other Supreme Court decisions affecting states rights are involved in bills pending in Congress. The principal one, however, is the opinion of May 17, 1954, that racial segregation in the public schools is unconstitutional.

Seven bills have been sent to the judiciary committee of both chambers that propose to remove from the Supreme Court jurisdiction in any suit that questions the validity of a state constitutional provision or statute relating to the establishment, maintenance or operation of public schools.

Eastland has proposed a constitutional amendment to provide that "there shall be no interference with or limitation upon the power of any state to regulate health, morals, education, marriage, and good order in the state." It would reserve to the states exclusive jurisdiction in the matters.

Dissatisfaction over rulings in the fields of education and sedition has led to other measures proposing changes in the federal judicial system.

Interposition Move Hit By Dalton In Virginia

Post Washington, D.C. P.29 Wed. 1-18-56

Effort Labeled 'Crying at Moon'; Advocates Hold Strategy Session

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

RICHMOND, Va., Jan. 17 While pro-segregationists prepare to introduce an interposition resolution in the General Assembly, Virginia's top Republican today called their efforts "crying at the moon."

State Sen. Ted Dalton said he couldn't see anything to be gained toward a solution of the school segregation problem by having the Assembly declare the United States Supreme Court overstepped its authority in outlawing segregation.

Dalton's view was expressed in a statement handed newsmen while advocates of interposition huddled in a strategy session.

The measure, scheduled for introduction this week, is not expected to be as strong as an interposition bill already introduced in the House.

The House bill would declare null and void the Supreme Court's decision abolishing racial segregation in public schools. It would direct the Governor to maintain segregated schools until the United States Constitution is amended to prohibit segregation specifically.

But the Senate version is expected to be a milder rebuke of the Supreme Court and carry neither of these two points.

James J. Kilpatrick, editor of the Richmond News-Leader, who has called for such a resolution, attended a caucus of 17 senators this afternoon after conferring with Gov. Thomas B. Stanley.

The Governor said he is still keeping his hands off interposition. Earlier Lt. Gov. A. E. S. Stephens announced he favored such a resolution.

The interposition doctrine dates back to the early days of the United States and the question of which powers were kept by the states and which were given up to the Federal Government.

Some Virginians seei nterposition as the answer to the Court's decision. But some Gray Commission members feel such an action could be harmful because, as one member said, "Some people might think the Gray Commission program is not needed and go right on with racially segregated schools."

Meanwhile, the House delayed passage of the Gray Bill calling for election of delegates to a constitutional convention and setting the convention date at March 5.

The bill, passed by a 40-to-0 vote in the Senate on Monday, was referred to the House Privileges and Elections Committee which promptly reported it out. House action is expected on Wednesday.

Gov. Stanley said today he probably would set Feb. 21 as the date for election of convention delegates.

Virginians authorized the convention in a referendum on Jan. 9. It would change Section 141 of the State Constitution so that public funds may be used for tuition grants for private schools—one of the Gray Commission's key recommendations for avoiding enforced integration in the public schools.

Dr. R. O. Johnson Appointed Educational Officer To LAOS

Daily World Atl. 7-15-56
Atlanta, Ga. P.1

Dr. R. O. Johnson, professor of education at Atlanta University, has been granted two years leave of absence to accept the position of Chief Education Officer in Laos. Assigned to Laos by the International Cooperation Administration of the United States Department of State, Dr. Johnson's first task will be to assist the Laotian Ministry of Education to draw up plans for a system of elementary education.

The emphasis will be at first on rural education, according to Dr. Johnson, so that best advantage can be taken of United States technical assistance in developing the agricultural economy of Laos. To this end Dr. Johnson will work with the Laotian Director of Basic and Elementary Education who has responsibility for training rural education leaders and elementary school teachers and the preparation of materials for community education.

Although Dr. Johnson will have headquarters in Vientane, the capital of Laos, his work will take him throughout the country. He will work with the Aid Committee officials in the overall planning and implementation of the education program.

Dr. Johnson has been a member of the faculty of Atlanta University for five years, coming there from Morris Brown College. He has been moderator of the Hungry Club, a member of the board of directors of the Butler Street Y. M C A, of the budget committee of the Community Chest, and of the board of the Metropolitan Association for the Blind. He holds the degree of doctor of education from Columbia University.

Ga. Teacher Gets Post In W. Africa

Defender Sat. 8-4-56
Chicago Ill.

ATLANTA, Ga. — Dr. R. O. Johnson, professor of education at Atlanta university, has been granted two years leave of absence to accept the position of chief education officer in Laos, W. Africa.

P. 18

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Dr. Johnson takes post as Laos education head

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 7-21-56

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P. 13

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The Congressman From Alabama--James T. Rapier

Afro-Magazine Baltimore, Md. p3

The period of our country's development known at the Reconstruction, following the Civil War, is lightly glossed over in a great many history textbooks. A great many of us have grown up thinking that the colored Congressmen of that period were an inept bunch of fumblers. Here is the story of Congressman Rapier, who fought for civil rights during those troublous times.

In Alabama, right after slaves won their freedom, a colored union organizer riding horseback with literature in his saddle-bags, visited workers in cities and sharecroppers in the country to organize unions.

This organizer, James T. Rapier, was later to become one of Alabama's best Congressmen.

Rapier was born in Florence, Alabama of a white planter father and a colored mother. Rapier's father was unlike thousands of other white planters who would not recognize the sons and daughters they had with colored women.

His father wanted him to become educated and hired a private tutor. He had to do this secretly because the slave-owners had a law saying it was a crime to educate slaves.

Later Rapier was sent to Montreal College in Canada and to the University of Glasgow in Scotland.

* * *

WHEN HE finished his schooling the Civil War had just ended and he was going home to a very different Alabama.

The slaves had won their freedom and the poor whites, who never had much voice in the government, were joining with the newly freedman to make a better state.

Now something new was happening in Alabama, the people were electing their own delegates to a convention in Montgomery to write laws.

Rapier was so well liked and respected by his neighbors that they appealed to him to represent them at the constitutional convention.

* * *

THE CONVENTION met in the state Capitol building. This grand place was formerly reserved only for the masters. Now it was filled with tenant farmers, carriage drivers, barbers, and tradesmen of all groups.

There were also white men from Alabama's mountain counties, poor farmers who worked hard on poor land to make only a poor living.

* * *

THE MEETING begins and white and colored are meeting together for the first time in Alabama history. They are talking about who shall have the right to vote and Rapier's hand is in the air to speak.

"Mr. Speaker," he says. "We must have a provision in our new constitution which grants all, colored and white, the right to vote.."

The other delegates cheer and applaud. There doesn't seem to be an end to the applause till the chairman himself stands up and puts out his hands calling for a halt to the cheering.

Delegate Rapier insists that a unity forged on the battlefield should find its way in the new constitution granting the right to vote to all.

And so it did. And there were public schools too provided for —for the first time—and many other rights.

But the convention did not end till it made each man who was to vote take an oath promising to respect the rights of all, poor white or ex-slave. These are the very words of that oath, a great statement in democracy!

* * *

"I ACCEPT the civil and political equality of all men; and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil rights, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

A Republican Party convention was held in Montgomery.

Now free colored and whites were putting up a freedom platform and candidates who believed in rights for all and slavery for none. Rapier was elected to write the first Republican party platform in Alabama.

* * *

IN ALABAMA there is a group of counties running through the center of the state called the Black Belt—named after its soil.

These counties, populated 90 per cent and more by colored people, made up the second congressional district of Alabama. They wanted a man to represent them in Congress and they chose Rapier to be their candidate.

Running against Rapier was a Col. Oates, a former Confederate army officer. When the voting was over Rapier had won by almost 3,000 votes.

In Congress Rapier worked hard for laws that would bring colored and whites closer together and give all equal rights.

This group of laws was known as the Civil Rights Bill. This bill would tear down the artificial division between whites and colored that made them sit separately on trains and other public transportation, that kept colored out of hotels and restaurants (except as servants).

* * *

THE CIVIL RIGHTS Bill passed and Rapier had the full support of the four white Republican Congressmen from Alabama. Another important bar to colored-white unity was broken.

The enemies of this unity in Alabama, however, were not

JAMES T. RAPIER

asleep.

They formed the Ku Klux Klan and put on masks and went out at night to intimidate, beat up people, and murder.

They were out to break up the strong union of the people. They attacked colored people, but they also attacked whites who were part of the freedom movement.

* * *

BUT LATER when the ex-slave owners made a secret deal with the Northern bankers, the federal troops were taken out of the South and the Klan was able to do as it pleased.

It went out more boldly and attacked whites who were in the Republican party and these whites could call on no one for help.

The white man was beaten and intimidated the colored were beaten, killed and denied the vote. This is the way in which the glorious democratic unity Rapier and others helped build was broken.

TODAY in Alabama there are cities crowded with workers where fifty years ago these were but small towns. Yet these people have little representation because while the Alabama state constitution says representation shall change every ten years based on population growth, it has not changed it since 1900!

34c(1) 1956 ARIZONA

GOVERNOR'S AIDE—Mrs. Lois Bilton, for the past two years, has been serving as secretary to the governor of Arizona. She is the wife of James Bilton, former football star at Arizona State College in Tempe.—Carr Photo.

Negro Appointed To $18,000 Year Job

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., Mar. 12—A Negro has been appointed port captain of San Francisco at a reported $18,000 a year salary, the SENTINEL learned this week.

He was identified by the source as Randolph Osborne, co-owner of the Bryant and Osborne Funeral Home in San Francisco.

Gov. Appoints S. F. Woman

Sacramento — April 15 — Eight members were named to the Citizens' Advisory Committee on Aging by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight last week.

Among them was Mrs. Jacqueline Myles Smith of San Francisco, community relations secretary for the San Francisco Urban league since 1948. This marked Governor Knight's 10th appointment of a negro to a commission or office.

Mrs. Smith is a registered social worker and charter members of the National Association of Social Work. She served on the executive committee for the Community Chest Group Work and Recreation council in San Francisco, 1952-55, and was area chairman for the United Crusade fund drive in 1954. She was general chairman for the National Convention of Links, Inc., in San Francisco in 1952.

Joseph T. DeSilva of Los Angeles, union leader, is vice chairman of the CACOA.

until he is elected.

A local rally and testimonial endorsing his candidacy will be held Friday night, at Pearl St. AME Church here under the leadership of its very capable pastor, Rev. G. W. Gaines.

The event is expected to draw the largest crowd of local African Methodists and a large crowd of prominent citizens and churchmen from other denominations of the city who regard Rev. Hair as being entitled to election to the office of Bishop because of his long and honorable service to the church.

Howard Educator To Head Integrated School District

Dispatch P. 5

LOS ANGELES.—(ANP) — A Howard university professor has been appointed to the $10,000-a-year post as superintendent of schools in an integrated school district near Los Angeles.

He is Dr. Paul Frederick Lawrence, professor of education at Howard, who has signed a three-year contract to head elementary schools in Willowbrook.

The appointment of Dr. Lawrence marks the first time a Negro has been named superintendent of an integrated school district on the West Coast. It also culminated a long fight by the four Negro members of the Willowbrook school board against a former policy of selecting superintendents.

Heretofore, a succession of white superintendents recommended by the Los Angeles county school board have used the Willowbrook district as a stepping stone to other positions.

The four Negro board members who argued for a "permanent superintendent" are Erskine S. Ragland, William A. Easter, Arthur R. Alexander and Rayfield Lundy.

Dr. Lawrence's appointment is unique since Willowbrook community is comprised of many nationalities. Also, he will supervise a racially-integrated teaching staff.

Ironically, the only Negroes employed in the Willowbrook system ten years ago were janitors.

A former major in the Air Force, Dr. Lawrence holds both the master's and doctor's degrees from Stanford university, Palo Alto, Calif. He is married and the father of two children.

34c(1) 1956

CALIFORNIA

NEGRO APPOINTED MUNICIPAL JUDGE BY CALIF. GOVERNOR

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Jan. 3. —Attorney David W. Williams, native of Atlanta, was appointed Municipal Judge by Gov. Goodwin J. Knight (Rep.) on December 21. Atty. Williams will serve a full term with jurisdiction over one of the Los Angeles Municipal Courts.

Atty. Williams is the son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Wellford W. Williams.

A graduate of UCLA, Attorney

He is the brother of Mrs. James J. P. Brawley, wife of the president of Clarke College, and brother of Mrs. Arthur C. Holland of West Virginia State College.

The Williams family recently moved into a new ranch-type home on Sunset Boulevard in the exclusive Westwood District of Los Angeles. Atty. Williams is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. Mrs. Williams is very active in Los Angeles civic work. Williams received his LLB degree from the University of Southern California. For approximately the past 15 years he has practiced law as a partner in the Matthews and Williams legal firm.

Attorney Williams and his wife, the former Miss Ouida White of Los Angeles, are the parents of two sons, David, Jr., and Vaughn Charles.

Judge Williams sworn in after many testimonials

In the midst of a standing room crowd of friends, members of his family, and legal groups, David W. Williams was sworn in as municipal court judge Tuesday, climaxing a succession of honors which have been paid him since Governor Knight's pre-Christmas disclosure that he had named the local attorney to the judiciary.

A lawyer here for 18 years, Judge Williams was sworn in by Associate State Supreme Court Justice Marshall McComb in the courtroom of presiding Municipal Court Judge Walter C. Allen, and draped by his two sons, David, Jr., 14, and Vaughn, 10, in the judicial robe presented him by the local community's Pacific Town club, of which he is a charter member.

He has been assigned to Div. 30-A at Lincoln Heights, one of two Municipal Court judges sitting there, and will commence sitting Monday.

In the throng on hand for the ceremony were the new judge's wife, Ouida, a prominent clubwoman, his mother, Mrs. Maude Davidson, Mrs. Williams' mother, Mrs. Rebecca White, cousins Mr. and Mrs. Edgar J. Johnson and Inez Davis; an aunt, Mrs. Bessie Driscoll, and an uncle, Harold Lee.

200 TELEGRAMS

The ceremony followed a busy and exciting four weeks during which the new judge has received congratulations from many parts of the country, gifts, flowers, and some 200 telegrams.

Last Friday, he was the subject of a testimonial banquet, given by the Town club, of which he is a former chairman of the board, jointly with the Langston Law club, and participated in by the new jurist's fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi, of which he was also once polemarch.

In addition to the Town club's presentation of the check for the judicial robes, the law club presented its honored colleague with a desk set. His former law partner for more than 15 years, Charles Matthews, presented him with an engraved gavel, and the Broadway Federal Savings and Loan, a pen and pencil set.

On the preceding Thursday, Judge Williams was guest of honor with his wife at the annual parish dinner of his church, St. Philip's Episcopal, where the former vestry board members was presented with a mounted certificate of achievement.

Last Sunday, the family attended 8 a.m. mass at St. Philip's and knelt before the High Altar for the prayers of the congregation while Father H. Randolph Moore gave them their communion and offered the special Episcopal prayer for "Courts of Justice."

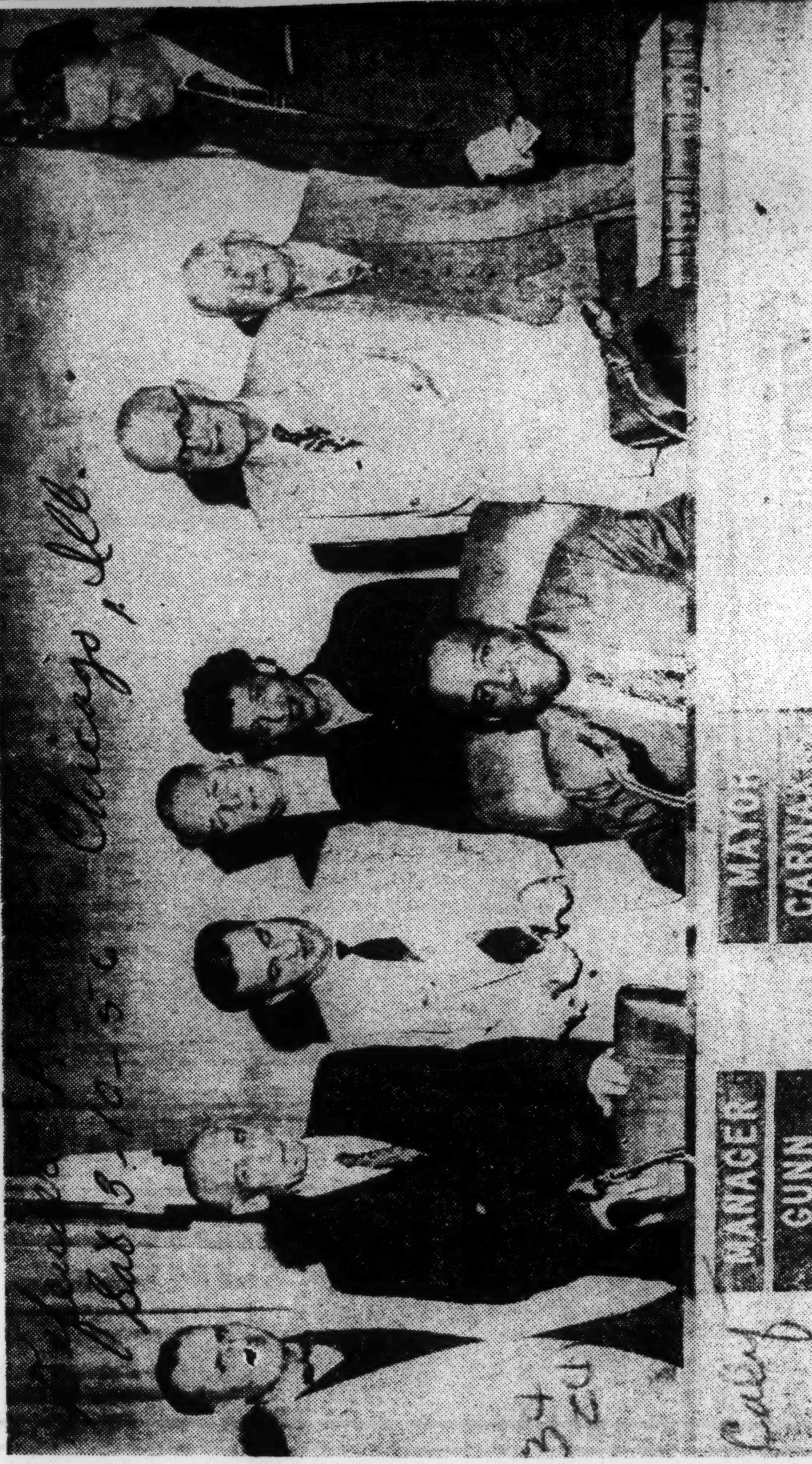
MORE HONORS — for new Municipal Court Judge David W. Williams, shown here with his wife and rector, being cited at annual parish dinner of St. Philip's Episcopal church.

A member of St. Phillip's for years and former vestry board member, Judge Williams was sworn in Tuesday by Associate State Supreme Court Justice Marshall McComb.

Sunday, he and his wife and two sons knelt before the High Altar of St. Philip's at the 8 a. m. mass for prayers of the congregation, while Father H. Randolph Moore gave them their communion and afterward offered the special Episcopal prayer for "Courts of Justice."

The Atlantaborn jurist, who has lived all but two years of his life in Los Angeles, receives mounted certificate of achievement from Father Moore (above) as 300 of his fellow parish members look on. (See story inside)

New Judge Feted— Newly appointed Judge David Williams of Los Angeles, second from right, is congratulated by Municipal Court Judge Thomas L. Griffith Jr., extreme right, at dinner in his honor while Dr. H. Claude Hudson, from left, and Barksdale Brown approve. Mrs. Williams, wife of Governor Knight's popular appointee, is in foreground. —Simpson Photo.



CITY COUNCILMAN Henry H. Collins of Bakersfield, Cal., is honored by fellow councilman as he is elected Mayor Pro-Tem of the City of Bakersfield. Collins presided over the council in commemoration of Negro History Week. Left to right are Councilmen Don Doolin, Fred Schweitzer, Mayor Manuel Carnakis, City Manager Leland Gunn, Mrs. Henry Collins, and Councilmen Frank Sullivan, Tom Eveleth and Ken Cross.

34c(1) COLORADO

'Mile High' City Honors Caldwell

Negro Is Elected Prexy Of Denver City Council

DENVER, Colo.—More honors came to Elvin Caldwell who was elected to a one-year term as president of the Denver City Council, the first Negro to hold such a position in the history of the "Mile High" city.

Elected a member of Council only a year ago, Mr. Caldwell in that short time won the honor and respect of fellow-councilmen with his exemplary character and profound efficiency in legislative matters.

No novice in law-making, the new Council president formerly served as a member of the State Legislature for three successive terms, having resigned to run for the Council seat last year.

■

MR. CALDWELL is married and his family includes four children and a charming wife, who is a teacher in the Denver public school system.

The genial, easy-going Council head attended elementary and secondary schools in Denver and was graduated from the University of Denver.

was three times chosen by all the voters of Denver.

Mr. Caldwell says that one of his principal endeavors during his term as council president will be to support the beginning of Denver's urban renewal program.

In this federal-aid program, neighborhoods threatened with degeneration into slums will be rehabilitated. Properties beyond repair will be condemned. Owners may borrow federal funds at low cost, to bring their properties up to the city's minimum housing standards.

Some landlords have expressed opposition to this program, but the council is carrying it through nonetheless. Of the two areas selected for its beginning, one is in Mr. Caldwell's district.

Also in his district is a neighborhood into which both law enforcement and rehabilitation officials recently moved, at his suggestion, to attempt both to reduce juvenile delinquency and to provide programs to broaden the prospects of its youth.

ELVIN CALDWELL
. . . for profound efficiency, high honor

First Negro In History Elected President Of Denver City Council

Elvin R. Caldwell, a specialist in business economics, has been elected president of the Denver City Council by his fellow members. He will serve a year.

He is one of five councilmen elected to their first terms in the 1955 city election which elevated Will R. Nicholson to the mayoralty.

Mr. Caldwell is married, and his wife, who like himself is a college graduate, teaches the fifth and sixth grades at the Mitchell elementary school in East Denver. She attended the University of Denver, he the University of Colorado and the University of Denver. They have four children.

The new president expressed himself as deeply moved at the honor, which he said was one "given very few of my people in cities throughout the United States."

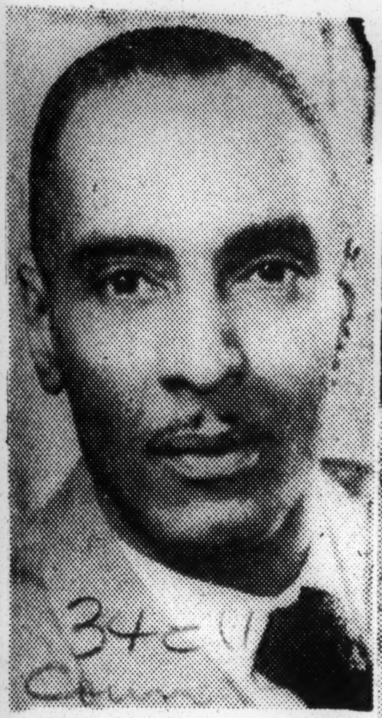
Mr. Caldwell is a Negro, the first of his race to be elected as president of Denver City Council.

During World War II Mr. Caldwell was chief statistician at the Denver plant of Remington Arms Company, a special assistant to the general superintendent of Kaiser Industries in Denver, and later was a divisional accountant of Ideal Cement Company.

Now he is a vice-president of Equity Savings & Loan Association, and owns and operates a restaurant in his district.

He was elected to three terms in the Colorado Assembly, leaving that body when elected to council. His place in the assembly was taken by George Brown, a Denver Post reporter who has announced his candidacy for re-election to the assembly this fall.

Assembly elections for Denver's 17 places in the House and eight in the Senate are city-wide, not by district, so in effect Mr. Caldwell



REV. JULIAN A. TAYLOR
On planning commission

Name cleric to city plan body

ANSONIA, Conn.—The Rev. Julian A. Taylor, pastor of Macedonia Baptist Church, was recently named a member of the newly created five man city planning commission by Mayor M. Sheasby.

Working with a five man redevelopment commission, appointed at the same time, the planning body's duty will be to map plans for rebuilding and expansion of this city, one of the communities damaged by floods last August.

The Rev. Mr. Taylor, founder and for 14 years president of the Ansonia NAACP branch, was appointed a hearing examiner for the Connecticut Civil Rights Commission in June 1955.

He has been pastor of Macedonia Church for 18 years.

ANOTHER FIRST—Councilman John C. Clark Jr. is the first colored person to occupy the Mayor's office in Hartford, Conn. Named acting mayor in the absence of Mayor Cronin, Mayor Clark listens to the phone with his son, John III, 8, while Mrs. Clark quiets 6-year-old Dianne, their daughter.

Negro Acting Mayor Of Connecticut Town

HARTFORD, Conn. - (ANP) - John C. Clark, a lawyer and the firs tNegro elected to Hartford City Council, became the Connecticut capital's acting mayor last week end while the mayor and deputy were out of town.

"This is the biggest thrill of my life," Clark told reporters Friday.

Clark is the father of two children, John III, 8, and Dianne, 6.

34c(1) 1956

COSTA RICA

Prof. Granted 6-Months Leave

World
Jan. 2-3-56

Dr. Wilson E. Williams, Professor of Economics at Virginia State College, has been granted a six-months leave of absence so that he may accept a position as an Employment Information Expert for the International Labor Office, it was announced recently by Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College.

Dr. Williams' assignment will be for six months in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will assist the government of Costa Rica to integrate its employment service in its ministry of labor.

The International Labor Office is affiliated with the United Nations.

A native of Texas, Dr. Williams is a graduate of Fisk and Howard Universities and holds a doctorate degree from the University of Southern California. He has done post doctoral work at New York University and Case Institute of Technology. At one time he was Employment Information Analyst for the United States Employment Service.

Dr. Williams will assume his new duties on February 1 and will be accompanied to Costa Rica by his wife, the former Carol Whitehurst of Lawrenceville, Virginia.

Birmingham, Ala.

DR. WILSON E. WILLIAMS, professor of economics at Virginia State college, Petersburg, has been granted a six-month leave of absence so that he may accept a position as an Employment Information Expert for the International Labor office. Dr. Williams' assignment will be for 6 months in San Jose, Costa Rica.

34c(1) 1956 D.C.

E. FREDERICK MORROW, (center) special aide to President Eisenhower, chats with several Durham, N. C., citizens with whom he lunched at the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance company following his address in North Carolina College forum series. Left to right, W. J. Kennedy Jr., member of the State Board of Education and president of the insurance company; Arthur Sinkler, president of the Hamilton Watch company, Pa.; Morrow; Dr. Alfonso Elder, president of NCC and John H. Wheeler, president, Mechanics and Farmers Bank of Durham and Raleigh.

Defender P. 5
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 11-24-56

Integration Means Competition-Morrow

Weekly New Orleans, La.
Sat. 11-17-56

DURHAM, N.C. (ANP)-With the coming of more racially integrated patterns of living in the United States, Negroes "are competing for a place in American life, and the places are limited and coveted," E. Frederick Morrow said in a nonpartisan speech at the North Carolina College forum here last Tuesday.

Morrow, administrative officer for the Special Projects Group, Executive Office of the President, made that comment in an address sponsored by the college's Forum Committee.

Speaking in terms designed to encourage and inspire Negro college youth, Morrow said:

"There is no greater challenge to our (Negro) race today than the necessity at this time of laying down correct guide lines to assist our college students in finding their way in today's changing society.

"And it is my personal belief that the greatest barrier to hurdle is that of breaking the shackles from the minds of our people that they are inferior because of the inflexible customs that have treated them in this manner for three endless centuries.

Morrow said existing history textbooks haven't done an adequate or comprehensive job of interpreting the Negro's true role in the history of this country.

He urged Negroes to throw "attitudes of inferiority" and asserted that the real job of teachers in today's society is to convince (Negro) youth "given the right spirit and attitude, that training and character, you will be able to completely measure up in this new era where the sole judge of a man's worth will be what he can contribute to the welfare of the whole."

Political Pipeline

Newsweek
Mon. 12-17-56

WHITE HOUSE — The real reason why Ike put back his meeting with legislative leaders from Dec. 14 to Jan. 1 is that both Speaker Rayburn and House Floor Leader John McCormack let it be known they had no intention of returning to Washington before Christmas. Privately, they complain they are not consulted on foreign-policy matters at such White House meetings but only "briefed" and are usually told no more than they can read in the papers.

NEW YORK CITY — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell has let it be known he'll take a new tack against segregation in the school-construction bill. This time, the Harlem Democrat who supported Ike plans to introduce a complete bill (instead of the so-called Powell amendment) which would bar aid for schools only in districts which flout Federal court orders to integrate. However, Powell may by then be having his own troubles as a result of a Federal grand-jury investigation of possible salary kickbacks in his office.

GOP HEADQUARTERS — Howard Pyle, former governor of Arizona, is leading the race to become the next head of the GOP National Committee. The present chairman, Leonard Hall, hopes to land a Cabinet post—possibly Postmaster General. Hall is caught at the moment, however, in behind-the-scenes cross fire. Some of Ike's close advisers blame Hall and the committee for the loss of Congress. Some congressmen blame Hall for spending too much money on an obviously sure-thing Presidential race.

34c(1) 1956

Dr. Morrow Tells Alphas At M'house To Solidify Beliefs

Daily World P.1 Fri. 4-20-56

Atlanta, Ga.

"College students must reinforce their belief that Democracy, even with its imperfections, holds the possibility of making life more meaningful for all citizens," Dr. John H. Morrow, chairman of The Department of Modern Foreign Languages at Clark College, told Morehouse College students yesterday morning.

Presented by Alpha Rho Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, in celebration of the Chapter's Annual "Education for Citizenship" program, Dr. Morrow spoke on "Education, Instrument of Democracy."

The speaker said that "across the length and breadth of America the clarion call of a new spiritual, moral and political concept of the right of Negroes to trod this land in dignity and in peace, unfettered by restricting bonds of race, color or previous social condition" had sounded.

He called the historic decisions of the Supreme Court an important factor contributing to the healthy climate of equality which has pervaded many areas, but warned that although a real start has been made toward full recognition of the Negro, the start will gain momentum only to the extent that a willingness to evaluate America's future direction critically and constructively is shown.

"We who share with other earnest thinking Americans the deep conviction that the preservation and implementation of Democracy constitute the surest ways of restoring decency here and throughout the world, must gird ourselves to endure the growing pains which are bound to accompany any new program of human relations," he emphasized.

Dr. Morrow, calling for help of all men of good will to implement the country's new program of human relations, declared that "it will be mere mockery to advise other nations as to a decent and equitable way of life, if we cannot enforce our laws and deal justly with citizens of this nation."

The noted scholar, himself an Alpha man, told Morehouse students that they might rightfully feel a sense of reassurance since they are developing strength and self respect that come from the knowledge of being born in God's image. He said that "the Ralph Bunches, Charles Drews, Jackie Robinsons and the famous Mays combination of Willie and Benjamin have shown the world already that there are no avenues which are closed to members of the human race as long as these individuals are fully qualified and competent." P. 6

"The opportunity to rise or fall on one's merit, is the true democratic way of life," Dr. Morrow continued, "and our education has been geared in that direction, notwithstanding the efforts of bigots and demagogues."

Fri. 4-20-56

The speaker warned that people must not be disheartened by those who would sound the tocsin of despair even if these prophets of doom have the stature of Pulitzer prize winners in journalism, or of Nobel prize winners in literature. "The country is moving into a new era which is supported by the supreme law of the land, and if the nation is to survive because law and order will prevail throughout this land," he said.

Dr. Morrow told the audience that "as apostles of the new day, they must realize that integration is a two way street, and remove from their minds and hearts any prejudice that might be lurking there."

Atlanta, Ga.

The speaker concluded with the admonition that "any youth who would aspire to anything of consequence in America must now expect rugged competition and that the blessing of the integrated life is that there is only one standard."

Others on the program were Elliott Franks, in charge of Meditations; and Peter Chatard, who introduced Dr. Morrow.

D.C.

Washington merry-go-round—

Mamie let hair

News P.24-E Sun. 6-24-56

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, June 23—Some idea of how Mrs. Eisenhower feels about the president's second illness in 10 months can be gathered from how she felt about the first.

B'ham, Ala.

While Ike was recuperating at Gettysburg after the heart attack, Mamie gave Jim Hagerty a tongue-lashing he ought not to forget, though man's memory is conveniently short when it comes to things political.

At any rate, members of the White House entourage report that Mamie flew at Hagerty with the fury of a setting hen and accused him of pressuring her husband into running again at the risk of his health. She made it clear that she considered it important for Ike to settle down to a quiet life in Gettysburg rather that four more hectic years in the White House.

As for Hagerty, he weathered the storm without batting an eye. After all, he spent a good many years handling press relations for a man named Dewey, whose wife wanted him to quit being governor of New York.

Hell's Canyon snafu

News P.24-E

TWO OF THE ONLY three Negro members of Congress welched on attending the crucial House interior committee meeting, which after one whole year of delay, was called to vote on the Hell's Canyon federal power project.

They were Reps. Adam Clayton Powell of New York and Charles Diggs of Detroit, both Democrats. Because of their absence, a quorum was lacking and the Hell's Canyon bill could not come up for a vote.

Actually, the two Negro congressmen are in favor of federal development of the biggest remaining dam site in the U. S.—Hell's Canyon—and are opposed to the Eisenhower policy of turning it over to the Idaho Power Company. But they just didn't bother to get around to attend the committee meeting.

By failing to turn up, they hurt Northern Democrats who have consistently voted for the Negro on civil rights and helped some of the Southern congressmen who have voted against civil rights—notably Congressmen Haley of Florida and Shuford of North Carolina. These two, though Democrats, also favor the Eisenhower policy of turning Hell's Canyon over to the Idaho Power Company.

The Washington Merry-Go-Round

Post & Times Herald

Negro Is Backed For Highest Court

Washington, D.C. P.51

Wed. 9-26-56

By Drew Pearson

White House advisers are giving serious consideration to the appointment of a Negro, Judge William Hastie of the U. S. Court of Appeals in Philadelphia, to the U. S. Supreme Court. If the appointment is made, it would be the first time in history that a Negro was appointed to the Supreme Court and might well put Mr. Eisenhower on a plane with Lincoln in the minds of the Negro population.

Pearson

The President has the Justice Sherman Minton vacancy to fill as the October court term opens. Minton was appointed by President Truman.

It was Mr. Truman who also appointed Judge Hastie to be the first Negro ever to sit on the U. S. Court of Appeals. His elevation to the Supreme Court is being urged, among others, by Judge William Denman of the U. S. Court of Appeals, 5th Circuit, in San Francisco. Judge Denman, a Roosevelt Democrat, recently wrote President Eisenhower.

"Never has the criticism of Godless Russia been so bitter as on this treatment of the Negro," he said, referring to recent Southern opposition to school integration. "The appointment of a Negro judge of outstanding judicial capacity more than anything else would tend to mend our deteriorating power in world diplomacy."

White House advisers, who naturally have a weather eye out for political reactions, are not unmindful of the fact that the big city Negro vote is crucial in the November election. Most of them also believe privately that Ike has lost the solid South, thus has nothing to lose by the appointment of a Negro. It's even suggested that in the end Southern Democrats would fight and filibuster the Hastie appointment so bitterly that the Negro vote would be lost to the Democratic Party for years to come.

Note—Judge Hastie was recommended for his first Government job, district attorney for the Virgin Islands, by my father, who was then Governor of the Virgin Islands. Harold Ickes, then Secretary of the Interior and in charge of island territories, pushed the appointment.

But because of political opposition, Hastie was first given a job in the Interior Department's legal division, later went to the Virgin Islands as U. S. Attorney, became a judge, and eventually Governor—the first Negro Governor in history. Paradoxically, the people of the Virgin Islands, 95 per cent Negro, turned against Hastie, as they have against many Governors, and he ended his term extremely unpopular with the Virgin Islanders.

Campaign Money

Matt McCloskey, the big Philadelphia builder and friend of the Kelly family of Monaco, is nursing some interesting figures regarding Democratic campaign contributions. Actually he isn't nursing them so much as he's rubbing his eyes to make sure they're true.

McCloskey has taken on the thankless job of treasurer of the Democratic National Committee and is trying to raise money from little people. It's been tried before, but never successfully. Most campaign money in the past has come from big donors, on the Republican side, and big dinners on the Democratic side.

However, here are the figures Matt McCloskey has been nursing:

In the 1948 campaign, four weeks after Truman was nominated, there were only 139 Democratic contributors.

In the 1952 campaign, four weeks after Stevenson was nominated, there were 614 contributors.

But this year, four weeks after the nomination, there are 13,177 contributors.

"Most of it has come in small bills," explains McCloskey, "an average of between $6 and $7 apiece. So we have a long way to go before we even begin to touch that $7 million raised by Len Hall at the Eisenhower dinners last January, or the money the Republicans have raised since.

"However, on Oct. 16, every Democratic candidate from Adlai and Estes down is going to ring doorbells and ask for dollars. Those dollars from little people are not going to put us in hock to the lobbyists of Washington."

Note—McCloskey referred to Senate contentions that gas-oil money was pumped into the last campaign so plentifully that some Senators were obli-

DREW PEARSON Says:

St. Louis Negro Slated For U. S. District Judge

Courier-Journal
P. 7 Louisville, Ky.

WASHINGTON — Though President Eisenhower decided against Judge William Hastie of the United States Court of Appeals for the Supreme Court, his advisers have in mind the appointment of another Negro to the federal bench.

He is Scovel Richardson of St. Louis, now chairman of the Federal Parole Board. Richardson is due for appointment in the next few weeks as a U.S. district judge in Eastern Missouri.

Richardson

Though there is one Negro, Judge Hastie, on the Court of Appeals, no Negroes have been appointed to a federal district court. Richardson, born in Nashville, has been a practicing attorney in Southern Illinois and St. Louis for some time, was appointed by Roosevelt as attorney in the Office of Price Administration and has been an assistant to the chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Justice Department insiders indicate that Attorney General Brownell may have a dual motive in appointing Richardson to the federal bench in St. Louis: 1, recognition of a prominent Negro who would help with the Negro vote, and 2, a slap at senior Judge George Moore.

Moore, who has served for two decades on the federal bench, has resented some of the Justice Department's tactics and hasn't hesitated to ride Brownell hard. Moore also has his own ideas about Negro judges on the federal bench. Justice Department officials don't believe he would relish a Negro judge on his court.

Two other Negro judges serve on federal courts: Judge Irving C. Mollison, on the U. S. Customs Court, and Judge Herman E. Moore, in the Virgin Islands.

Latest Technique

THE WHITE HOUSE isn't missing a trick when it comes to campaign strategy. Even direct-mail techniques are being used on White House stationery. Here is the latest:

In order to induce local organizations to campaign for the G.O.P. a special White House letter has been printed with the President's name at the bottom in a facsimile that looks as if he had signed it himself.

Printed on White House rag paper of excellent quality, the form letter reads:

"During the campaign of 1956, the record of the Republican Party must be taken to every city in America. In this work, I appreciate the help of":

Then follows 1½ inches of blank space so local G.O.P. leaders can fill in the names of local G.O.P. organizations. The form letter then continues:

"Only when all voters are fully informed of the facts and issues can we look forward with confidence to victory in November."

The White House has ordered several thousand of these printed for use around the country.

The Women's Vote

G.O.P. LEADERS are banking heavily on the women's vote to re-elect the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

For the first time in history more women than men are expected to go to the polls. More than 53,000,000 women are now eligible to vote, compared with only 50,600,000 men; and private polls show that the women favor Eisenhower. They like his smile and they credit him with ending the Korean War.

However, the Democrats also have an issue that may win some women's votes—high living costs. Women do most of the shopping; and the Bureau of Labor Statistics figures show that prices have shot up under the Republicans to the highest peak in history.

gated to the gas-oil men before they voted on the natural gas bill. Oil tycoons Sid Richardson and Clint Murchison, not only pumped money into the GOP campaign chest but picked up the preconvention hotel bills for Ike's headquarters in New York to the tune of several thousand dollars. In the end, concern over this oil-gas money prompted Mr. Eisenhower to veto the gas bill.

Merry-Go-Round

Harry Truman faithfully promised Jim Finnegan, Stevenson's campaign manager, not to pop off between September and November. Finnegan was a bit naive. Who would ever expect an ex-President to submit to political censorship —especially Harry Truman . . .

June 56

Durrah gets assistant D.A. post

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat, 10-13-56

WASHINGTON

Fred D. Durrah, attorney, was sworn in as assistant U.S. attorney during ceremonies in the office of Oliver Gasch, U.S. Attorney at District Court at 9:30 a.m., Monday.

p. 20

He was sworn in by Judge Austin Fickling, recently appointed to the Municipal Court bench. Mr. Durrah fills the post vacated by Judge Fickling.

* * *

THE NEW assistant U.S. attorney is a graduate of Howard University, and received his law degree from Rutgers University, Newark, N.J.

Originally from Plainfield, N.J., he served five and one-half years in the U.S. Army, spending two years in Europe where he obtained the rank of major.

Following his discharge from the Army in 1946, Mr. Durrah continued his educational studies. He was admitted to the District bar in 1950.

His wife, Mrs. Katherine Ashby Durrah, died in 1944.

A member of the law firm of Durrah and Darden, Mr. Durrah was notified of his appointment last week.

FIRST COLORED WHITE HOUSE ASSISTANT CONFERS WITH IKE—President Eisenhower frequently confers with E. Frederic Morrow, first Negro to be appointed by any Chief Executive to an administrative post on the White House staff. Here they chat in the White House office of the President. Morrow traveled with the President when he was campaigning in 1952, and accompanies him on all his major trips during this campaign. He sat in the President's box when Mr. Eisenhower witnessed the opening World Series game.

34c(1) 1956 D.C.

Frank Horne Files New Job Case Appeal

Defender Sat. 1-21-56 Chicago, Ill.

WASHINGTON — Dr. Frank Horne, discharged federal employee, last week filed an appeal with the Civil Service Commission's Appeals and Review Board.

"The issue in my case," said Dr. Horne, 'is not so much whether or not an appellant has a rightful claim to some particular job. The issue is whether or not an agency may contravene legal rights of veteran career employees for partisan political ends. It is whether or not government civil service offers a career of public service, protected under a long history of law, or whether federal employment is to be dictated by partisan politics and a return to the discredited spoils system."

Dr. Horne was discharged from his $12,690 a year position as assistant to the administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency last August.

In November the Appeals Examing Officer of the Civil Service Commission upheld Dr. Horne's discharge, which was based on an alleged reduction in force for "budgetary reasons."

Dr. Horne is a career employee with 19 years of service and veterans preference. After he was fired from his Grade-15 job last summer, a nationwide protest was directed to President Eisenhower and to the Housing Administrator, Albert M. Cole.

Horne was then offered another position of lower rank, but same grade and salary, as an assistant to the director of the International Housing staff. This he rejected and appealed his dismissal.

Kefauver Adds Negro Lawyer For Campaign

Advertiser Wed. 2-1-56 Montgomery

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) today added Frank D. Reeves, Washington Negro attorney, to his presidential campaign staff.

He was named special assistant to F. Joseph Donohue, general chairman of the Kefauver campaign committee. Donohue said Reeves will be assigned to work with minority groups on a national basis.

Kefauver said he is counting heavily on Reeves presenting his qualifications to "voters who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the present Administration's notorious inability to solve simple human problems in human terms."

Reeves praised Kefauver's forthright position on important issues of fundamental human rights" and said he is pleased to work for a "true Liberal" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A Kefauver headquarters statement said Reeves worked for the reelection of Harry Truman in 1948 and served on the pre-convention staff of Averell Harriman and pre-election staff of Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

He is a member of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, and national legal committee of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Appointed To Position In Public Health

World Tues. 1-24-56

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Dolores Moore Carter of Chicago, has been appointed to top dietetic position by the U. S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

She will report for duty, Feb. 27, as chief dietician at the new Indian Health hospital in Tuba City, Arizona. Mrs. Carter will be working at the Navajo Indians' General hospital, along with a therapeutic team of U. S. Public Health Service doctors and nurses.

A graduate of Chicago public schools, Mrs. Carter received her M. S. degree in nutrition from the University of Chicago.

She has been an active member of the American Dietetic Association since 1940.

After 16 years of varied experience in her field in America, she served four years in foreign countries. Her U. S. foreign servce was done in France and Afghanistan where she was exposed to rugged pioneering work. As a world traveler she has visited 28 different countries on five continents in the pas several years. Her hobbies are photography and writing.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore, 6219 South Park Avenue, Chicago.

Negro Aide For Michigan Congressman

Call Fri. 2-10-56 Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Attorney Charles S. Brown of Detroit has recently been appointed to the staff of Rep. John D. Dingell (D., Mich.), to assist in legislative research and to supervise his Detroit office.

Rep. Dingell stated that he had selected his new aide from among many others recommended to him, not solely because of Brown's experience and training and his familiarity with legislation and federal administrative procedures, but also because of the overwhelming support from the people within the 15th district.

Currently in general law practice in Detroit, Brown formerly served as an attorney in the Office of Price Stabilization in Washington.

He is a graduate of Lincoln university of Jefferson City, Mo., and received his LL. B. degree from the University of Wisconsin law school.

Brown lives with his wife, the former Cordelia (Betty) Hinkson of Philadelphia, and their two sons.

Brown is the son of the Rev. Russell S. Brown of Chicago, a minister of the AME church.

Legislation To Be Drawn To Aid Voters

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Thurs. 2-9-56

WASHINGTON — (INS) — The Justice Department said Wednesday it is preparing "comprehensive legislation" to insure that no one is denied the right to vote because of his race.

Assistant Attorney General J. Lee Rankin, in a letter to Rep. James Roosevelt (D) Calif., said the proposals will be sent to Congress in the near future.

Rankin said Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., believes existing federal law is inadequate to protect an individual's voting rights

Roosevelt, in seeking Brownell's views said, "It would seem beyond dispute that large numbers of American citizens are being denied the right to vote because of the color of their skin, an accident of birth; that the possibility of violence should they exercise their right to vote is a very real and existing menace and that, therefore, there exists a grave danger of physical violence amongst a large portion of the population."

The proposals apparently would be part of the package measure covering several items in the civil rights field. President Eisenhower, in his State of the Union message, said recommendations would be made, including one to create an independent commission to study what is needed.

Morrow charges too much money spent on gee gaws

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-4-56 P. 13

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

WASHINGTON

E. Frederic Morrow, White House staff member, at the Elks convention last summer, said the 16 million colored population of the country earn more than $15 billion annually and spend millions on luxuries and geegaws.

He bluntly suggested that colored people invest less money in the nonessentials of life and more in the fight for equal education and civil rights.

As a result, Morrow received Ku Klux Klan and insulting letters from colored persons.

The latter insisted he had publicly exposed an unfavorable side of colored life, which would reduce outside contributions to racial causes and result in a loss of sympathetic whites in civil rights.

* * *

MORROW IS not a professional politician. He was a field secretary for the NAACP. He went to CBS as a research analyst and consultant for CBS-TV.

CBS lent him to General Dwight D. Eisenhower, whom he served during the 1952 Presidential campaign as a consultant and adviser.

Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks brought him into government as an adviser on business affairs for the National Production Authority. Later he was shifted to the White House as an administrative officer with the special projects group.

* * *

REACTING TO criticism from his Elks' speech, he returned to the thesis at the recent Phi Beta Kappa Sorority convention in Charleston, W. Va.

are to have first-class citizen-

He declared if colored people ship in this country, they must fashion their own freedom by sweat, toil, sacrifices, and perhaps even death.

The question, as he sees it, boils down to whether colored people should put a higher value on luxuries or the things that will enable them to walk with head high and body secure.

To emphasize what he's talking about, he cited an edition of a colored newspaper which headlined in one column:

"Swank Social Club Spends $6,000 on Weekend Party," and in another column, "NAACP Pleads for Funds for Civil Rights Fight."

* * *

MORROW SAYS several columnists and letter-writers have qutstioned why he, a "high government official," has seen fit

to speak out on the explosive topic of "luxuries vs. civil rights."

He says they have insinuated that he might better spend his time fighting biased officials rather than asking poor colored folks to give up luxury items that make second - class citizenship bearable.

His answer: "I speak like I do because I am a middle-aged colored person who has spent his entire life engaged in selfless causes that would improve the lot of my people in this country.

"And I hate to reach the crest of the hill of life and look over into the distant and unattainable 'Promised Land' that still lis across an endless desert of despair, frustrated efforts, and spineless courage.

* * *

"**I SPEAK** out like I do because I am tired of having thrown in my face by responsible citizens in and out of government, and representatives of other countries, the fact that 16 millions of people with access to several billion dollars a year, can, through collective effort and determination, do more than they are doing to obtain the reigns of first-class citizenship and thereby walk this land and world in dignity and peace.

"The very fact that I have a position in the Executive Department of the Federal Government imposes upon me a very demanding responsibility to my race to speak out any time I am conscious of a situation that is impeding the progress of the group in any field of national endeavor."

E. FREDERIC MORROW

NEGRO PROSPECT HELD IMPROVING

But All Parts of U. S. Show Lack of Equality in Job Openings, Wilkins Says

Conditions for Negroes in this country are improving, Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins asserted last night.

While Negroes still are subjected to inequality in employment, education and housing, "the cloak of freedom is sitting much better on our collective shoulders these days," he said. He added that "if there needs to be a little tailoring done here and there, I have no doubt that it will finally get done."

Mr. Wilkins spoke at a joint annual dinner of the National Urban League of Greater New York in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

The leagues presented awards to James Felt, chairman of the New York City Planning Commission, and Winthrop Rockefeller for their contributions toward "achievement of equal opportunity as a broadly accepted and respected component of the American democracy."

Mr. Felt is a director, former president and board chairman of the Urban League of Greater New York. Mr. Rockefeller is a trustee of the National Urban League and a founder of its commerce and industry council.

Discussion of Role

In a discussion of the Ngro's role in the United States today, Mr. Wilkins declared that "the image of the Negro as a poor downtrodden member of society, a victim of a mass inferiority complex, living in a vermin-infeste slum, doesn't jibe either with the facts or with our ambitions and expectations." He said many white persons also were underprivileged, ill-housed and felt "lost and rejected."

Mr. Wilkins conceded that much still had to be done to give Negroes equal opportunities in employment.

"In every part of America," he said, "Negroes get the jobs most easily in those occupations for which whites are not competing in sufficient numbers to meet the demand for workers. Negroes almost never get jobs in that type of employment for which large numbers of qualified whites are competing."

In a reference to the recent stoning of a Negro student because she tried to attend classes at the University of Alabama, Mr. Wilkins said the incident was "deplorable." However, he added, it should be approached from the view that some persons would get "new insights into their own lives" from the problems "involved in change."

Lawyers Told To Preserve Rights,

Daily World Jun. 4-15-56 Atlanta Ga. P.1

ST. LOUIS — (INS) — The first Negro to be appointed to the United States court of appeals charged last night that the defiance of the south of the Supreme Court's decision on segregation "Is a Challenge to Fundamental Conceptions of our Legal Order."

THE FOREGROUND

Judge William H. Hastie, in a speech prepared for delivery at the Annual Law Day dinner of St. Louis University, told law students and alumni that lawyers must be in the foreground in the fight to preserve the civil rights guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Philadelphia, Pa., Judge asserted:

"Today loyal and influential persons seem to be trying to make the community believe that it is somehow proper and permissable for officials of local government to defy clear rulings of our highest court defining the constitution requirements of equality in public education."

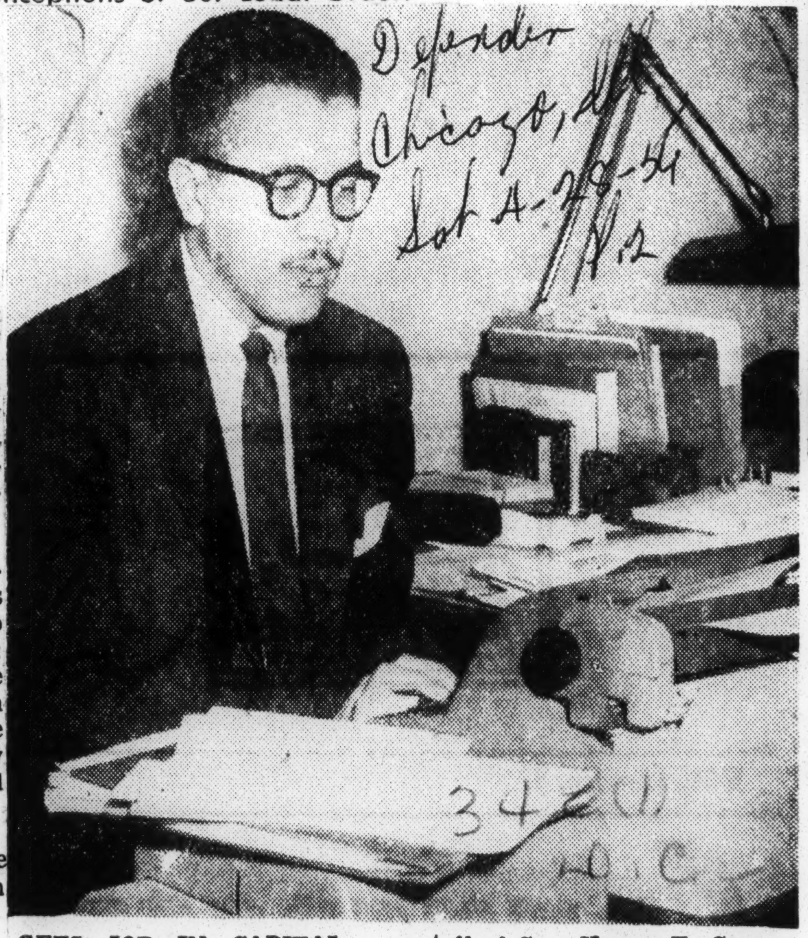
WITHOUT FEAR

The speaker said everyone is entitled to view any official action as unwise or mistaken and to say so freely and without fear. He added:

"It is difficult to see how anyone trained in the law and sworn as an officer of the courts, can doubt the threat to our institutions posed by any considerable flouting of judicial authority."

The Judge asserted:

"In legal controversy even more than in sport, the umpire's decision must be obeyed."



Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 4-28-56

GETS JOB IN CAPITAL— James M. Murray, son of Mr. and Mrs. Mile C. Murray, Gary, Ind., is the latest addition to the Washington office staff of Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R., Ind.) He is a graduate of Bowdoin college and plans to enter law school.

E. FREDERICK MORROW, administrative officer for the special projects group in the executive office of President Eisenhower, will be guest speaker April 21 at the Midwest Regional conference of Phi Delta Kappa national teachers organization. Morrow will address the conference at Grant Memorial AME church, 4017 Drexel blvd., at 7:30 p.m.

Garnet Wilkinson Succeeds General Davis

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Garnet C. Wilkinson, former assistant superintendent of schools in the District of Columbia, was recently appointed to the Commissioners' Citizens Advisory Council.

The 77-year-old educator will fill the unexpired term of Brig. Gen. Benjamin O. Davis, who submitted his resignation in January.

W. Lacy Appointed To New Government Post

WASHINGTON (INS)—A veteran diplomat was given a top-ranking State Department job Wednesday to help break down the Iron Curtain by developing more person-to-person exchanges between the East and West.

William S. B. Lacy, former ambassador to Korea, was named as a special assistant to Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to carry out the assignment.

Lacy will devote himself to the problem of the exchange of persons, literature and cultural information between the U. S. and Communist bloc.

The appointment was made in line with a National Security Council recommendation which President Eisenhower approved June 29.

Lacy will be working along lines suggested by the Big Three foreign ministers last October during the Geneva Foreign Ministers Conference. Tripartite proposal submitted then made 17 suggestions to eliminate barriers between the East and West.

Although the Soviet Union at that time brushed aside these allied proposals, there has been an increase of East-West exchanges since then.

A native of Colorado with long government service, Lacy will work in Dulles' office, aided by a special State Department section which handles requests from Americans and suggestions from East European nations on how to improve contacts.

One of the first things with which Lacy will deal is the suggestion made Tuesday by the Hungarian government which said it wanted to improve relations with the U. S.

34c(1) 1956 D.C.

POWELL WANTS HASTIE FOR U. S. SUPREME COURT

Daily World Wed 9-26-56 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP)—Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has recommended the appointment of Judge William H. Hastie to the bench of the United States Supreme Court.

In a cablegram from Europe where he is making an official congressional tour, Rep. Powell urged President Eisenhower to consider the recommendation made by Chief Justice William Denman of the U. S. Court of Appeals that Judge Hastie be appointed to the high court.

The President is now considering the qualifications of a number of persons who might be appointed to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Justice Minton to become effective next month.

Judge Hastie is now holding the position of Circuit Judge, a post to which he was appointed by former President Truman. Prior to that time he was appointed Judge of the Virgin Islands by the late Pres. Roosevelt. Later he became Governor of the Virgin Islands, before being appointed to his present position.

Report Shows Gains Made By Minorities In Labor

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 11-3-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. —Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups Consultant, U. S. Department of Labor, has presented to Secretary of Labor Mitchell a report which embodies the activities of her office following her promotion last year. Miss Church is the daughter of the late Robert R. Church, Jr. of Memphis, Tenn.

The report contains information about the Minority Groups Program's efforts to promote employment on merit, opportunities for apprentice training, and upgrading, based on performance without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. In addition to these topics, the report discusses the need for vocational guidance to youth, development of skills of the work force, and the employment problems of workers who migrate from rural to urban areas.

* * *

DURING THE PAST three years under Secretary Mitchell's leadership the Department's Program for Minority Groups has received new impetus. In November 1953, the Minority Groups Policy of the USES to protect workers against discrimination in employment was broadened.

The new policy is: (1) To assist the United States Civil Service Commission in effectuating Executive Order 10590 by disregarding nonperformance factors of race, color, religion, or national origin in the recruitment, selection, and referral of workers on job orders from Federal establishments, and

(2) To cooperate with procurement agencies and other appropriate agencies of the government in their efforts to secure compliance with non-discrimination clauses of government contracts.

ALSO, CONFERENCES of Regional, State and local Minority Groups Supervisors convened in Washington in 1955 and 1956 for the purpose of reviewing and discussing the Minority Groups Program so that techniques, policies and procedures would be in accord with current trends.

For the past two years, Secretary Mitchell has addressed these conferences called by Miss Church. He has stated his deep interest in elimination of discrimination in employment, and has given his full support to objectives of the minority groups program.

NEW TECHNICAL material has been developed and other material has been revised in order to further perfect the services of the minority groups program, so that it will be a vital force in assisting the U. S. Department of Labor to maintain leadership in promoting equal opportunity for all Americans.

Miss Church received her BA and MA degrees from Northwestern university, Evanston, Ill. She was appointed to the Department of Labor in August, 1953.

Journal + Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 11-3-56

Review Gains By Minorities

Miss Roberta Church, Minority Groups consultant to the Department of Labor, and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell review a recent report made by Miss Church pointing out many significant gains made by minorities in labor since Miss Church was promoted to her new post last year.

Ike And White Aide, E. Frederic Morrow

President Eisenhower frequently confers with E. Frederic Morrow, first Negro to be appointed by any Chief Executive to an administrative post on the White House staff. Here they chat in the White House office of the President. Morrow traveled with the President when he was campaigning in 1952, and accompanies him on all his major trips during this campaign. He sat in the President's box when Mr. Eisenhower witnessed the opening World Series game. Morrow is a former field secretary of the NAACP. Except for his tour of duty with the Army from 1942-46, held this position from 1937 until October, 1950. A brilliant young attorney, a former soldier who rose from private to major, a long-time advocate of equal right symbolizes the metorie rise of an oppressed people toward full citizenship and broader opportunities - never so marked as under the present administration.

J. ERNEST WILKINS
Will address rally for Ike

Labor Secretary's Aide Will Talk Here Friday

Assistant Secretary of Labor J. Ernest Wilkins, will speak at a Kentucky Citizens for Eisenhower-Nixon rally at 8 p.m. Friday at the Palace Theatre, 13th and Walnut.

Wilkins, a Chicago attorney, has one of the highest posts ever held by a Negro in the executive branch of the Federal Government. He also is president of the judicial council of the Methodist Church and a member of the Illinois Selective Service Appeals Board.

N. J. Man Now U. S. Attorney

WASHINGTON—A former outstanding athlete at Howard University, Fred D. Durrah, 40, who served as a captain in the armored tank corps of the U. S. Army during World War II, was appointed Assistant U. S. Attorney for the District of Columbia.

A native of Plainfield, N. J., Mr. Durrah received his B. S. degree from Howard University. He received his law degree from Rutgers Law School in 1949 and was admitted to the Washington Bar on May 5, 1950.

The newly appointed U. S. attorney was sworn in by Judge Austin L. Fickling.

ATTY. F. D. DURRAH

34c(1) 1956

D.C.

Mrs. Morrow initiates new appeal for job restoration

Afro-American Sat. 1-7-56 p.11 Baltimore Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Philip Young, Advisor to the President on the Civil Service, has been petitioned by Mrs. Corienne R. Morrow to instruct the Office of the Administrator, Housing and Home Finance Agency to restore her to duty in compliance with the recent ruling of the Civil Service Commission, it was learned here today.

The Appeals Examining Office of the Commission had determined on October 31 that Mrs. Morrow's "separation by reduction in force on August 25, 1955, was in contravention of the Retention Preference Regulations" and recommended that she be restored to duty "in the position of Information Specialist, or to some other position of that level."

INSTEAD, the Office of the Administrator (HHFA) informed Mrs. Morrow that the position for which the Commission had qualified her had been recently abolished, refused to appoint her to a vacant position as Racial Relations Officer in the Public Housing Administration (an HHFA constitutent) but offered her a position as secretary.

Mrs. Morrow rejected this demotion of seven grades and $5,175 per annum as unreasonable and "deliberately calculated to destroy my professional status as a Civil Service Career employee." She is appealing this latest action of the HHFA and simultaneously petitioning Young since she believes "the issues to be of such wide significance for the federal merit system itself."

"It is apparent that if this process is permissible," she stated, "it could be repeated ad infinitum rendering the Retention Preference Regulations and appeals to the Civil Service Commission thereunder utterly meaningless."

Mrs. Morrow is petitioning Philip Young as both Chairman of the Civil Service Commission and Advisor to the President on the Merit System to investigate the handling of her case and to exercise the powers and influences of his office to effect compliance by the HHFA with the letter and spirit of the Commission's ruling in her favor on October 31, 1955.

Appointed To Position In Public Health

Daily World Tues. 1-17-56 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Dolores Moore Carter of Chicago, has been appointed to top dietetic position by the U. S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. P.2

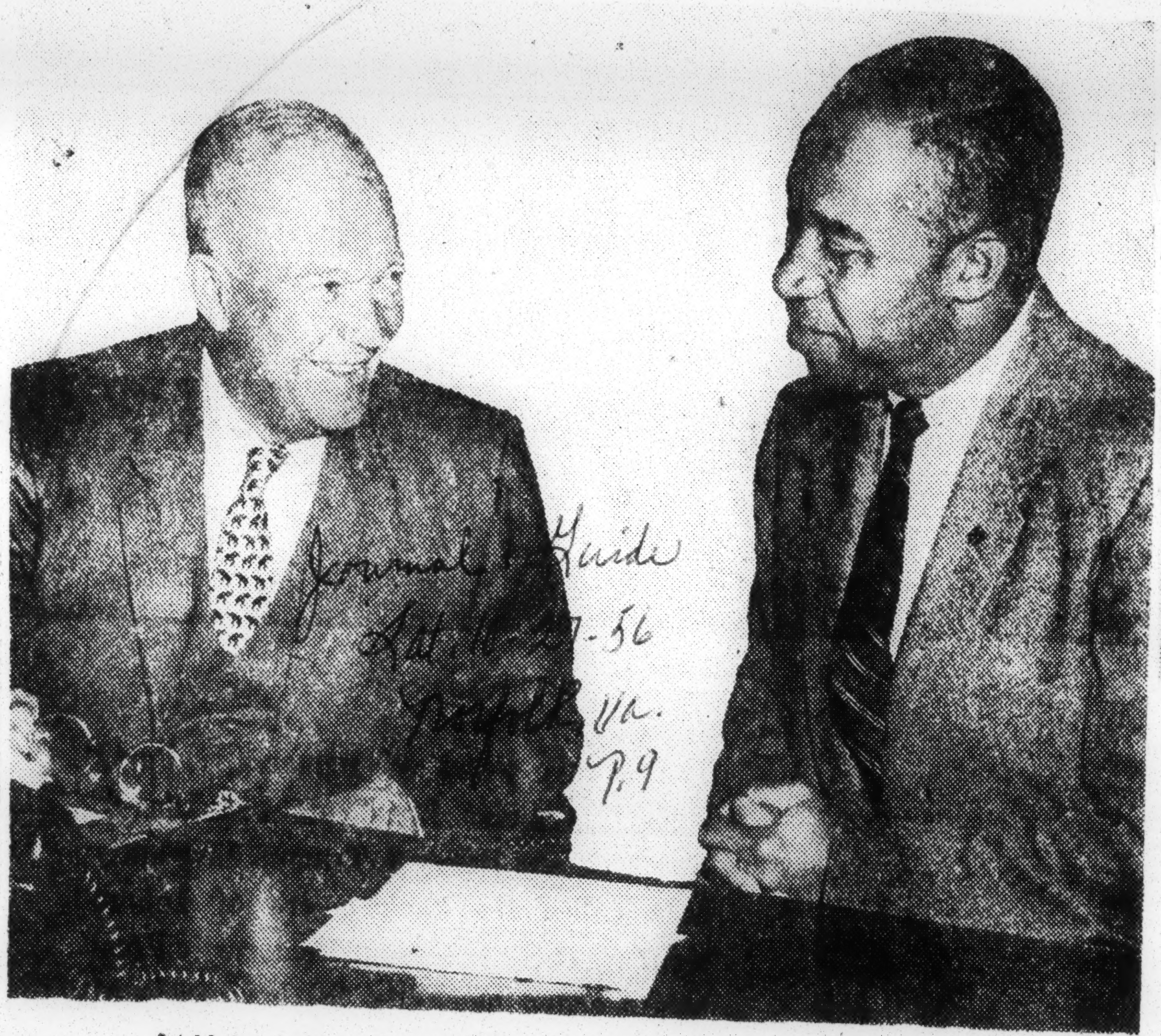
She will report for duty, Feb. 27, as chief dietician at the new Indian Health hospital in Tuba City, Arizona. Mrs. Carter will be working at the Navajo Indians' General hospital, along with a therapeutic team of U. S. Public Health Service doctors and nurses.

A graduate of Chicago public schools, Mrs. Carter received her M. S. degree in nutrition from the University of Chicago.

She has been an active member of the American Dietetic Association since 1940.

After 16 years of varied experience in her field in America, she served four years in foreign countries. Her U. S. foreign servce was done in France and Afghanistan where she was exposed to rugged pioneering work. As a world traveler she has visited 28 different countries on five continents in the pas several years. Her hobbies are photography and writing.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore, 6219 South Park Avenue, Chicago.



Journal & Guide Sat. 1-21-56 Norfolk Va. p.9

State Press p.1 Fri. 1-19-56

White House Assistant Confers With Ike

President Eisenhower frequently confers with E. Frederic Morrow, first Negro to be appointed by any Chief Executive to an administrative post on the White House staff. Here they chat in the White House office of the President. Morrow traveled with the President when he was campaining in 1952, and accompanies him on his major trips during this campaign. He sat in the President's box when Mr. Eisenhower witnessed the opening World Series game.

Local Lad Gets Post in Washington

Little Rock Arkansas

James E. Jones, jr., son of Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Truman, 1419 w. 13th street, has recently joined the legal staff of the Solicitor of Labor, Washington, D. C. James finished the University of Wisconsin law school, and was admitted to the Wisconsin bar in June of this year. He was a recipient of the John Hay Whitney Fellowship for two years. During his senior year at law school, he was half-time member of the staff as assistant to the coordinator of extension law services.

Mr. Jones formerly served with the Wage Stabilization Board in Chicago as an industrial relations analyst. His scholastic ventures include the University of Illinois for his graduate work, and Lincoln university. He served with the US navy from 1943 to 1946. He is the brother of Mrs. John R. Morton, Little Rockian.

MISS ROBERTA CHURCH, Minority Groups Consultant, U. S. Department of Labor, presents to Secretary of Labor Mitchell a Report which embodies the activities of her office following her promotion last year. Miss Church is the daughter of the late Robert R. Church, Jr. of Memphis, Tennessee. The Report contains information about the Minority Groups Program's efforts to promote employment on merit, opportunities for apprentice training, and upgrading, based on performance without regard to race, creed, color, or national origin. In addition to these topics, the Report discusses the need for vocational guidance to youth, development of skills of the work force, and the employment problems of workers who migrate from rural to urban areas.

34c(1) 1956 D.C.

Ike Names Dr Felton Clark To Foreign Scholarship Bd

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 3-31-56

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA)—President Eisenhower Tuesday appointed Dr Felton G Clark, president of Southern University, as a

DR FELTON G CLARK

member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The board passes on scholars to be sent abroad under the Fulbright educational exchange program to countries to countries where there is surplus property to be used as grants to these scholars.

Dr Clark was appointed to fill Lincoln University (Missouri), who resigned on account of his health.

P.3

Born in Baton Rouge, La, Aug 13, 1903, Dr Clark has been president of Southern University since 1938. Before then, he served as an instructor at Wiley Collee from 1925 to 1927, at Southern from 1927 to 1930, and at Howard University from 1931 to 1933. He returned to Southern as dean of the college in 1934 and became president in 1938.

Dr Clark received his A B degree from Beloit College in 1924, an A M degree from Columbia in 1925, and a Ph D degree also from Columbia in 1933. Beloit College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1946.

He is a member of a nmber of professional educational and scientific societies, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Masons and the Elks.

Ike adds Clark to study board

Afro-American P.13 Sat. 3-31-56

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — President Eisenhower last week appointed Dr. Felton G. Clark, president of Southern University, as a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The Board passes on scholars to be sent abroad under the Fulbright educational exchange program.

Baltimore, Md

DR. CLARK was appointed to fill the remainder of the term expiring in 1957. He replaces Dr Sherman D Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Mo.), who resigned on account of his health.

Born in Baton Rouge, La., in 1903 Dr. Clark has been president of Southern University since 1938. Before then, he served as an instructor at Wiley College, at Southern, and at Howard University.

Negro Quits Treasury To Campaign

Herald P.10-A Miami, Fla. Thurs. 5-3-56

CHICAGO — (UP) — Louis B Toomer, 52, first Negro registrar of the United States Treasury in 40 years, has resigned to campaign for the Republican Party, Jet magazine reported Wednesday.

The magazine said Toomer said in a letter to President Eisenhower that he had been elected a GOP convention delegate from Georgia's 1st Congressional District.

Toomer said he planned to "actively participate this fall in crucial areas in an effort to elect a GOP President and Congress," according to the magazine.

Toomer explained his resignation by saying the Hatch Act forbade political activity while he held office.

Jet listed the "crucial" areas as including New York, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, where it said the Negro vote is a "balance of power" vote.

Horace M. Bond To Committee on Higher Education

Call P.20 Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 5-4-56

LINCOLN, Pa. — (ANP) — Dr Horace Mann Bond, president of Lincoln university (Pa.) was one of the 31 persons appointed last week by President Eisenhower to serve on the committee of higher education. D. C. Josephs of New York was named chairman and Dr. D. D. Henry of Urbana, Ill., vice chairman.

The committee will take up where the White House conference on education ended. The group will deal with education beyond the high school level.

In a letter to Dr. Bond, President Eisenhower said:

"I am delighted to learn that you have agreed to serve as a member of the committee on education beyond the high school and I take pleasure in appointing you to that post. In augmenting public awareness of the increased need for educational facilities and in determining how better to assure that students will have those facilities available, you can through the work of this committee perform a great service to the Nation.

"Your deliberations will, I am confident, command the attention of every American and contribute significantly to a comprehensive and determined effort to meet our present and future educational needs. Only through such effort can we be sure of providing adequate educational facilities for the needs of tomorrow."

Norfolk VSC Grads Shown Error Of Ill-Preparation

Journal & Guide P.14 Sat. 6-9-56

Norfolk, Va.

We have got to direct our minds and activities in a direction that will bridge successfully the gap between the old life of separate living and the new one of integrated living, said E. Frederic Morrow, Administrative Officer, Special Projects Group, Washington, D. C.

"When we are presented finally with the equal opportunity for development in every phase of American life, we will no longer be able to use the excuse of color to shield incompetence or failure," he explained.

* * *

MR. MORROW was addressing the June graduates of Norfolk Division, Virginia State College, Monday night, at the Center Theatre, when he made those remarks.

"The excuse of failure because of color is often justified," the speaker declared at one point. "But it has become a haven for those who are lazy or too careless to be amenable to discipline."

* * *

"**. . . WHAT HAPPENS** to or for the Negro in this country is determined by public opinion—and not by law," Mr. Morrow continued. There is always the opportunity for us to leave good impressions.

"From here out, any Negro boy or girl who aspires to anything of consequence in the United States, can expect ruthless and rugged competition. You are no longer competing for a position or a place in a Negro world. You are competing for a place in American life, and the places are limited and coveted.

* * *

"**IF YOU WOULD** be the champ, you must beat off the challenger!" Mr. Morrow stated.

The government officer said "The opportunity to rise or fall on one's own merits is the true democratic way of life." We have been striving for this chance for a long time, he explained, and that now is the time to face the issues with determination and courage.

* * *

SPEAKING of preparing to meet the challenges which face today's youth, Mr. Morrow cautioned the graduates that in an integrated society, half-

E. FREDERICK MORROW
Speaker At Finals

prepared youths will find the going rough." . . . There will be only one standard, and we either will meet that or fail."

"Wherever there is wealth or a market, there will be rough and ready competition, and the prize will go to the strongest, the best equipped, the best trained, and the one able to offer the most for the price asked," Mr. Morrow declared.

* * *

"**ALL OF US** can and should take a deep pride in our progress to date," the speaker concluded. "But I believe that the swift current of events today impels us to look ahead to see how far we have to go—instead of backward to see how far we have come."

Other individuals taking part in the 20th annual commencement of Norfolk Division were: the Rev. Thomas M Venable, pastor, Jerusalem Baptist Church; Dr. Robert P. Daniel, president, Virginia State College, Petersburg; Dr. Lyman B. Brooks, director, Norfolk Division; and Dr. John B. Henderson, pastor, Bank Street Baptist Church.

The College band and choir provided music.

Defender
Chicago Ill.

Sat 4-28-56
P.4
3rd
DC

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE for Congress Emmet F. Bryne of Illinios' Third district (right) is congratulated on his nomination by Asst. Labor Secretary J. Ernest Wilkins. The two men met while candidate Bryne was in Washington, D. C.

Named To Regional Office Of Health And Welfare

Daily World
Tues 2-7-56
P.3
Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D .C. — Corbett Reedy, of Richmond, Va., has been appointed regional representative of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation for Region III which includes the District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

The appointment was announced by Miss Mary E. Switzer, director of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation. She said Mr. Reedy will advise the directors of the public vocational rehabilitation agencies in the region on improving and expanding their programs to restore the disabled to productive and satisfying life, and work with many of the numerous voluntary organizations in the region interested in extending their work for the disabled.

Mr. Reedy for the past eight years has been State Supervisor of Vocational Rehabilitation Service in Virginia. He has been associated with the irginia program since July 1941.

During that period he contributed significantly to the planning, founding, and development of the Woodrow Wilson Rehabilitation Center at Fisherville, Va., the first State-operated institution of its kind and the largest residential center in the country.

Mr. Reedy served as president of the 18,000-member National Rehebilitation Association in 1948 and as a member of that organization's board of directors from 1948 thru 1954.

During 1949 and 1950, Mr. Reedy was chairman of the States Vocational Rehabilitation Council's Committee on Defense Planning. This Council's work led to the appointment of a task force under the Office of Defense Mobilization which studied the problems and utilization of the handicapped. The report of this task force has contributed to the expansion of the State-Federal Program of vocational rehabilitation under the 1954 amendments to the Vocational Rehabilitation Act.

Additionally, Mr. Reedy has been a lecturer on vocational rehabilitation in several medical institutions and before numerous medical and other professional groups.

He received his B. A. degree at Emory and Henry College, Emory, Va., and his M. A. in education at George Peabody College, Nashville, Tenn. His appointment was effective February 1.

Mr. Reedy succeeds Robert E. Thomas, of Bethseda, Md., who is returning to the central staff of the Office of Vocational Rehabilitation to assist in the effort to expand the rehabilitation facilities of the Nation.

Except for two years as a Naval officer in World War II, Mr. Thomas has been connected with the national vocational rehabilitation agency since January 1938.

GEORGE O. BUTLER
Joins President's Committee

George O. Butler Named to Federal Education Post

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Tues 8-7-56
P.8-A

George O. Butler, former labor economist at the Labor Department and president of the District Federation of Civic Associations, has been named director of education of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Mr. Butler, who has already assumed his new duties, is a native of the District. He was named "Man of the Year, 1955" by the YMCA Council of the Washington Metropolitan Area and is vice president of the District Industrial Union Council.

Other civic posts held by Mr. Butler include membership in the District Urban Renewal Council, member of the Washington Urban League and consultant to the National Urban League.

A graduate of Howard University, where he also earned a master's degree in economics, Mr. Butler took advanced study at the University of Chicago. He served with the Army as an occupational and educational counsellor during World War II.

With Integration, Youth To Face Stiff Competition

Informer
Houston Texas
Sat 6-9-56
P.20

NORFOLK, Va. (NNPA) — Integration of colored people into the social and economic life of the nation means that colored youth will have to face stiffer competition, E Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House staff, declared Monday night.

Delivering the commencement address at Virginia State College at Norfolk, Mr Morrow said reports from all over the country indicate that doors in the industrial and commercial world are opening to qualified colored persons "in a manner without precedent in American business."

Surveys also indicate, **he said,** colored people will have to **make** their **"boldest strikes and greatest impressions and adjustments," if they are to succeed in an integrated society.**

"Integration means cometition, and out of competition comes the best," said Mr Morrow, adding:
terms with others and fail because of inferior qualifications or lack of ability, the excuse of failure because of color is not longer available to assuage your humbled pride, to serve as an explanation to your inquiring friends.

"If you don't have the prerequisites--get out of the batter's box, and you'll save yourself anguish and embarrassment."

From here on out, Mr Morrow said, any colored boy or girl who aspires to anything of consequence in the United States, **"can expect ruthless and rugged competition.**

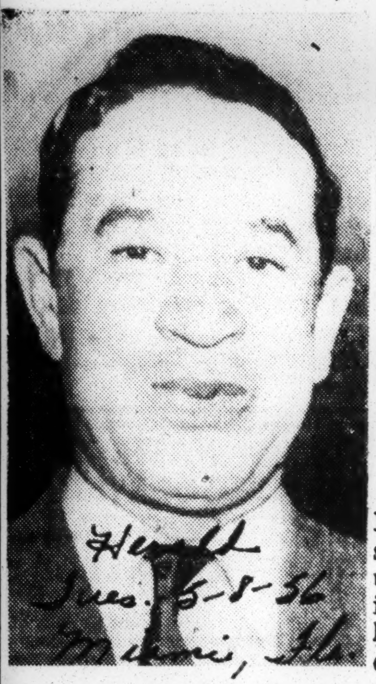
"You are no longer competing for a position or a place in a Negro world. You are competing for a place in American life, and the places are limited and coveted. If you would be the champ, you must beat off the challenger!"

One of the most brilliant young actors to come to Hollywood in the last decade is husky, soft-spoken Sidney Poitier, currently appearing in William A Wellman's "Goodbye, My Lady" a Batjac production for Warner Bros.

Poiter, who rose to Broadway fame with his unforgettable performance in the original stage version of "Anna Lucasta," made his Hollywood debut in "No Way Out," with Richard Widmark.

This was followed by top featured portrayals in "Cry, the Beloved Country," "Red Ball Express," "Home of the Brave" and "Go Man Go." Poitier climaxed this string of performances by winning national critical acclaim for his excellent acting job in "Blackboard Jungle."

In "Good-bye, My Lady," Poitier plays an important supporting role to stars Walter Brennan, Phil Harris and Brandon deWilde. Tribute to Poitier's ability came from director Wellman, who after reading the script of the James Street novel said, "Get me Sidney Poitier for the part of Gates Watson. He's the only man that can do the job I want."



—Associated Press Wirephoto

FIRST NEGRO elected to the highest Methodist Church office open to laymen is J. Ernest Wilkins, assistant secretary of labor. Wilkins was named president of the Judicial Council of the church.

Toomer Quits Treasury Post To Aid GOP

WASHINGTON—(ANP)—Louis B. Toomer, the first Negro to serve as registrar of the Treasury since President Taft's Administration (1909-1913), has resigned his position to devote full time to campaigning.

Toomer, president of the Carver Savings Bank of Savannah, Ga., was appointed to the $10,535 — a-year position by President Eisenhower in August 1953.

The Georgia businessman will be a delegate to the Republican National Convention representing the first district of his state. This will be his fourth convention, having attended as a delegate in 1944, 1948 and 1952.

Senator's Aide— **Latest addition to the Washington office of Senator Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.) is James M. Murray of Gary, Ind. Mr. Murray is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Milo C. Murray, 2579 Madison St., Gary. Mr. Murray is a graduate of Bowdoin College.**

Negro Lawyer Appointed To Staff Of House Judiciary Committee

Washington, D. C., June 12 — This week 33-year-old Samuel R. Pierce, Jr., was appointed, Associate Counsel to the House Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust. Mr. Pierce is a Republican. As Associate Counsel, he ranks next to the Counsel, on the Subcommittee's legal staff. Since the Council is a Democrat, Mr. Pierce will be minority counsel to the subcommittee. In that capacity, he will be particularly concerned with advising the Republican members of the committee. If the views of the Republican members differ from those of the Democratic members, Mr. Pierce will be responsible for writing the minority report.

The House Judiciary Committee is made up entirely of lawyers so that in his new position Mr. Pierce becomes a "lawyer's lawyer." The House Judiciary Subcommittee on Antitrust is an extremely active and important committee. It will soon begin an investigation of the National Broadcasting System and the Columbia Broadcasting System for possible antitrust violations relating to television.

Mr. Pierce is the first Negro to be appointed to the legal staff of the House Judiciary Committee. It is reported that his salary will be $12,000 or more per year.

Ike Reappoints Richardson To U. S. Board Of Parole

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Scovel Richardson, chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole, has been reappointed by President Eisenhower for another term of six years expiring June, 1962.

Mr. Richardson was first appointed to the Board of Parole in August, 1953 and was named Chairman by Attorney General Brownell in August, 1954. He is the first Negro to ever serve on the Parole Board and as the chairman. His salary is about $13.000 a year.

During his tenure several changes and improvements have been made in the parole system. He was responsible for a national conference on parole whish was called by the Attorney General in cooperation with the National Probation and Parole Association and the U. S. Board of Parole.

Mr. Richardson, who is an attorney, and former Dean of the School of Law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, Mo., attended the University of Illinois where he received his A. B. and Master's degrees. In 1937 he graduated from the Howard University School of Law.

After practicing law in Chicago, Illinois he accepted the post of Associate Professor of Law at Lincoln University where he later became Dean.

He was in Government service during 1943 and 1944 in the Legal Division of the old Office of Price Administration.

Mr. Richardson is a member of the American Law Institute, American Bar Association, National Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, Bar Association of St. Louis, Lawyer's Association of St. Louis, American Judicature Society and member of the Illinois, Missouri and U. S. Supreme Bars. He also is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and past Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Several of Mr. Richardson's articles on law have been published: Denial of Justice in International Law (Master's Thesis); "Changing Concepts of the U. S. Supreme Court as They Affect the Legal Status of the Negro"—National Bar Journal 1941; Comments in the National Bar Journal on Restrictive Covenants: Discrimination in Transportation and Conflict of Laws in Divorce Proceedings; Policies and Procedures of the U. S. Board of Parole published in "Federal Probation" a journal of correctional philosophy and practice.

Mr. Richardson is married to the former Inez Williston. They are the parents of four daughters: Frances Elaine, 16; Alice Inez, 13; Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda (twins) 11.

Stiffer Competition For Negro Youth, Morrow Says

NORFOLK, Va.—(NNPA)—Integration of colored people into the social and economic life of the nation means that colored youth will have to face stiffer competition, E. Frederic Morrow, a member of the White House staff, declared Monday night.

Delivering the commencement address at Virginia State College at Norfolk, Mr. Morrow said reports from all over the country indicate that doors in the industrial and commercial world are opening to qualified colored persons "in a manner without precedent in American business."

Surveys also indicate, he said, that colored people will have to make their "boldest strikes and greatest impressions and adjustments," if they are to succeed in an integrated society.

"Integration means competition, and out of competition comes the best," said Mr. Morrow, adding:

"When you compete on equal terms with others and fail because of inferior qualifications or lack of ability, the excuse of failure because of color is not longer available to assuage your humbled pride, to serve as an explanation to your inquiring friends.

"If you don't have the prerequisites—get out of the batter's box, and you'll save yourself anguish and embarrassment."

From here on out, Mr. Morrow said, any colored boy or girl who aspires to anything of consequence in the United States, "can expect ruthless and rugged competition.

"You are no longer competing for a position or a place in a Negro world. You are competing for a place in American life, and the places are limited and coveted. If you would be the champ, you must beat off the challenger!"

Lava Photo

STANLEY ROBERTS, former newsman, appointed Special Assistant to Richard L. Tobin, Director of Public Relations, National Citizens For Eisenhower. Roberts will develop campaign literature on the Negro voter and assist in fund raising and organization.

IKE REAPPOINTS NEGRO TO HEAD UNITED STATES PAROLE BOARD

Butler County American Hamilton, Ohio Sat 6-30-56

Post Pays $13,000 And Runs 6 Yrs. Richardson Is First Of Race

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Scovel Richardson, chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole, has been reappointed by President Eisenhower for another term of 6 years, expiring June, 1962.

Richardson was first appointed to the Board of Parole in August, 1953 and was named Chairman by Attorney General Brownell in August, 1954. He is the first Negro to ever serve on the Parole Board and as the Chairman. His salary is about $13,000 a year.

During his tenure several changes and improvements have been made in the parole system. He was responsible for a national conference on parole which was called by the Attorney General in cooperation with the National Probation and Parole Association and the U. S. Board of Parole.

Richardson, who is an attorney, and former Dean of the School of Law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, Mo., attended the University of Illinois where he received his A.B. and Master's degree. In 1937 he graduated from the Howard University School of Law.

After practicing law in Chicago, Ill., he accepted the post of Associate Professor of Law at Lincoln University where he later became dean.

He was in Government service during 1943 and 1944 in the Legal Division of the old Office of Price Administration.

Richardson is a member of the American Law Institute, American Bar Association, National Bar Association, Missouri Bar Association, Bar Association of St. Louis, Lawyer's Association of St. Louis, American Judicature Society and member of the Illinois, Missouri and U. S. Supreme Court Bars. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Metropolitan St. Louis, Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity and past Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias.

Richardson is married to the former Inez Williston. They are the parents of four daughters: Frances Elaine, 16; Alice Inez, 13; Mary Louise and Marjorie Linda (twins) 11

Appoint Pair To Contracts Group

Defender Chicago Ill. Sat. 8-18-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The [Pr]esident's Committee on Government Contracts last week an[noun]ced the appointment of two [new] members of its staff. [Th]ey are John Y. Yoshino, form[erly] of Chicago and Alameda, Cali[for]nia, to be liaison representative [to] state and local governments, [pri]vate organizations and industry, [an]d George O. Butler, Washington, D. C. to be director of education [of] the committee staff. Both men [h]ave assumed their duties.

The committee, of which Vice [Pr]esident Richard Nixon is chair[ma]n and Secretary of Labor [J]ames P. Mitchell is vice chair[ma]n, is charged with the elimina[tio]n of discrimination because of [ra]ce, religion or national origin in [wo]rk done under government con[trac]t.

[Y]oshino had been associated [wit]h the American Friends Serv[ice] committee in Chicago, as di[rec]tor of its job opportunities pro[gr]am, from 1954 until his appoint[me]nt to the President's committee [sta]ff.

[B]utler comes to his committee [dut]ies from the U. S. Department [of] Labor, where he has served as [a] labor economist.

Before joining the American [F]riends Service committee, Yo[sh]ino had been engaged in social [w]elfare and public assistance [w]ork for the governments of Cook [C]ounty, Illinois, and the State of [I]llinois, and in personal work for [p]rivate industry.

He received a Master's Degree [i]n social and industrial relations [a]t Loyola University of Chicago, [a]fter graduating from the Roose[v]elt UUniversity of Chicago with a Bachelor's Degree in labor relations.

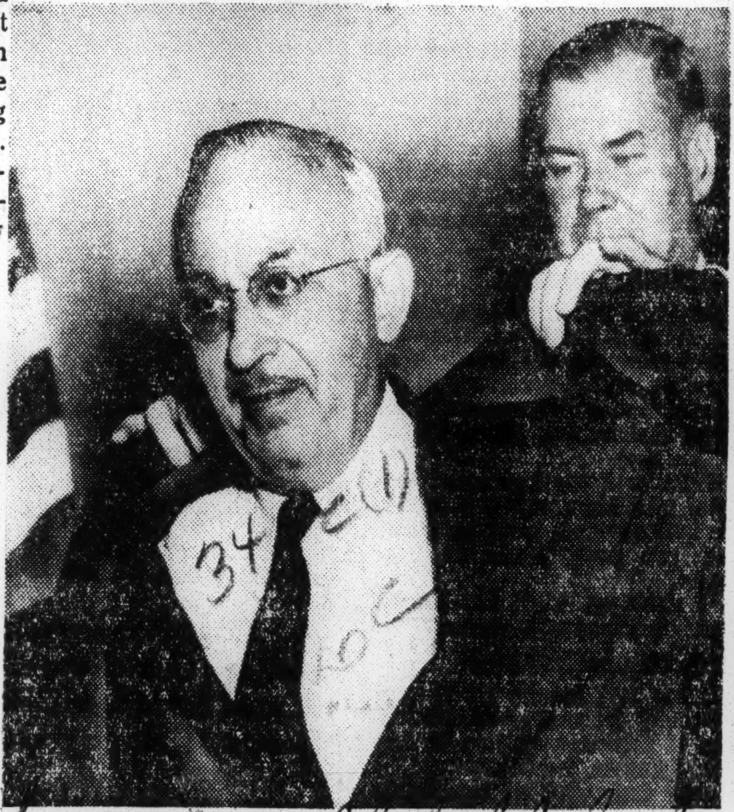
Butler, a native of Washington, D. C. is president of the District of Columbia Federation of civic associations; vice president of the District of Columbia Industrial Unions council; a member of the board of the Washington Urban league and consultant to the National Urban league. He was selected as "Man of the Year, 1955" by the YMCA Council of the Washington metropolitan area.

JOHN Y. YOSHINO

Butler received his A.B. and A.M. Degrees in economics at Howard University in Washington and took advance study at the University of Chicago. During World War II he served the U.S. Army as occupational and educational counsellor, after graduating from the adjutant general's school in that subject.

He served as an instructor in economics at Howard University from 1935 to 1940; counsellor and consultant to the American Youth commission of the American Coun**cil on Education in 1937, and has served with the Department of Labor since the end of World War II, except for a two-year period beginning in 1951, when he served as chief of the Manpower Requirements Division of the National Production Authority.**

GEORGE O. BUTLER



UP Telephoto

Inquirer Philadelphia Pa.

Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff dons judicial robes after being sworn in as U. S. Circuit judge. Senate wrangled a year over his role in Supreme Court segregation case before confirming him.

Reeves Joins Kefauver Camp

Senator Kefauver of Tennessee has announced the appointment of Frank Reeves of Washington, who has been active in Democratic politics, as special assistant to F. Joseph (Jiggs) Donohue, general chairman of his campaign committee for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"I'm counting heavily on Frank Reeves in presenting my qualifications for the presidency to voters who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the present administration's notorious inability to solve simple human problems in human

FRANK REEVES
Aiding Kefauver Campaign

terms," Senator Kefauver said.

Mr. Reeves, a Negro attorney, was born in Montreal, Canada, and moved with his parents to New York and then to Washington. He attended Shaw Junior High School and was graduated at the Dunbar High School in 1932. He is a graduate of Howard University and has twice been on the staff of the law school at that university.

Mr. Reeves became assistant to Thurgood Marshall, special counsel of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in 1940 and two years later was made administrative assistant to Walter White, director of the NAACP Washington Bureau.

He was naturalized as an American citizen in 1943 and served from that year until 1945 as an attorney on the staff of the President's committee on fair employment practice. Since October, 1954, Mr. Reeves has been senior partner of the firm of Reeves, Robinson & Duncan.

Mr. Reeves entered politics actively in 1948. He organized and served as chairman of the District of Columbia Citizens Committee for the re-election of Harry S Truman. Four years later he was vice chairman of the District of Columbia Harriman - for - President Committee. Later Mr. Reeves was assigned to Adlai Stevenson's personal campaign staff at Springfield, Ill.

Accepting his appointment as assistant to Mr. Donohue in the Kefauver campaign, Mr. Reeves said:

"Because of the favorable voting record of Senator Kefauver and his forthright position on important issues of fundamental human rights, I'm pleased to be associated with Jiggs Donohue and the others active in the campaign for a true liberal candidate."

Morrow Warns Against Race Inferiority Complex

ST. LOUIS—(ANP)—The highest politically-appointed Negro in the Republican administration warned Monday that a feeling of racial inferiority among Negroes is "the greatest stumbling block in the minority group's crusade for first class citizenship."

E. Frederic Morrow, administrative officer of the special projects group in President Eisenhower's executive office, made the charge at the fifth annual awards banquet of the Mound City Press Club at the Claridge Hotel.

He said the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions are only "mirages" unless Negroes lose their feeling of racial inferiority.

"We have come into an era in which many of the barriers are down, and are approaching a time when a man's worth will be determined by what he can contribute to America," Morrow said. He added:

"The only key to open the door of opportunity will be ability."

Morrow said integration means "competition," and a Negro aspiring to succeed must expect ruthless competition in his quest for a place in American life.

"We have reached the point of manhood status where the fight for first class citizenship must be done by us," Morrow said. "Until the Negro wins the fight, all lavish displays of things which dignify the free man avail us nothing."

Morrow received a special award from the press club for "outstanding personal achievement in the tradition of a free America."

Other awards were presented to: John C. Baine, president of Public Service Company, for "establishing in a public utility a democratic concept in employment."

Mrs. Valla Abbington, for 'unselfish community service and sincere devotion to her fellowman."

Stephen W. Duncan, reporter, and William B. Franklin, photographer, both of The St. Louis Argus, for "exemplary on-the-spot coverage of the Emmett Till trial."

Metropolitan Church Federation for the "manifestation of bold leadership in developing the true Christian ideal among all people in this area."

Economic Adviser E. Frederic Morrow, Special Events Speaker at Kansas Day

E. Frederic Morrow, the Administrative Officer for the Special Projects Group in the Executive Office of President Eisenhower, has accepted an invitation to deliver the major address at a special events program being held in conjunction with the annual Kansas Day celebration.

Mr. Morrow who attended Bowdoin college and a graduate from Rutgers University School of Law, is considered an authority in the field of economics. He has been an adviser on Business Affairs in the office of Secretary of Commerce Sinclair Weeks. In that capacity, he served as liaison between the Commerce department and other Federal agencies

E. FREDERIC MORROW

on programs designed to stimulate business growth and stability.

He joined the President's staff in July 1955. In his present post, Mr. Morrow is responsible for coordination of internal management affairs in the Special Projects group. This group includes the Council of Foreign Economic Policy, headed by Joseph M. Dodge; the offices of Harold E. Stassen and Nelson A. Rockefeller, Special Assistants to the President, and the office of Major General John S. Bragdon, Special Consultant on Public Works Planning.

Mr. Morrow went to the Commerce department from the Columbia Broadcasting System, where he served on the public relations staff and as a member of the Employee-Management committee. Prior to that, he was field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. During the 1952 Presidential campaign he served on General Eisenhower's campaign train as a consultant adviser.

In announcing the event, program chairman, Arthur Fletcher said: "I was indeed happy to learn that Mr. Morrow has accepted our invitation. As you can readily see he comes to us with a broad background of knowledge experience and technical knowhow where economic affairs are concerned, and I am sure that his message will be of interest to every segment of our community; education, government, industry, business, labor, etc." He further stated, "that this gathering is to be an open, informal affair and that the general public is cordially invited to attend." The program is to be held in the Little Theatre on the second floor of the Municipal Auditorium and is scheduled to get underway at 2:15 p.m. Saturday, Jan. 28.

Ike Names Dr. Felton Clark To Foreign Scholarship Board

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) —President Eisenhower Tuesday appointed Dr. Felton G. Clark, the president of Southern University, as a member of the Board of Foreign Scholarships.

The board passes on scholars to be sent abroad under the Fulbright educational program to countries where there is surplus property to be used as grants to these scholars.

Dr. Clark was appointed to fill the remainder of the term expiring Sept. 22, 1957, in place of Dr. Sherman D. Scruggs, president of Lincoln University (Missouri), who resigned on account of his health.

Born in Baton Rouge, La., Aug. 13, 1903, Dr. Clark has been president of Southern University since 1938. Before then, he served as an instructor at Wiley College from 1925 to 1927, at Southern from 1927 to 1930, and at Howard University from 1931 to 1933. He returned to Southern as dean of the college in 1934 and became president in 1938.

Dr. Clark received his A. B. degree from Beloit College in 1924, an A. M. degree from Columbia in 1925 and a Ph. D. degree also from Columbia in 1933. Beloit College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1946.

He is a member of a number of professional educational and scientific societies, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Masons and Elks.

Succeeds Armond Scott

Fickling Is Named To D. C. Judgeship

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 4-7-56

WASHINGTON—A quiet, mild speaking, dignified and highly efficient Assistant United States District Atorney, Austin L. Fickling, was nominated by President Eisenhower for a ten-year term as an associate judge of the U. S. Municipal Court for the District of Columbia.

Upon confirmation by the U.S. Senate, Mr. Fickling will succeed Judge Armond W. Scott, 80, who became eligible for retirement last July after twenty years on the bench.

The selection of Mr. Fickling came as a surprise since four other nationally prominent attorneys, James Tyson, C. K. Brown, Barrington Parker and Wesley Williams had repeatedly been mentioned as leading candidates for the appointment.

The new nominee has made an excellent record handling general criminal trial work in Municipal Court. Court officers and associates in the United States Attorney's office hold him in high esteem, for his ability and his personal qualities.

AUSTIN FICKLING

. . . it came as a surprise

A GRADUATE of Dunbar High School and Miner Teachers College, he received his law degree from the Terrell Law School in 1942.

He was in private practice when he became an assistant U. S. attorney from 1943 to 1954. He was an instructor at the Terrell Law School from 1945 to 1951.

An officer in several civic organizations, he is chief justice of the grand chapter of Sigma Delta Tau legal fraternity, and is a member of the Washington Bar Association.

His wife, Mrs. Julia Fickling, is a counselor at Cardozo High School. They have two children, Mrs. Criss Glaude, a teacher at the Pierce Elementary School, and Ralph Fickling, 20, a senior at Notre Dame University.

The Ficklings have a summer home at Eagle Harbor, Md., on the Patuxent River. Mr. Fickling is an avid fisherman.

TWO JOIN STAFF ON ANTI BIAS IN GOVT.

Daily World P.1 Thurs. 8-9-56 Atlanta Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — The President's Committee on Government Contracts announced the appointment of two new members of its staff.

They are John Y. Yoshino, formerly of Chicago and Alameda, California, to be liaison representative to state and local governments, private organizations and industry, and George O. Butler, Washington, D. C. to be Director of Education of the Committee staff. Both men have assumed their duties.

The Committee, of which Vice President Nixon is Chairman and Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell is Vice Chairman, is charged with the elimination of discrimination because of race, religion or national origin in work done under Government contract.

AMERICAN FRIENDS

Mr. Yoshino had been associated with the American Friends Service Committee in Chicago, as director of its Job Opportunities Program, from 1954 until his appointment to the President's Committee staff.

Mr. Butler comes to his Committee duties from the U. S. Department of Labor, where he has served as a Labor Economist.

Before joining the American Friends Service Committee, Mr. Yoshino had been engaged in social welfare and public assistance work for the governments of Cook County, Illinois, and the State of Illinois, and in personnel work for private industry. He received a Master's Degree in social and industrial relations at Loyola University of Chicago, after graduating from the Roosevelt University of Chicago with a Bachelor's Degree in labor relations.

BEFORE 1942

Prior to 1942, when all Japanese-Americans were evacuated from the West Coast areas, Mr. Yoshino had been in business in Alameda, California. His parents, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Yoshino, still live in Alameda. Mr. John Yoshino served in the United States Army from 1943 until late 1945.

Mr. Butler, a native of Washington, D. C. is President of the District of Columbia Federation of Civic Associations; Vice President of the District of Columbia Industrial Unions Council; a Member of the Board of the Washington Urban League and consultant to the National Urban League. He was selected as "Man of the Year, 1955" by the YMCA Council of the Washington Metropolitan Area.

HOWARD GRADUATE

Mr. Butler received his A. B. and A. M. Degrees in Economics at Howard University in Washington and took advance study at the University of Chicago. During World War II he served the U. S. Army as Occupational Educational counsellor after graduating from the Adjutant General's School in that subject.

He served as an instructor in Economics at Howard University from 1935 to 1940; Counsellor and Consultant to the American Youth Commission of the American Council of Education in 1937, and has served with the Department of Labor since the end of World War II, except for a two-year period beginning in 1951, when he served as Chief of the Manpower Requirements Division of the National Production Authority.

JOHN Y. YOSHINO

GEORGE O. BUTLER

34c(1) 1956

D.C.

Post + Times Herald
Thurs. 2-2-56 P.1
Washington, D.C.

'Then We'll Move Fast'

Stempil Group Given Week to Perfect Bid

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

The Senate District Committee yesterday delayed consideration of the Public Authority transit bill for a week to give a rejected applicant a last chance to show he can raise money to run a private transit system here.

The applicant is I. William Stempil, Washington attorney representing a group of persons whom he had refused to identify during his dealings with the District Public Utilities Commission last fall.

He did not identify them yesterday. But he got a week's stay from the Committee to get clearance to use his clients' names and other information to make a "clear showing" to the PUC that his group has the financial ability to take over the transit system.

Stempil testified at a hearing after the Commissioners and PUC reported on their unsuccessful efforts to find a private operator to take over when Capital Transit Company's franchise expires Aug. 14. They said Stempil's group had been turned down because it had made no concrete showing as to how its plan would be financed.

After hearing District officials and Stempil, Committee Chairman Matthew M. Neely (D-W. Va.) said he still hoped a private operator could be found. But he said that unless something new was offered it looked to him as though Congress would be forced to pass a bill along the general lines of the Commissioners' Public Authority bill.

"Frankly," said Neely, "I think a week from today we'll be where we are now. But I think we'll move very fast after that."

Stempil told the Committee his group could raise the money to buy control of Capital Transit from hte group headed by Louis E. Wolfson if it were first assured that Congress would restore the franchise it voted to revoke last summer. The Wolfson group would be out, but all other officials and employes would stay, he said.

Said Stempil: "If this committee was inclined to say it would give back the franchise to Capital Transit if my group bought the stock of the controlling group, then we will get the money to do it. You just tell us how much money to deposit and give us time and we will get it."

Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R-Md.) said Stempil's proposition sounded reasonable. Neely asked PUC Chairman George E. C. Hayes if his Commission would meet again with Stempil to try to work something out.

Hayes said Stempil had been talking about his unnamed backers for months and he asked whether Stempil would come in this time with a "concrete proposition" naming names.

Snapped Neely: "I wouldn't negotiate to any great extent with someone who can't tell me who his clients are."

Stempil said in that case he would have to get consent from his clients which would take a few days. It was left that Stempil will meet with the PUC next Tuesday and the Committee will meet Wednesday to learn the results.

Sen. Clifford Case (R-N. J.) said one more meeting with the PUC should demonstrate whether Stempil's proposition had any merit.

Sen. Alan Bible (D-Nev.) said he couldn't understand why it was so difficult for Stempil to satisfy the PUC that his group had a firm opition to buy the Wolfson group's stock.

"Have you ever dealt with the PUC?" asked Stempil. He added that his group's opition has expired.

District Engineer Commissioner Thomas A. Lane, who also is a PUC member, told the Committee that "the PUC has been asking Mr. Stempil since Oct. 10 to do what you are asking him to do now."

Hayes said the PUC had asked Stempil "again and again to bring us a concrete showing of how his plan would be financed."

Staff Photo

WILLIAM I. STEMPIL
. . . a last chance

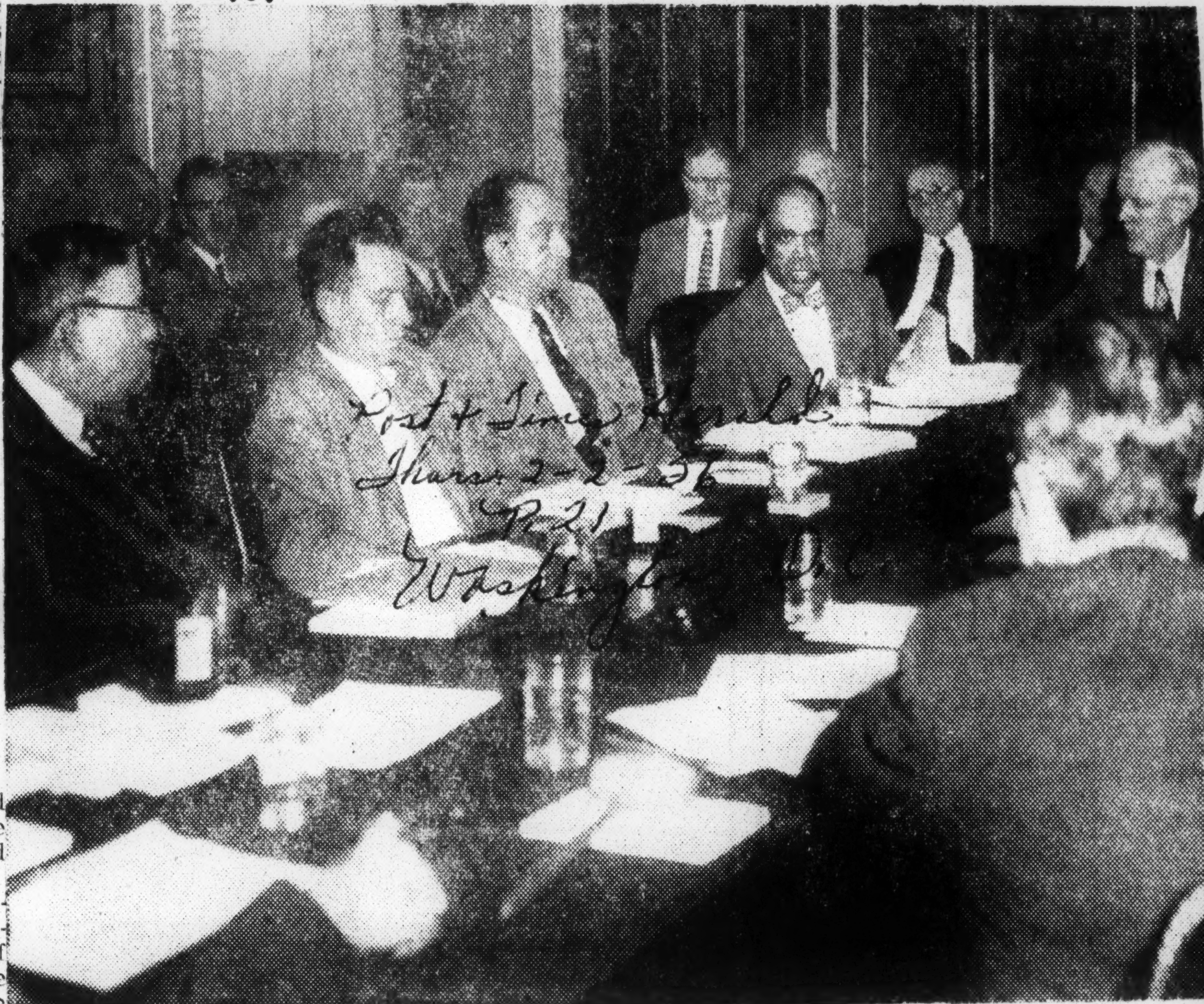
Commissioner Samuel Spencer and Hayes gave the committee a detailed briefing of transit developments since August which resulted in the Public Authority bill.

Spencer told how the Commissioners negociated an end to the 52-day strike and how the PUC had "made every effort" to find a private operator to take over when Capital Transit goes out in August.

Hayes told how the PUC received applicaitons for a transit permit from six private bidders. The bid from a group headed by former Sen. Millard E. Tydings looked promising, he said. But the Tydings group said it could not proceed because it could not reach contract agreement with the transit union. Lane said he was "doubtful" that it was the labor problem alone which held back Tydings.

Hayes said none of the rejected applicants, including Stempil, had filed any protest with the PUC.

After listening to Hayes' report on the rejected applications, but before hearing Stempil, Neely said: "If there have been no protests, let's not waste time on dead ducks. Let's try to get some transportation."



Post + Times Herald
Thurs 2-2-56
P.21
Washington D.C.

By Bob Burchette, Staff Photographer

Public Utilities Commissioner George E. C. Hayes (wearing bow tie) discusses the Capital Transit problem before the Senate District Committee yesterday. (Story on Page 1.)

D. C. Municipal Judgeship Goes To Austin Fickling

Call Fri. 4-6-56 P. 20

Kansas City

WASHINGTON, D. C. (NNPA)— A long fight among colored Republicans to succeed Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, whose term expired more than a year ago, ended Thursday when President Eisenhower nominated a successor.

The name of Austin L. Fickling, 42, an Assistant United States Attorney, was sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower. The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, but no opposition is anticipated. The appointment is for a term of 10 years. The salary is $17,500 a year.

Judge Scott was originally appointed to the court May 11, 1935. His present term expired in 1955. He will continue to serve, however, until his successor is confirmed and takes the oath of office.

There has been a stubborn fight among colored Republicans over the naming of a successor. J. Franklin Wilson, an attorney, who has long been active in Republican politics in the District of Columbia, was recommended for the judgeship by the Republican organization here, but the Justice Department turned him down on account of age.

Others who sought the judgeship included Wesley W. Williams and Charles K. Brown.

Born in the District of Columbia, Mr. Fickling, who is 42 years old, was educated in the local public schools. He attended Miner Teachers College for two years and received his law degree from the Terrell Law School in 1942.

He was admitted to practice law in October, 1943, and was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney in March, 1954.

He is a member of the Washington Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Masons and Elks. He has served as president of the Brookland Civic Association and as delegate to the Federation of Civic Associations. He is now a member of the Northwest Boundary Association. He is a Republican.

Austin Fickling new D.C. judge

Afro-American P. 8

By LOUIS LAUTIER
(For NNPA)

President Eisenhower Thursday nominated Austin L. Fickling, 42, assistant U.S. attorney, to be associate judge of the District Municipal Court.

When confirmed by the Senate, Mr. Fickling will succeed Judge Armond W. Scott whose term has expired. The appointment of Mr. Fickling is for a term of 10 years.

Sat. 4-7-56

BORN IN THE District of Columbia, Mr. Fickling was educated in local public schools. He attended Miner Teachers College for two years and graduated from Terrell Law School in 1942.

He was admitted to practice law in the District in 1943, and appointed assistant U.S. Attorney in March, 1954.

Baltimore, Md.

MR. FICKLING is a member of the Washington Bar Association, Elks, Masons, American Judicature Society, and Federal Bar Association.

He is a former president of the Brooklyn Civic Association and served the group as a delegate to the Federation of Civic Associations. Currently he is a member of the Northwest Boundary Civic Association. He is a Republican.

Mr. Fickling is married to the former Miss Julia Young. They have two children, a step-daughter, Mrs. Phyllis Glaude, and a son, Ralph Fickling, 20, a student at the University of Notre Dame.

Mr. Fickling will take office as soon as he is confirmed by the Senate. The job pays $17,500 per year.

AUSTIN L. FICKLING
Appointed D.C. judge

Fickling Named To Judgeship

World P. 3
B'ham, Ala.
Fri. 4-6-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — A long fight among colored Republicans to succeed Judge Armond W. Scott of the District of Columbia Municipal Court, whose term expired more than a year ago, ended Thursday when President Eisenhower nominated a successor.

The name of Austin L. Fickling, 42, an Assistant United States Attorney, was sent to the Senate by Mr. Eisenhower. The nomination must be confirmed by the Senate, but no opposition is anticipated. The appointment is for a term of 10 years. The salary is $17,500 a year.

Judge Scott was originally appointed to the court May 11, 1935. His present term expired in 1955. He will continue to serve, however, until his successor is confirmed and takes the oath of office.

There has been a stubborn fight among colored Republicans over the naming of a successor. J. Franklin Wilson, a nattorney, who has long bee nactive in Republican politics in the District of Columbia was recommended for the judgeship by the Republican organization here, but the Justice Department turned him down on account of age.

Others who sought the judgeship included Wesley W. Williams and Charles K. Brown.

Born in the District of Columbia, Mr. Fickling, who is 42 years old, was educated in the local public schools. He attended Miner Teachers College for two years and received his law degree from the Terrell Law School in 1942.

He was admitted to practice law in October, 1943, and was appointed an Assistant United States Attorney in March, 1954.

He is a member of the Washington Bar Association, the Federal Bar Association, the American Judicature Society, the Masons and Elks. He has served as president of the Brookland Civic Association and as delegate to the Federation of Civic Associations. He is now a member of the Northwest Boundary Association. He is a Republican.

Courier P. 8
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Diplomat— Undergoing special training at the U. S. State Department is Nolla R. Smith, who will be the U. S. representative at Ecuador. The details of his assignment are still top-level secret and his position has not been announced officially.

Butler Gets Assignment As Educator

Post & Times Herald
Tues. 8-7-56

George O. Butler, president of the D. C. Federation of Civic Associations, has been named director of education on the staff of the President's Committee on Government Contracts.

Butler

Butler, 44, of 1260 Hamlin st. ne., was a labor economist for the Labor Department.

A native of Washington, he received his bachelor and master of arts degrees in economics at Howard University, and did advanced work at the University of Chicago.

During World War II he served as an occupational and educational counselor with the Army. He also has been an instructor in economics at Howard, and counselor and consultant to the American Youth Commission of the American Council on Education.

He is vice president of the D. C. Council of Industrial Unions, a member of the Urban Renewal Council, a board member of the Washington Urban League and a consultant to the National Urgan League.

APPOINTED TO FEDERAL POSITIONS

JOSEPH S. MITCHELL

ROBERT HARRIGAN

Guardian
Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 — Congressman Curtis said he has been advised of the appointments of two young Boston attorneys to federal positions. They are: Joseph S. Mitchell, 3? of 16 Waumbeck St., Roxbury, who is in the division of corporate regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Robert Harrigan, 26, of 6 Beaufort Road, Jamaica Plain, who is in the home mortgage section of the Federal Housing Administration. Both haove arrived in Washington to take up their legal duties, Congressman Curtis assisted both men in their applications for their federal posts.

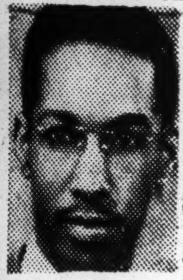
34c(1) 1956

EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION EXPERT FOR THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE

Va. State prof granted leave

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md
2-4-56

PETERSBURG, Va. — Dr. Wilson E. Williams, professor of economics at Virginia State College, has been granted a six-months leave of absence so that he may accept a position as an Employment Information Expert for the International Labor Office, it was announced recently by Robert P. Daniel, president of Virginia State College.


Dr. Williams

Dr. Williams' assignment will be for six months in San Jose, Costa Rica, where he will assist the government of Costa Rica to integrate its employment service in its ministry of labor.

The International Labor Office is affiliated with the United Nations.

A NATIVE of Texas, Dr. Williams is a graduate of Fisk and Howard universities and holds a doctorate degree from the University of Southern California. He has done post doctoral work at New York University and Case Institute of Technology.

At one time, he was employment information analyst for the U. S. Employment Service.

Dr. Williams, who assumed his new duties on Feb. 1, was accompanied to Costa Rica by his wife, the former Carol Whitehurst of Lawrenceville, Virginia.

34c(1) 1956 FLORIDA

Desegregation Foes Oust Arrington

Courier p.3
Pittsburgh, Pa.

Florida's Governor Suspends State's Lone Negro Prosecutor

Sat. 3-24-56 34c(1)

By AL DUNMORE

MIAMI—The only Negro state prosecutor in the South was suspended from office by Governor Leroy Collins of Florida for breach of confidence and misconduct in office as a result of the heightened tension over racial integration in the schools which has become a political football in this state and may result in Florida identifying herself with her more violent neighboring States of Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina.

State Attorney George A. Brautigam requested that Governor Collins suspend Assistant State Attorney Henry Arrington for "false and misleading statements during a radio interview."

Mr. Brautigam's main objection was to the effect that Arrington is alleged to have said in the broadcast that "he, as a Negro, was permitted to handle cases involving white people, that Brautigam threatened to fire any white secretary who refused to take dictation from him, and that assistant state attorneys supervised homicide investigations wherever they occurred."

Arrington's appointment by Governor Collins and the so-called interview are being used by political opponents to show that the Governor favors integration and has used his office to sponsor such a mixing of the races in the explosive gubernatorial campaign now getting under way.

Sumpter Lowry, strong pro-segregationist candidate for Governor, has used the alleged Arrington interview over radio and television in his bid for the Governor's chair in the May primary.

* * *

FULLER WARREN, former Governor and candidate for the same office, has also referred to the Arrington appointment as meaning that Collins favors integration of the races.

The supposed broadcast occurred over radio Station WMBM, a panel program moderated by Father John Culmer of St. Agnes Episcopal Church. The broadcast took place Feb. 25.

The candidates for Governor and Mr. Brautigam were furnished a copy of the broadcast by Ira David Hawthorne, president of the Dade County Property Owners Association and a staunch defender of segregation.

* * *

HAWTHORNE HAS figured prominently in anti-Negro activity and was questioned by a Federal Grand Jury in 1952 over a bombing incident when Negroes moved into a white residential area.

He also protested to the building of the Northwestern Vocational High School which was on a border area.

Arrington, attending a Howard University reunion in Washington, denied the truth of the broadcast, claiming it was doctored to distort out of context but he said "I have thought very highly of both Mr. Brautigam and Governor Collins and I would not knowingly have said anything to hurt either of them."

* * *

IT IS REGARDED in political circles that the suspension of Arrington, and the capital that is being made of the alleged broadcast, is a result of the United States Supreme Court ruling that Negroes must be admitted to the University of Florida and the politically explosive situation over school integration which makes it mandatory that all political candidates declare their positions regarding integration of the races.

Arrington's appointment as a top prosecutor was hailed throughout the country as a new awakening of the South to a better pattern of relations between the races, although Arrington was to handle only cases involving Negroes.

He has only prosecuted one case involving a Negro charged with murdering another Negro. The position pays $7,500 a year.

—GIVE an HOUR'S PAY . . . March 28!—

In Florida Murder Trial

Arrington Makes History As First Negro Prosecutor

Courier p.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 3-3-56

MIAMI, Fla.—A new chapter in the history of the South was written here when a young Negro attorney, Henry H. Arrington, appeared as prosecutor for the state of Florida in a murder trial.

Arrington, formerly with the Justice Department's criminal section and War Claims Commission in Washington, made his first capital case appearance since his appointment, last October, as an assistant to State Attorney George A. Brautigam.

Florida's Governor Leroy Collins in naming Arrington, 31, to the $7,500-a-year post announced the precedent-shattering selection was made to help cope with a heavy load of prosecutions involving Negroes in this area.

* * *

ARRINGTON, A native of Tampa, Fla., is a graduate of Howard University Law School in Washington, and did advanced study at Georgetown University, also in Washington.

"The case to be tried before **Circuit Judge Robert H. Anderson and a jury of twelve involves a first-degree murder indictment voted last December against William C. Johnson, Coconut Grove Negro, accused in the fatal stabbing of a neighbor, Joseph McKenzie, 24, on** Nov. 10, 1951.

Arrington said the state will show Johnson knifed McKenzie in a fight over a $2 bet, then fled Florida for almost four years.

Two witnesses to the fatal incident, he added, have been killed since.

NEGRO AIDE RELIEVED

Times p.87-L

Allegedly Boasted His Miami Office Was Integrated

Sun. 3-18-56

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 17 (UP)—Gov. Leroy Collins relieved a Negro assistant state attorney of his duties today because he allegedly had boasted that his Miami office was integrated and white stenographers took his dictation. p.87-L

Governor Collins sent a telegram to State Attorney George A. Brautigam in Miami ordering him to relieve Henry Arrington, the Negro aide, pending a full investigation of charges he was guilty of "breach of confidence and misconduct." The Governor said he would suspend Mr. Arrington if the charges were proven. New York, N.Y.

Mr. Arrington is the only Negro on a state attorney's staff in Florida.

The issue of Mr. Arrington's alleged statements, said to have been made in a radio interview, was brought up Wednesday in a campaign speech by Sumter Lowry, who is running for Governor on a prosegregation platform.

Brautigam Asks Suspension of Henry Arrington

Herald P.1 Miami, Fla. 3-17-56

Tape Recording of Broadcast Is Cited by State Attorney

Florida's first Negro assistant state attorney appeared on his way out Friday because his remarks on a radio broadcast provided too much fuel on the hot topic of segregation.

State Atty. George A. Brautigam, at whose request Gov. LeRoy Collins made the appointment last October, telegraphed the governor and requested the suspension of the assistant, Henry Arrington.

Brautigam asked for the suspension "pending full and complete investigation of all matters, including the veracity of the tape recording" purporting to be Arrington's remarks in a radio interview from Station WMBM, Miami Beach, on Feb. 25.

Brautigam charged the assistant with "breach of confidence and misconduct."

The recording had wide circulation before Brautigam heard it Friday in his office, after he had ordered it produced by I. David Hawthorne, who claimed to have made the tape.

Hawthorne long has been active in anti-integration movements.

In Washington, D. C., where he has been attending a class reunion and a conference on criminal procedure at Howard university, Arrington charged that the controversy was "planted by someone who wanted to make a political issue out of segregation."

He did not deny making a broadcast. But said "the record might have been doctored."

He said he was "disappointed but not bitter" that Brautigam asked for his suspension.

Arrington did not know of the action until informed by Al Neuharth of The Herald's staff, now in the nation's capital.

"I have always thought very highly of both Mr. Brautigam and Gov. Collins and I would not knowingly have said anything to hurt either of them," he said.

ARRINGTON

"If Mr. Brautigam feels it is politically expedient to get rid of me, God bless him." Arrington said he will be back in Miami on Monday "to see if I still have a desk, and if not I'll simply return to private law practice."

"I'm a little young in the game of politics," he said.

Apparently Hawthorne made the recording available to Sumter Lowry, who has raised segregation as an issue in his candidacy for governor. It has been played widely to further Lowry's campaign.

In the recording, the voice purporting to be that of the Negro assistant said that his work at the state attorney's office is not necessarily confined to Negro cases—as Brautigam said it would be. He said that when on emergency duty he could "supervise any murder case" even if it is at the Fontainebleau."

The recording also has Arrington saying that before his appointment he brought up the question of secretarial service and that Brautigam called a staff meeting. Arrington quoted his boss as saying "if they (the secretaries) had any objection to taking dictation from the colored assistant, either for race prejudice or otherwise, they could pick up their checks."

Brautigam, after playing the recording before reporters in his office, flatly denied most of the statements attributed to Arrington.

Brautigam denied there had ever been such orders issued to his secretaries. He said that Arrington had handled only one capital trial since his appointment at a salary of $7,500 a year. That involved a Negro charged with murdering another Negro. It ended in a mistrial.

The state attorney said his assistant attorneys never "supervise" any criminal investigations. They are only the legal consultants for the law enforcement investigators.

He said that Arrington was appointed solely for Negro cases, which make up more than half of the Dade County murder score.

He said that "Arrington has exceeded his authority and has attempted to disrupt the working force of his office, the sheriff's office, and any other enforcement agency."

Hawthorne, organizer and president of the Dade County Property Owners Assn., has figured in many controversies in the past—always involving Negroes. He was questioned by a Federal grand jury probing bombings of Negro housing in Edison Center.

New Fla. Legal Assistant Fired

Defender P.1 Sat. 3-31-56 Chicago, Ill.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla. — A Negro assistant state attorney who allegedly boasted that he had white secretaries taking dictation has been fired by Gov. Leroy Collins.

Henry Arrington, recently appointed aide to State Attorney George A. Brautigam in Miami, was relieved of his duties, pending a full-scale investigation into charges of "breach of confidence and misconduct."

Collins, who ordered the suspension said he would fire Arrington if the charges are proved true.

Arrington is alleged to have made the statements during a radio interview.

FLORIDA AGAIN

World P.1

"Doctored" Evidence Shown On Negro Atty.

Tues. 3-20-56 B'ham, Ala.

MIAMI — (INS) — Dade County State Attorney George Brautigam charged Friday that Henry Arrington, Nego assistant state attorney, made "false and misleading" statements during a radio interview and called on Gov. Leroy Collins to suspend him.

Brautigam said a tape recording of the interview showed that Arrington made statements to the effect that he handled cases involving white persons and that Brautigam had threatened to fire any white secretaries who refused to take dictation from him.

The interview was conducted over a Miami Beach Radio Station. Brautigam declared:

"Mr. Arrington has exceded his authority. He made false and misleading statements about the operation of this office. If this tape has been played back in North Florida as claimed. He is giving out misinformation about this office.'

(Arrington was quoted from Washington as saying that if the tape contained any detrimental information, then it obviously was doctored.')

Arrington confirmed that he had appeared onthe interview and this was backed up by the radio station manager. The station manager said he did not believe the station itself had made a monitor recording of the program.

The recording was made by Ira Hawthorne, president of the Dade County property owners Association, as head of the Association, Hawthorne brought suit many years ago to block the construction of a Negro Vocational School in the northwest section of the county.

The tape recording attributed the statement to Arrington that the State attorneys office is "completely integrated.' It also quoted him as saying that he was not restricted to cases involving Negroes.

Arrington was appointed to the office last year by Gov. Leroy Collins to handle cases involving Negroes.

His appointment was attacked last night by Gubernatorial candidate Sumter Lowery, Lowry campaigning on a strong pro-segregation ticket accused Collins of "falling in line with the NAACP' by appointing Arrington.

Negro Relieved Of Florida Post

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Mar. 17 (UP).—Gov. Leroy Collins relieved a Negro Assistant State Attorney of his duties today because he allegedly boasted that his Miami office was integrated and white stenographers took his dictation.

Gov. Collins sent a telegram to State Attorney George A. Brautigam in Miami ordering him to relieve Henry Arrington, the Negro aid, pending a full investigation of charges he is guilty of "breach of confidence and misconduct." The Governor said he would suspend Mr. Arrington if the charges are proved.

34c(1) 1956

FLORIDA AGAIN

FLORIDA

Daily World

"Doctored" Evidence Shown On Negro Atty.

Sat. 3-17-56 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

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Negro Faces Suspension in Race Claims

Journal & Constitution

Atlanta, Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 17 (AP)—Gov. Leroy Collins said Saturday he will suspend Negro assistant state Attorney Henry Arrington of Miami immediately if it is found he made statements attributed to him in a recent radio broadcast.

Sun. 3-18-56

State Attorney George Brautigam of Miami told the governor he had heard a recording of a radio broadcast in which a voice identified as Arrington's reported racial integration was in effect in the Dade County state attorney's office.

P. 18-A

Brautigam said the voice represented as Arrington's had said the white stenographers had been warned they would be subject to discharge if they refused to take dictation from him.

The state attorney said neither statement was true, and, nor was it true as the voice said, that Arrington would deal with cases involving white persons if he happened to be on duty at the time.

Florida Boycotters To Be Prosecuted

Star P. 3-A

Washington, D.C.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Sept. 1 (AP).—Negro car pool drivers failed yesterday in an attempt to prevent the city of Tallahassee from prosecuting them for transporting bus boycotters without "for hire" tags on their cars.

Sat. 9-1-56

Circuit Judge Hugh M. Taylor denied a petition for an order to bar City Judge John A. Rudd from taking jurisdiction in the cases.

Police have made 11 arrests of the car pool drivers since receiving a ruling from Attorney General Richard Ervin that the boycott car pool cars must carry "for hire" tags because their primary purpose is to provide public transportation. The car pool is financed by contributions and does not charge regular fares.

34c(1) 1956

FLORIDA

Collins Suspends Fla. Negro Official for Integration Talk

Constitution P. 2

Thurs. 3-22-56 Atlanta Ga.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., March 21 (UP)—Gov. LeRoy Collins late today suspended Henry Arrington of Miami, Florida's first Negro assistant state attorney, in an uproar growing out of the current segregation battle.

Collins had ordered Arrington relieved of his duties last Saturday after Dade County State Atty. George Brutigam said the Negro prosecutor made a radio broadcast boasting his office was "fully integrated" and white stenographers took his dictation.

BLAST AT COLLINS

The broadcast was first brought to public notice by Sumter Lowry, candidate for governor, in a campaign speech blasting Collins for appointing a Negro to the office.

Collins, in his suspension order, said Arrington's statements "in derogation of and repugnant to the duties imposed upon him" constitute malfeasance in office. He said the statements have "undermined and detracted from the efficiency" of the state attorney's office.

Brautigam, ordered to make a complete investigation of the radio speech by Arrington Feb. 25, notified Collins the statements attributed to Arrington in a tape recording of the broadcast were made by the Negro attorney.

TALK BY REQUEST

He wired Collins Arrington appeared on the radio program in response to a request that he encourage all "colored people to assist all law enforcing agencies in Dade County."

After the speech, questions were called in by listeners and answered by Arrington. Brautigam said the voice heard on the tape recording answering the questions "was that of Arrington."

He said the Negro has refused to come to his office and hear a playback of the recording.

Senators Oust Negro Attorney

Herald

Fri. 3-23-56

Miami Fla.

The State Senate Thursday officially removed Henry H. Arrington as Florida's first Negro assistant state attorney.

And Arrington, in Miami, described it as "a blessing in disguise."

P. 1-B

The action by the Senate confirmed a recommendation by Gov. LeRoy Collins who suspended Arrington as a result of a radio broadcast in which the attorney assertedly stated that the Dade state attorney's office was "integrated."

"The publicity," said Arrington, "has increased my business 300 per cent. I could use two or three good attorneys just to handle it all."

He reaffirmed his earlier statement charging that the radio broadcast was, "not officially monitored, but surreptitiously recorded and doctored out of context to fit the purposes of the sinister forces designed to destroy all the good will and amicable relations — between the races here and in the state at large.

"I'm sure I couldn't have paid for the help it's been to my practice," he said, "and I'm only a little disappointed in a few people."

Point Four Expert Leaves For Far East

Advertiser Jun. 9-16-56
Montgomery, Ala.

TUSKEGEE, Ala. — Dr. Ernest E. Neal left Tuskegee Institute last week after a brief rest from his duties in India as a Point Four representative to assume similar duties with the Philippine government.

On leave from Tuskegee Institute since 1952, where he served as director of the Rural Life Council, Dr. Neal served in the community development section of the State Department's Point Four Program in India for the past three years. Shortly after his arrival in India he was joined by Mrs. Neal and their two children. They will join him in the Philippines next month.

It had been Dr. Neal's job to work with the United States mission and officials of the Indian government in effecting a rural development program.

While in India, he also made recommendations for such programs in South Viet Nam, Laos, Thailand, Iran, Egypt, Formosa the Philippines, and at the request of the British Colonial Office, on the Gold Coast. His work in the Philippines led to official request for him to return and supervise the program.

Neal came to Tuskegee Institute in 1948 to head the Rural Life Council, a non-agricultural extension work coordinating body which did research in problems of the rural South.

Shortly afterward, he began to work with several agencies on rural planning. At one time, he headed a research section on Negro land-grant colleges for the Tennessee Valley Authority.

It was during this latter research into mechanized farming and its results that Neal discovered Negroes were moving out of the South twice as fast as white farmers. He has written extensively on problems attendance to rural adjustment in the South.

Dr. Neal Takes New 4-Point Job

Defender

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala.— Dr. Ernest E. Neal left Tuskegee institute last week after a brief rest from his duties in India as a Point-Four representative to assume similar duties with the Philippine government.

On leave from Tuskegee institute since 1952, where he served as director of the rural life council, Dr. Neal served in the community development section of the State Department's Point - Four program in India for three years.

DR. E. E. NEAL
Resumes Duties

Dr Neal Accepts New Assignment In Phillippines

Informer p. 5
Sat. 9-22-56
Houston, Texas

TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA — Dr Ernest E. Neal, formerly of Texas, left Tuskegee Institute last week after a brief rest from his duties in India as a Point Four representative to assume similar duties with the Phillippines Government.

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34c(1) 1956 FRANCE

YOUR HISTORY

By J. A. ROGERS ... Dates Back Beyond the Cotton Fields in the South ... Back Thousands of Years Before Christ! ... ILLUSTRATIONS BY A. SAMUEL MILAI

Courier Sat. 11-24-56 Pittsburgh, Pa. P. 8

G. RUDOLPH AGGREY

DIRECTOR, YOUTH ACTIVITIES UNIT OF U.S. INFORMATION SERVICE IN FRANCE, HAS IMPORTANT TASK OF MAINTAINING LIAISON WITH FRENCH YOUTH LEADERS, GROUPS AND MOVEMENTS, GIVING THEM SPECIAL INFORMATION AND AID IN CULTURAL PROJECTS. SERVED AS INFORMATION OFFICER AND AMERICAN VICE-CONSUL, LAGOS, NIGERIA, 1951-3; AND ASST. PUBLIC AFFAIRS OFFICER, LILLE, FRANCE, 1953-4. RECEIVED MERITORIOUS SERVICE AWARD, 1955. MASTER OF SCIENCE DEGREE, SYRACUSE U., AND OTHER HONORS. NATIVE OF SALISBURY, N.C.

-MILAI-

Chances good for foreign service job assignments in Europe, Africa, Asia

Afro-American P.13 Sat. 4-21-56
Baltimore, Md.

By OLLIE STEWART

PARIS — Qualified young men and women entering the foreign service today have a better change of being assigned by the State Department to responsible posts in Europe, the MiddleEast, Africa and Asia than ever before.

Support for this opinion has come in recent months from several persons who are themselves working in or have been sent on highly responsible missions to sensitive areas of the world.

In confidence, they will tell you that they were selected on the basis of ability, but add frankly that "color didn't hurt."

* * *

THE LATEST CORROBORATION comes from Dr. Francis Hammond, former professor of psychology at Seton Hall College, and now minority affairs advisor for the U.S. Information Administration.

Dr. Hammond, en route home after a two-month fact-finding trip for the State Department, stopped over here just before Easter with his brief case bulging with notes for his report in Washington.

Without divulging anything of secret nature, he did, however, mention a few highlights and observations of the tour which took him to French West Africa, Nigeria, the Belgian Congo, Nairobi, Ethiopia, the Sudan, Cairo and Athens.

* * *

"OF ONE THING I AM NOW SURE," he said in a brief interview. "Colored diplomats and others representing the United States are welome in any part of the world.

"It is a fallacy to say, or suppose, that govenments in Europe, Asia or Africa feel humiliated by the arrival of a colored American diplomat. Nobody could have been better received than I was."

What about Ethiopia — a nation more than once reported to be cool in its enthusiasm for colored American representatives?

"In Ethiopia," said Dr. Hammond, "I had what I consider the most exciting time of my trip. My audience with the Emperor was both informative and enjoyable.

"He presented me with the Lion of Judah medal and the reception—or party—was so down to earth in atmosphere that I couldn't help but feel right at home."

And, Dr. Hammond added, one of the high Ethiopian government officials told him privately that the country would be very happy to see colored persons sent to them on a diplomatic level. There was no question of Ethiopia, being humiliated by such an occurence.

* * *

AND THE STORY WAS THE same in the Sudan.

At Khartoum, where the new

DR. FRANCIS M. HAMMOND

government is flexing its muscles with vigor after gaining independennce from Egypt and Britain, Dr. Hammond conferred with top leaders who said they were not only glad to welcome him, but would be happy to lay out the mat for any person who looks like us."

Actually, what Dr. Hammond discovered on his tour was what the State Department itself seems to be discovering: That new faces, tan faces, in U.S. embassies and consulates throughout the world can possibly win more friends than a billion-dollar gift.

The success of such people as Cultural Attache Frank Snowden in Rome, First Secretary Rupert Lloyd in Paris and Consul-general Wharton in Marseille has done much to destroy the color bar in European embassies and legations.

* * *

BUT THE TENSION AREAS, the touchy spots, are not now to be found in Europe.

These are to be found in Africa the Middle East and Asia.

And, with the U.S. government now fully aware that colored representatives will be greeted with open arms in these potentially explosive places, it seems certain — as well as sensible — that the foreign service will be sending out more colored diplomats than ever before.

Many are now being used for confidential and technical missions; but many more could be assigned for a full tour of duty in countries where they've never been sent before.

Party Above People

Afro-American P.1

(An Editorial)

The Federal Government is now appropriating funds for public education in the states through the Morrill Act, the Hatch Act, the Smith-Lever Act and the Lanham Act, among others. Sat. 7-7-56

Most of these funds are administered by agencies under the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Buell Gallagher, president of City College of New York, in a recent address, pointed out that Federal funds are distributed in these states on the basis of color, not of need.

Baltimore Md.

THE MATTER of distribution is left to the Southern states themselves so that colored people get as little as five per cent of the Federal funds even in such states as Mississippi where 48 per cent of the population is colored.

Only in the case of the Morrill Act, do colored people get up to 30 per cent of the appropriations. The reason for that is the law, passed in 1890, specifically provides for an equitable division.

The proposal now before Congress to make new Federal appropriations available to the schools in the South will make it possible for eight hostile states, which are defying the Supreme Court decision, to use this Federal money solely for the construction of white schools.

THE MEASURE is now before the House of Representatives which has three colored members, William L. Dawson of Illinois, A. Clayton Powell of New York and Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, all Democrats.

Representative Powell has initiated an amendment forbidding the expenditure of Federal money to build segregated schools.

On Friday, he delivered a brilliant speech in support of it and will vote for it as will Mr. Diggs.

But surprisingly, Mr. Dawson has announced that he will not only vote against it, but will speak against its passage.

The division is unfortunate.

* * *

THE ACTION of Congressman Dawson has evoked deep bitterness that endangers the unity of colored people.

It would appear that he, disappointingly, has been willing to place the interests of his constituents, the majority of whom come from Southern states and still have relatives residing there.

For whatever reason he acted, the result is the same and there can be no other interpretation.

Washington Merry-Go-Round

Montgomery, Ala. Advertiser

By Drew Pearson

SAN FRANCISCO

SUNDAY Republicans gathering in San Francisco can get some comfort from backstage developments in the civil rights hassle at Chicago.

Negro leaders warned the Democrats tersely at Chicago that they will lose a crucial percentage of Negro votes despite a Gallup Poll survey to the contrary—unless they wage a fighting civil rights campaign this fall.

Aug. 8-19-56

This was the majority, but not unanimous, opinion of Negro leaders attending the Democratic Convention. A more moderate voice was raised by Chicago's respected Negro Congressman Bill Dawson who advised civil rights hotheads to keep cool.

Here are the pot-boiling developments that have Negro politicians in an uproar. The outcome could affect the election, since the Negro vote might determine the margin of victory in such key states as New York, Illinois, Michigan and California:

DAWSON

The two senior Negroes in Congress have been feuding privately over civil rights. They are Congressman Dawson, who was born in Georgia and is highly respected by the House colleagues and Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of Harlem, N. Y., who is married to singer Hazel Scott and commutes between Harlem and Washington. Dawson has accused Powell of stirring up the civil rights issue for personal publicity, has warned that Negroes have already made tremendous progress and shouldn't spoil it.

Powell not only boycotted the Democratic Convention but is secretly considering a bolt to the Republicans. He has sounded out Vice President Nixon and White House Aide Max Rabb about deserting the Democratic ticket — if the Democrats wage a lukewarm civil rights campaign. In fact, Powell put in writing to Vice President Nixon that he is "ready and willing" to campaign for an Eisenhower-Nixon ticket. However, he doesn't want to quit the Democratic Party, which would hurt him in Harlem and cause him to lose seniority rights in Congress.

The third Negro Congressman, Detroit's Charles Diggs, isn't contemplating anything so drastic. But he has threatened privately that he won't campaign for the Democrats unless they come out fighting for civil rights. He wouldn't help the Republicans but would simply limit his campaigning for his own Congressional seat.

Negro leaders have received word that Attorney-General Brownell, in a play for Negro votes, will indict several election officials in Mississippi for refusing the Negroes the right to vote. The indictments will be timed before the election which, Negro leaders warn, would make hay for the Republicans.

These Negroes point out that the Republicans have the most to gain, since the colored vote has gone predominantly to the Democrats in the past. The Democrats are better organized in the Harlem districts, but the GOP civil rights appeal might lure away votes that have gone Democratic for 24 years.

Meanwhile, Congressman Dawson is using his influence to keep the Negro vote in line. Through the Democratic National Committee, he is quietly bringing more Negroes into important roles inside state democratic organizations.

For the first time, Negroes won places on such border-state delegations as Texas, Oklahoma and Maryland. They are Hobart Taylor, Houston, a delegate; W. J. Durham, Dallas, an alternate; Tom McNeely, Oklahoma City, delegate; Waldo Jones, Tulsa, alternate; Lloyal Randolph and Robert Watts, Baltimore, both alternates.

Even Congressman Powell, though he boycotted the Democratic Convention, kept an eye on it. Powell is pastor of the world's largest Negro church, the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York's Harlem. While Powell has kept his distance, he has sent his assistant pastor, David Licorish, to observe the Democratic doings.

House Unit Urges Curbs On Federal Consultants

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C.

Wed. 7-25-56

United Press

The House Government Operations Committee said yesterday that some Government agencies follow "the dubious practice" of hiring "dollar-a-year" consultants just to enlarge their payrolls.

Dawson

The Committee made the charge in an intermediate report to a subcommittee investigation of the Government's use of consultants who either work for nothing or are paid on a daily basis. Such consultants are not subject to usual Civil Service requirements.

The Committee recommended that Congress consider legislation to place tight restrictions on the hiring of these consultants.

It said some consultants were hired at $50 a day because they had the right "personal political relations" or because of other "partisan political pressures."

The Committee complained that some agencies have "quite a penchant" for hiring as consultants men who have had newspaper or public relations experience. The Committee said this is a "disturbing" practice which could lead to "undesirable slanting of news."

The report declared the Post Office Department violated the law by hiring a private opinion poll in 1953 to help influence Congress to help boost postal rates. This was contrary to a statute barring Federal agencies from using appropriated funds for lobbying, the report noted.

The Department hired Wengel Service Corp., Princeton, N. J., on Dec. 21, 1953, and paid the group $11,653 to interview 2067 people between Dec. 12 and 23. It used the findings to show that a majority of those polled favored boosting postal rates.

The Committee, headed by Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill.), demanded a full explanation from the Bureau of the Budget and called for an investigation of public opinion polls taken by Federal agencies, either directly or under contract.

A subcommittee aide told a newsman that the experts are hired "by the highest officials, usually the heads of agencies or their top assistants," the International News Service reported.

"We ran across one expert who was a member of a prominent law firm. He was employed at $75 a day to help get the foreign aid bill through Congress. One of his tasks was to furnish members of Congress with information on the mutual security program."

The investigators found that 12,965 experts and consultants have been hired by the Eisenhower Administration. Some were known as WOCs, because they served without compensation. Others were known as WAEs, because they were paid only "when actually employed."

The Committee recommended:

That "conflict-of-interest" laws be broadened to cover experts and consultants.

That all experts and consultants be required to take an oath of office and be listed as "employes" of the Government.

That the rules applying to consultants and the pay they receive be standardized. The investigators said they found some "highly competent experts receivng modest rates of pay while other individuals, of questionable qualifications, receive higher rates of compensation."

34c(1) 1956

GENERAL

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.
Sat. 10-20-56
p. 11

Growing Number Of Women Find Careers In Government

Some of the talented and attractive women who are now holding top-level jobs in government—many of them opened for the first time under the Eisenhower Administration—or in other key administrative posts in the Nation's Capital and throughout the world.

TOP ROW, left to right: Mrs. Lois Lippman, White House secretary; Mrs. Carmel C. Marr, area advisor on the staff of Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge at the United Nations; and Mrs. Julia P. Cooper, attorney in the criminal dviision of the Department of Justice.

CENTER ROW: Mrs. Thalia Davis Thomas, assistant to the Director of Minorities, Republican National Committee; Mrs. Julia P. Cooper, attorney in the criminal division of the International Cooperation Administration, assigned to Saigon, Viet Nam, and Mrs. Jewel Stradford Rogers, assistant U. S. district attorney in Chicago.

BOTTOM ROW: Miss Roberta Church, minority group consultant in the Department of Labor; Miss Lois Taylor (top), information specialist in the U. S. Information Agency; Mrs. Jessie Vann (bottom) one-time member of the International Development Agency's advisory board, and Miss Ruth V. Washington, attorney in the solicitor's office of the Department of Labor's regional office in New York City. (Photos by Clifton Cabell)

Negro Candidates Elected To 10 State Legislatures

Weekly New Orleans, La. P. 16
Sat. 12-1-56

Negro candidates in 10 states won seats in state legislatures in last week's general election. The states are Illinois, Indiana, Pennslyvania, Massachusetts, Ohio, California, Washington, New Jersey, Michigan and Missouri.

In Texas, Oklahoma and Louisiana, Negro candidates failed in their bids for election to state legislative bodies.

Here, state by state, is a partial list of Negro winners for seats in state legislatures:

California - William Byron Rumford (D), Berkeley; Augustus F. Hawkins (D), Los Angeles.

Illinois - Corneal A. Davis, James Y. Carter, Kenneth Wilson, Cecil A. Partee, Charles F. Armstrong, Richard Harewood, a l l Democrats; William H. Robinson, J. Horace Gardner and Elwood Graham, Republicians.

Indiana - Robert L. Brokenburr (R), Indianapolis; James Hunter (D), East Chicago; Jesse L. Dickinson (D), South Bend; Edward "Doc" James (D), Gary.

Massachusetts - Atty. Laurence H. Banks (R); Herbert L. Jackson (R), Boston.

Missouri - Leroy Tyus (D), St. Louis; James Troupe, Sr. (D), St. Louis; Henry W. Wheeler (D), St. Louis; J. McKinley Neal (D), Kansas City.

New York - James L. Watson, James C. Thomas, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, Kenneth Phipps, Bertranm Baker, all democrats from New York City.

Pennsylvania - Granville E. Jones, Susie Monroe, Samuel Floyd, Herbert Holt, Sarah Anderson, all Democrats from Philadelphia.

Dr. Clement Is Renamed To USO

Birmingham, Ala.

ATLANTA, Ga. — (SNS) — President Eisenhower has nominated Dr. Rufus E. Clement, president of Atlanta University, to the board of governors of United Service Organization.

The President also nominated a Texas merchant, Harold Stanley Marcus of Dallas, for re-election to the board.

Mr. Eisenhower named Harvey S. Firestone of Firestone Rubber Co., president of USO, Frank M. Folsom of Radio Corporation of America, and Emil Schram, former president of New York Stock Exchange, now president of USO, were nominated for reappointment to the USO corporation.

Editorials

Courier

Our Neglected 'Ambassadors'

Sat. 9-15-56 P. 9

Pittsburgh, Pa.

One of the paradoxes of State Department policy has been its willingness to send numerous American Negro educators, artists and entertainers to various parts of the world as individual "ambassadors" but not to send any American Negroes as members of important official delegations.

The Negroes who have been sent abroad have been great successes, winning affection, admiration and respect of peoples everywhere, so the failure of the State Department to send any Negroes of rank or position in our government with delegations, even to colored countries, is difficult to explain and lends the impression that there is none believed to be sufficiently capable.

And certainly all trips by the President and the Vice President to the so-called "colored areas" of the world should not be made without taking along a Negro. Such inclusion would have been a tremendous "plus" value for this country on President Eisenhower's recent trip to Panama and on Mr. Nixon's whirlwind tour of Asia.

This neglect of Negroes of ability is consistent with traditional "lily white" State Department policy through all administrations—Democratic as well as Republican, and shows a studied disregard of the development and progress of colored Americans in all fields.

However, the fact that previous administrations followed an even more exclusively "white" policy in this connection is no excuse for the present administration doing so, especially since it boasts of its enlightened racial policies.

The State Department has sent many groups of editors abroad, but no Negro editor has accompanied them.

It has sent delegations of businessmen abroad, but no Negro businessmen were invited to go.

It has sent delegations of professional persons abroad, but they are always white.

It has, it is true, assigned Negro members of its Foreign Service to many parts of the world where they had not gone before, but there are many countries to which none has ever been sent.

This neglect has aroused considerable comment, especially in those countries most sensitive on the question of color and colonialism.

It is time for the White House, through the State Department, to look more realistically at the world as it is today, and to use all of the nation's potential, to enhance the prestige of this nation abroad.

We urge the State Department to make a definite point of including a prominent and qualified Negro in every delegation that represents the United States in foreign countries, whether temporarily or permanently.

GOP Negro Job Record Cited

Herald P. 3-A

Sat. 9-1-56

Miami, Fla.

WASHINGTON — (UP) — Labor Secretary James P. Mitchell says the Eisenhower administration has kept its word to distribute important federal appointments without regard to race.

Mitchell said more than 300 Negroes have been placed in government executive jobs. In addition, he said, thousands of Negro employes in government service were promoted, 300 in the post office alone in 1955.

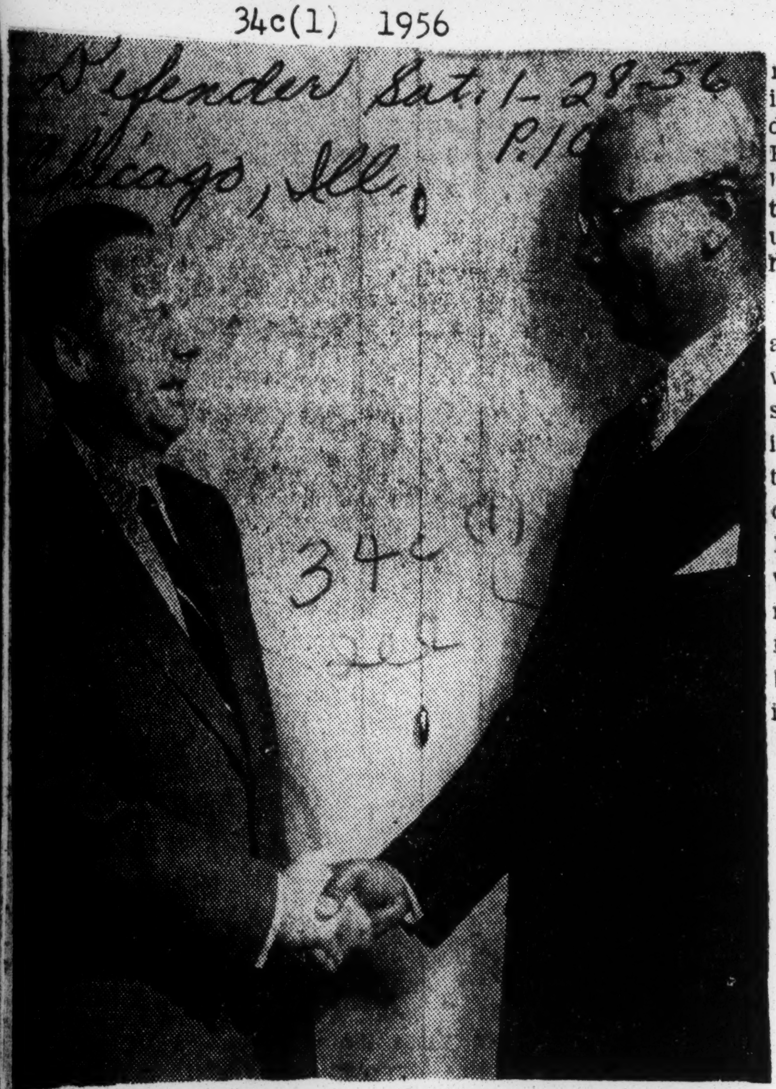
Mitchell expressed his views on the position of the Negro in government in a speech before the 36th annual session of the National Insurance Assn., a Negro organization.

He credited the administration with winning Negroes clerical jobs in packing houses, public utilities and the Federal Reserve System as well as giving them greater opportunities in the oil and aircraft industries.

"The Eisenhower administration has brought to the Negro people as well as to all Americans the highest employment, the highest wages and the highest standards of living ever enjoyed by any nation," Mitchell said.

34c(1) 1956

Defender Sat. 1-28-56 P.10 Chicago, Ill.



ILLINOIS GOVERNOR William G. Stratton congratulates Cyrus J. Colter of the Illinois Commerce Commission after appointing him to a new five-year term running to January, 1961. Colter, a lawyer and a Democrat, was originally appointed to the $12,000 a year post in 1951 by former Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson.

Dawson Takes Issue With Pres. On High Court Stand

World Wed. 9-26-56 B'ham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Representative William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) today took strong issue with President Eisenhower's stand that Presidential endorsement of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision would "make no difference" as far as efforts to comply with the court's ruling is concerned.

At the same time, the Congressman praised Democratic presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson and vice presidential nominee Estes Kefauver for making plain their stand on protecting human rights in connection with the high court's edict.

"Both Governor Stevenson and Senator Kefauver are doing all within their power to further integration of schools without violence and lawlessness."

Congressman Dawson stated "and every American without regard to race can be proud of their leadership in speaking out on this important issue."

"Their position is in strong contrast with that taken by the President of the United States," Congressman Dawson declared. "If President Eisenhower would speak out, with the power and prestige of the highest office in the land, I am sure the American people in every section of our country would respect his call for law and order in carrying out the Supreme Court's decision. I sincerely believe the President could do much from his high office to lessen the force of the agitators, many of whom are using the issue to stir up bitter hatred between the two races."

"Moreover," Dawson continued, "I am convinced that much of the violence which attended efforts of school officials to integrate schools in several southern communities at the beginning of this school term could have been avoided had the President acted upon Governor Stevenson's suggestion, made last February, that he call a White House meeting of Southern leaders of both races to explore ways of meeting the high court's desegregation verdict."

Dawson Defends his Role On Civil Rights

Afro-American Sat. 9-8-56 P.5 Balti., Md.

CHICAGO— Democratic congressman William L. Dawson, under indictment by the Chicago NAACP for complicity in his party's "theft" of the civil liberties of 20 million people, defended his civil rights stand in an interview with the AFRO Friday night.

The open letter of indictment issued by the executive board of the Chicago NAACP charged:

1. That Dawson's silence in the Emmet Till case and other acts of violence against colored in the South was a cause of wonder and confusion.
2. That Dawson's actions in the sham predawn civil rights fight at the Democratic National Convention was a source of disappointment to colored.
3. That Dawson's failure to support the Powell amendment was a blow to colored progress.

* * *

DAWSON REFUSED to comment on the charge that he was silent about the Till case and other assaults upon colored in the South. He said "I have nothing to say about the Till case. I will not enter into controversy with the NAACP." Concerning the Democratic Civil Rights Plank Mr. Dawson said: "Compare the two platforms. Ours is by far the better. The key to colored progress in the South is Senate Rule 22. The Republicans said nothing about it. My record on civil rights is clear and I do not yield to any of the colored leaders who attack me.

When faced with the charge that he was the only Chicagoland legislator to oppose the Powell amendment, Dawson said:

* * *

"IF I HAD believed that the school bill would have passed with this amendment, I would have been for it.".

"Believing as I did that there is a class room shortage in every State of the Union, I thought that the passage of the bill was to the best interests of our county.

I believe that every right of citizenship will be gained under the provisions of the four corners of our constitution as swiftly as we are able to bring before the bar of Justice those who hesitate or refuse to carry out the nandate of the highest court."

Mr. Dawson accused

Afro-American Sat. 9-8-56 Baltimore, Md. P.4

CHICAGO—This letter is addressed to you, Rep. William L. Dawson, not only in your elected capacity as a member of the U.S. Congress, but also as a national figure in a position to exert great influence and power on the total national scene as well as within your own political party.

But power misused and influence not used when the need cries out in all urgency is far worse than possessing no power and no influence at all .

The NAACP is dedicated irrevocably to the proposition of obtaining first-class citizenship for all colored Americans—not simply favors for a few. The latter should never obtain at the expense of the former—not in fact nor in philosophy.

But we, the Chicago NAACP, wondered why it was so thunderously silent when the young son of one of your constituents was brutally murdered in Mississippi and his accused assailants set free—Mississippi style.

We wondered, but publicly we let it pass.

We listened in vain for your protest and insistence for action in the shooting of Gus Courts and the slayings of the Rev. George W. Lee and Lamar Smith because of their courageous fight for the right of colored persons to vote in Mississippi.

We wondered, but publicly we let it pass.

* * *

YOU QUESTIONED the necessity of some of this proposed legislation which would protect the right of colored citizens to vote in the South on the grounds that the executive branch of Government already had sufficient authority to act.

We asked you had you urged the proper heads of the executive branch to act under this authority. You said you had not

We requested your support of the Powell Amendment which would have withheld Federal funds from states and school districts in open defiance of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling

At that time you said you did not know whether you would support the Powell Amendment or not. We left the Washington scene and went home.

We wondered at all of this, but publicly we let it pass.

We got our answer on the Powell Amendment when you spoke and voted against it—the only Chicago area congressman who did. We just wondered.

* * *

THEN YOUR party held its convention. You were appointed to the platform committee and the drafting committee. Perhaps now at last we would see the fruits of "working behind scenes"—a strong, forthright, honest plank on civil rights. Perhaps, now, the inexplicable would become clear. But, alas, our hopes were drowned in a sea of meaningless platitudes, outright evasions and surrender to the Confederacy. (Lest we be misunderstood the other political party did little better and with less excuse.)

No one man is to blame for this. But, Mr. Dawson, when the great liberals of your party, Senators Lehman, Douglas, Governor Williams and others rose in protest and fought to strengthen and give meaning to the civil rights plank you did not rise and stand with them.

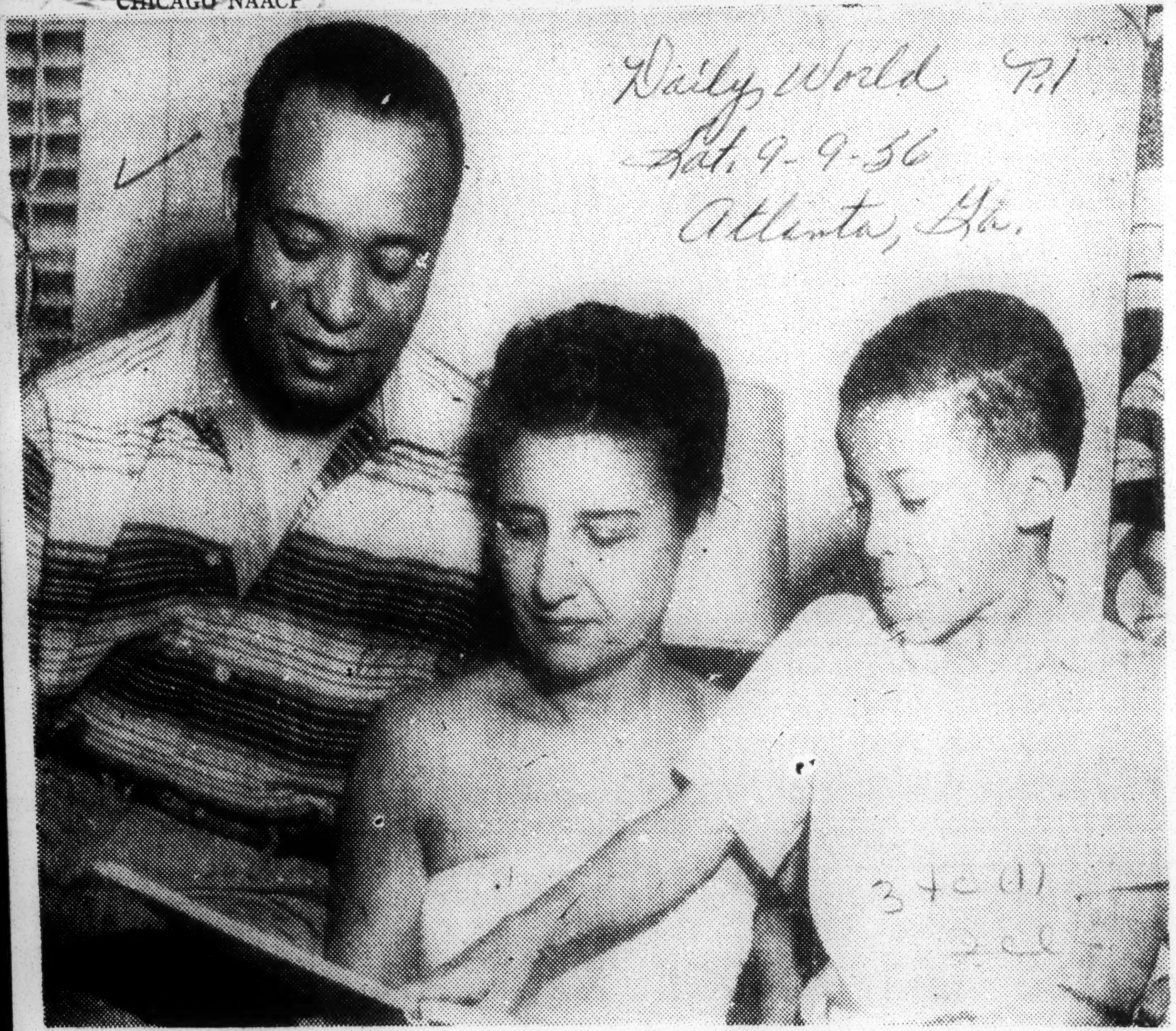
Instead, you lent your name, prestige, influence and power in opposing them.

Defender Sat. 9-22-56 Chicago, Ill. P.3

ATTY. RICHARD A. HAREWOOD, 56, who was named this week to fill the vacancy left on the Democratic ticket by the death of State Rep. Robert Romano. Harewood is unopposed and is slated to become the seventh Negro representative in the Illinois legislature. He served as a state representative in 1937 and 1938 as a Republican.

Thus by simply putting America first and party second without any reference to racial considerations, if you choose, you can, like Douglas and Lehman, give bold intelligent and outspoken national leadership on this question and give fruition to your influence and power

CHICAGO NAACP



THE MAESTRO — J. B. Parsons, Chicago, the conductor of the Navy Pre-Flight Band which held its reunion at Chapel Hill last week, points out historical notes from the group's yearbook to his wife and son, Dieter. Parsons is now assistant U. S. District Attorney in Chicago.

34c(1) 1956 ILLINOIS

Dawson says House body assailing Negro illegally

Tribune P. 2

WASHINGTON — Congressman William L. Dawson, of Illinois, Monday charged that the Davis subcommittee on integration in the Washington schools is meeting illegally.

"No committee of the house," Dawson declared, "may sit during the adjournment of Congress without the permission of the House and this committee does not have the indispensable permission. The action of the committee in holding its meetings is irresponsible and without authority. It has no power to require any witness to attend; it has no right to use public funds to pay the expenses of its meetings; and its findings have no official sanction — are a nullity.

"This is no idle accusation," continued Dawson. "This charge is based on a careful study of all the precedents and I am glad to make this study available to the press and the public. An examination of the law in the matter will carry conviction that the meetings of this free-wheeling committee are without the required legal sanction; are a perversion of the rule by which the committee was established; an imposition on those who have testified; and a fraud on the public."

10-3-56

The Naacp has charged that the investigation has led to Negroes being "smeared from one end of the country to another."

Eugene Davidson, president of the District of Columbia Naacp, sponsored a meeting at which it was asserted that the "halls of Congress" are being used "to spread hate."

The gathering was read a telegram from Adlai Stevenson, Democratic Presidential candidate, which said: "I think the hearings are serving no constructive purpose."

President Eisenhower previously had sent a telegram in which he expressed the opinion that the hearings would not impair s c h o o l integration in Washington.

Roy Wilkins, Naacp executive secretary, told the audience that he preferred Stevenson's view on the matter.

Three members of the subcommittee are Republicans; two are Southern Democrats.

Dawson set for cabinet if Adlai won

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-56 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON—Now it can be told.

Rep. William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, would have been named to a Presidential cabinet post, had Adlai Stevenson won.

Just which secretaryship Mr. Dawson would have occupied was not made clear, but it was definite that Mr. Stevenson had tagged him to be a full-fledged member of the Cabinet.

The conjecture was that he would have been asked to serve as Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, a field which has always interested the Illinois Congressman.

* * *

THE NAMING of Dawson to the Cabinet would have topped any appointment President Eisenhower and the Republicans have made thus far.

News of the prospective Dawson appointment came out with the announcement by James Hagerty, Mr. Eisenhower's press secretary, that there would be no changes in the 16 persons who now attend Cabinet sessions.

These include John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State; Arthur Summerfield, Postmaster General; George M. Humphrey, Secretary of the Treasury; Sinclair Weeks, Secretary of Commerce;

* *

ALSO FRED SEATON, Secretary of Interior; James Mitchell, Secretary of Labor; Herbert Brownell, Attorney General; Ezra T. Benson, Secretary of Agriculture; Marion B. Folsom, Secretary, Health, Education and Welfare; Charles E. Wilson, Secretary of Dfense;

Also Sherman Adams, assistant to the President; Arthur Fleming, director, Office of Defense Mobilization; Philip Young, chairman, Civil Service Commission; Wilton B. Persons, deputy assistant to the President;

Also Maxwell M. Rabb, secretary to the Cabinet; Val Peterson, Civil Defense administrator; Henry Cabot Lodge, ambassador to the UN; Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon, special assistant.

None of these men are colored.

* * *

SOME PARTISAN observers argue that the Republicans have never felt colored people were capable of filling top posts.

In marked contrast, Democrats have insisted that colored persons were fully competent to handle important governmental jobs.

All three of the members of Congress are Democrats. Two U.S. appellate judges and one district judge in the persons of Judge William H. Hastie and Irvin C. Mollison and Herman Moore of the Virgin Islands, are Democrats.

* *

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER in 1952 pledged to appoint colored Republicans to district judgeships, but thus far hasn't seen fit to do so.

In addition, Democrats have elected a total of ten trial judges above the level of magistrate and one Supreme Court judge in the person of Judge Harold A. Stevens of NYC.

President Eisenhower's expressed wish to reshape the Republican Party into a "modern mold" apparently does not include a change from the Old Guard practice of giving colored persons crumbs rather than high positions, many leaders point out

34c(1) 1956

ILLINOIS

Dawson Called 'Politician First Negro Second'

Article Says Illinois Congressman Can Take Half a Loaf

WASHINGTON. (ANP) — Congressman William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) was recently described as being "an old hand at taking half a loaf."

"That is the talent which has made him a political power with Negroes and whites alike," stated newspaperman John Madison.

In an article appearing in the latest issue of The Reporter magazine, Madigan describes quite extensively the political career of Dawson.

He referred to Dawson as a politician first and a Negro second. Because he is a go-getter—and genuinely tries to help his race without exploitation—he delivers the votes in Chicago and is re-elected with ease."

The article stated that "in Chicato, Dawson's home town, he is accused of protecting gambling and rackets, the newspapers whack him regularly. So does the Chicago Crime Commission. They charge he is in with 'the Syndicate, the popular name for the remnants of the old Capone mob."

Dawson's reply to this charge was that he doesn't read what the papers say about him. He says his people know it isn't true and he doesn't bother about it.

There is an entirely different view of Dawson in Washington, stated the article. His 434 colleagues in the House of Representatives are pros in politics. They know that the first rule is to win. Therefore, House Majority Leader John W. McCormack thinks Dawson is one of the best legislators and grandest men he's ever met.

Mike Kerwin, chairman of the party's Congressional Campaign committee, is quoted as saying, "Bill's word is better than putting money in the bank."

Southerners respect him because he does not carry his race on his sleeve.

Because of the seniority system on Capitol Hill, Dawson became the chairman of the powerful House Committee on Government Operations. As an example of his power on Capitol Hill, Dawson succeeded in getting an appropriation of $995,000 for the operation of his committee in 1955-56, a figure exceeded only by the House Appropriations committee itself.

Negro Pastors Boo Dawson; Force Him To Leave Meeting

P. Bernard Young, Jr., Director of Information Minorities Division Republican National Committee

The following story appeared in the Chicago Tribune of Oct 15, 1956:

The booing of Rep William L. Dawson, Chicago's most prominent Negro Democrat, by an audience of Baptist ministers was discussed widely on the south side yesterday.

Dawson, the political boss of five wards, was shouted down and forced to leave El-Bethel Baptist Church, 5637 Lafayett Ave., when he tried to make a Democratic speech Monday to the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago and vicinity. Present were most of the 600 ministers who belong to the conference. More than 2,000,000 Negroes are members of their congregations.

Many prominent Negro ministers have switched to support of President Eisenhower and the Republican ticket this year. Dawson has been charged with being more interested in Democratic votes than in civil rights.

Booed Three Times

Three stenographic reports of the meeting in the church showed that Dawson was booed three times for periods of from 10 to 15 minutes each before he walked out, his speech unfinished.

The first intensive booing came when the congressman said that "white and Negro children were going to school together in Mississippi and Georgia and other states in 1945 after the war," which was during the Truman Democratic administration.

Another outbreak came when, referring to contributions the churches had sent to help Negro protest movements in the South, Dawson said that ministers should not interfere with the work of politicians.

Movement Dropped

After Dawson left, some ministers asked for the resignation of the conference president, the Rev. Charles O. Trimm of New Testament Baptist Church, 330 E. 35th St. That movement was dropped because his term of office is nearly over. The Rev. Mr. Trimm's wife, Trudie, formerly was 2nd ward Democratic committeewoman.

Dawson, 2nd ward committeeman, is running for rea-election in the 1st congressional district. He voted against the anti-school segregation amendment sponsored by Rep Powell (D. N.Y.) who is supporting the President. As a member of the Democratic convention platform committee, Dawson worked for a compromise civil rights plank satisfactory to southern Democrats.

Dawson takes issue with Eisenhower school stand

WASHINGTON

Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) Wednesday took strong issue with President Eisenhower's stand that Presidential endorsement of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision would "make no difference" as far as efforts to comply with the court's ruling is concerned.

At the same time, the Congressman praised Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson and Vice Presidential nominee Estes Kefauver for making plain their stand on protecting human rights in connection with the high court's edict.

"BOTH GOVERNOR Stevenson and Senator Kefauver are doing all within their power to further integration of schools without violence and lawlessness," Congressman Dawson stated.

"Their position is in strong contrast with that taken by the President of the United States," Dawson declared.

"IF PRESIDENT Eisenhower would speak out, with the power and prestige of the highest office in the land, I am sure the American people in every section of our country would respect his call for law and order in carrying out the Supreme Court's decision.

I sincerely believe the President could do much from his high office to lessen the force of the agitators, many of whom are using the issue to stir up bitter hatred between the two races."

Dawson Praises Stevenson's Stand On Human Rights

Representative William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) today took strong issue with President Eisenhower's stand that Presidential endorsement of the Supreme Court's school desegregation would "makes no difference" as far as efforts to comply with the court's ruling is concerned.

At the same time, the Congressman praised Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson and Vice Presidential nominee Estes Kefauver for making plain their stand on protecting human rights in connection with the high court's edict.

Supports Supreme Court

The Democratic Congressman from Illinois pointed out that both Governor Stevenson, speaking in New York to the Liberal Party Convention, and Senator Kefauver, in a speech to Young Democrats in Orlando, Florida, last week reaffirmed their support of the Supreme Court decision and praised the men of good will who are trying to work out a peaceful solution.

Congressman Dawson said that Governor Stevenson's praise for the officials and citizens of southern communities "would give strength to the men of good will trying desperately to avoid tse danger and shame of violence."

Dawson Fights Capital Inquiry

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, moved today to stop payment of funds to a subcommittee investigating schools in the District of Columbia untill Congress had a chance to "act" on them.

Mr. Dawson disclosed he had asked two House administrative officers to hold up funds for the group that on Monday ended two weeks of hearings on Washington's newly integrated schools.

Mr. Dawson, a Negro, called the hearings both "unfair" and "illegal." He questioned the legality of the hearings last week, saying the House District of Columbia subcommittee had not obtained a formal permission to meet after Congress had adjourned.

Mr. Dawson sent letters to Representative Omar Burleson, Democrat of Texas, chairman of the House Administration Committee, and to Harry M. Livingston, the House disbursing officer.

DISCUSS CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK — A Philip Randolph (right), president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and a vice-president of the AFL-CIO, listens as Congressman William L. Dawson of Illinois explains his position on the civil rights plank, which Dawson and 15 other Democratic leaders drafted at the part'ys national convention in Chicago last week. In the center of the huddle is B. F. McLaurin, international field organizer of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters.

(ASSOCIATED NEGRO PRESS)

34c(1) 1956

P.A. Hilburn Gets Prosecutor Post

Defender p. 8

Chicago, Ill.

By MATTIE SMITH COLLINS

Atty. Prentice A. Hilburn was appointed Wednesday as an assistant to John C. Melaniphy, corporation counselor, and assigned to work in out-lying courts of Chicago. His starting salary is about $6,000 annually.

Hilburn, who began his first assignment as prosecutor at Branch 34 (48th street police court) Thursday, says his new position is a challenge.

"It offers an opportunity to serve the community and participate in the activities of local government."

Serving the government is not new for Hilburn. In 1945, he served in the court review section of the Office of Price Administration where he handled protests to price regulations on food.

He served in this capacity until March, 1947, when he came to Chicago an began practicing law. Hilburn is associated with the law firm of Wilkins, Clanton, Neal and Orr, at 180 W. Washington st.

Although a member of the Cook County Bar Association, the NAACP, Mount Hebron Lodge 29 of the Masons and St. Mark church, he admits that the greater portion of his time is expended as chairman of the service committee of the Fourth Ward Democratic organization.

Close to six feet in height, and reservedly handsome with gray eyes, Atty. Hilburn holds a law degree from Howard university, Washington, D. C., received in 1944. Earlier Hilburn attended Wiley college in Marshall, Texas.

On April 16, 1935 as young Hilburn was on his way to a French class, at Philander Smith college, Cupid overwhelmed him and he simply could not attend class.

He is married to a Philander Smith college schoolmate, the former Ruth L. Wiggins.

He is a native of Wolfe City, Texas.

When not championing the cause of the less fortunate, Hilburn relaxes by fresh water fishing in Wisconsin.

He and Mrs. Hilburn, an employe of Supreme Liberty Life Insurance company, reside at 4754 Langley ave.

ATTY. HILBURN

Ald. Campbell Runs Ward from 4 Bases

Daily Tribune p. 1

Chicago, Ill.

[This is the second article in a series on Chicago's aldermen.]

BY CLAY GOWRAN

Ald. Kenneth E. Campbell, Democrat and former army officer, runs his south side 20th ward from several bases. They are his apartment at 727 E. 60th st., his pine paneled ward headquarters at 5037 Indiana av., his City hall office, and his pink Cadillac.

Campbell was accompanied thru a working day recently by this reporter. The 51 year old political leader handled his aldermanic tasks with efficiency, and answered questions about them readily.

On other, more personal matters hinged to his political career, however, Campbell appeared a shade reticent.

Flat Overlooks Park

The day started in the 17th floor apartment on 60th st. overlooking Washington park which is home to Campbell; his wife, Nettye, and a parakeet named Kenny Boy. They have lived there two years. Kenny Boy managed to muscle in to most of the pictures taken there by a Tribune photographer, being a vainglorious mite.

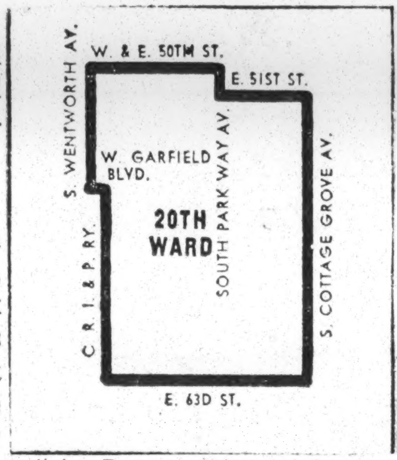
Next, Democratic ward headquarters on Indiana av., a temporary post because the regular headquarters was damaged by fire. From here, Campbell telephoned and soothed a constituent worried because he had built a basement flat in his apartment without a city permit. Campbell said he would try to fix things up somehow.

"Illegal conversions are a big problem out here, and it's not always the property owner's fault," Campbell said. "There are unscrupulous building firms that talk the owners into such work, never bothering about permits."

Sponsored Guard Fired

The phone again. It was Richard L. Crawford, aldermanic secretary to Campbell and husband of Campbell's niece. Crawford reported that a county jail guard sponsored for his job by Campbell was being fired for inefficiency.

Campbell called the jail, learned the report was correct, and told jail officials he would select another man.



"As Democratic ward committeeman here I have about 100 political jobs to be distributed as patronage," Campbell said. "If a fellow is inefficient, I don't argue. I insist the people I sponsor work for their money—I work for mine."

Later, Campbell headed the Cadillac to the city hall, where he visited several departments on such ward matters as broken curbs, repaving of streets, and similar needs. Lunch, followed by more work at the hall, then we started back for the ward. On the way, the reporter asked questions.

Insurance Firm Partner

Where did Campbell get his money? He said he now lived mainly on his aldermanic salary totalling $8,660 a year with expenses, altho he is a partner in a south side insurance brokerage.

Other partners are Rep. William L. Dawson, Democratic boss of five south side wards, including Campbell's; Ald. Ralph Metcalfe of the 3d ward; Ald. Claude B. Holman of the 4th, and Ald. William H. Harvey of the 2d. These are Dawson wards, and the aldermen are Dawson men.

What about the insurance company?

"We've been putting most of the money back into it, and it's just begun to pay its own way," said Campbell. "Nobody has made any real profit out of it yet."

Does Campbell consider himself a "protege" of Dawson, whose name repeatedly has cropped up in stories about policy racket investigations in Chicago?

Explains He Was Chosen

"I wouldn't say I'm a protege," said Campbell. "Of course, he had something to do with me becoming ward committeeman. Several men wanted the job, and he picked me."

Does Campbell take orders from Dawson?

"I would say," Campbell replied shortly, "that we agree to work in harmony."

What would happen if Dawson, for some reason, threw his political weight against Campbell in a 20th ward political contest?

"I think it would be a disastrous business," Campbell said. "But, I think that I would win."

How could Campbell afford the pink Cadillac on an Aldermanic salary of $5,000 a year, plus $3,660 in expenses and allowances?

Car "Out of Salary"

"The Cadillac came out of my salary as alderman," Campbell explained. "I live off the salary. Of course, I have a little money left over from my better days."

Earlier, the alderman had disclosed that he paid a monthly rental of $150 on the Democratic ward office, and also paid the salary of his secretary there, which was not disclosed.

Campbell said that he meant the years from 1948 to 1951, when he served as a member of the Illinois commerce commission. His salary, he said, was $12,000 a year, and his wife at the same time was working as a public school teacher, making their total income reach $16,500 to $17,000 a year.

Tomorrow: Alderman George Tourek.

Ald. Campbell Runs His Ward from 4 Bases

[TRIBUNE Photo]

Ald. Kenneth E. Campbell having coffee at breakfast while his pet bird, Kenny Boy, rests on Campbell's shoulder.

[TRIBUNE Photo]

A view of Ald. Campbell's office at 5037 Indiana av. as the alderman dictates a letter to his secretary.

DAWSON LAUDED FOR LEADERSHIP

Times P. 85-L New York

Illinois Representative, 70, Is Esteemed for Role in Helping Race Relations

Sun. 3-18-56

North American Newspaper Alliance.

WASHINGTON, March 12—Because of the flow of headlines he creates, many people over the country have the idea that Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. must be the most important and influential Negro in Congress. The Manhattan Democrat is not. The contest is far from close.

That honor belongs to Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, whose successful career on Capitol Hill seemingly ought to be more of an example nationally than it is in the matter of promoting good race relations. N.Y.

Representative Dawson, who will be 70 years old April 26, probably has more political power than any other member of his race in the United States.

He is the first Negro chairman of a major committee of the Congress since Reconstruction days. He heads the House Committee on Government Operations. He is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is undisputed political boss of the five Chicago South Side wards that make up his Congressional district. He is a respected and popular member of the House.

The Illinois Representative is as strong in his support of civil-rights bills that come before the House as nearly all Southern members of the House are strong in opposing them. But more than most Northern and big city representatives. Mr. Dawson understands his colleagues from the South and he keeps whatever differences there are in their views and interests on a high, impersonal level.

The New York Times

INFLUENTIAL: Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, is leading Negro in Congress.

He never questions the motives of those opposed to civil-rights bills or issues angry challenges and demands that the Congress or the White House do this or that, or else. Mr. Dawson is too much of a gentleman to criticize his two Negro colleagues—Mr. Powell and Representative Charles C. Diggs, Democrat of Michigan, for their heated remarks on the floor.

But his distaste for the intolerant, negative approach in speech-making is clear in his explanation: "I use speeches only as an artisan does his stones—to build something. I don't talk just to show off."

When Mr. Dawson does speak, his colleagues listen. More than any other one man, he was responsible for the defeat in 1951 of a draft law provision that would have allowed inductees to choose whether they would serve in a segregated unit. Reminding the House that he had been gassed and wounded in World War I, Mr. Dawson said, "If there is one place in America where there should not be segregation, that place is in the armed services, among those who fight for this country."

Sticks to the Merits

Mr. Dawson does not often argue or plead his case as a Negro. He sticks to the merits and assumes that his contentions will be considered on a man-to-man or person-to-person basis. He stands up for his rights, but is not belligerent about it. He does not ridicule or abuse those who disagree with him.

Such respect and regard for his colleagues, naturally, has resulted in widespread respect and regard for Representative Dawson. Some of his stanchest friends in the House are from the South. A non-Southern Representative found this out the hard way back in 1949.

When the Democrats took control of the Eighty-first Congress in 1948, Representative Dawson was by seniority in line to become chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. A jealous colleague tried to enlist the backing of Southerners on the committee in a move to bypass Mr. Dawson. The Southerners to a man rejected the suggestion. They felt not only that Mr. Dawson was entitled to the chairmanship, but that he also was better qualified for leadership than the man who had tried to incite racial prejudice for self-advantage. Mr. Dawson's record as chairman has justified this confidence.

Another View Given On Dawson; Where Is He?

Coll Fri 4-6-56 P.20

By Zack Weston

Kansas City Mo.

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — A high union official here has asked publicly a question which many Negroes are wondering privately — "Where is Congressman William L. Dawson (D. Ill.) in the current fight for Negro rights?"

Charles A. Hayes, director of the 17,000-member District One Council of the United Packinghouse Workers of America, AFL-CIO, posed the question in the current issue of the union's magazine, "The Champion."

Rep. Dawson, who will be 70 years old April 26, has been conspicuously silent as Negroes north and south from rioting mobs, prejudiced courts and still jail sentences in their battle to win full citizenship rights in America.

Hasn't Raised Voice

Despite his influence in the Democratic party, he has not raised scores of injustices suffered by his political voice in portest of the members of his race who have been denied the right to vote in Mississippi.

Neither has he challenged his party's policy of pussy-footing with Sen. James Eastland (D. Miss.) and the white supremacy wing, nor shown interest in the Autherine Lucy case and Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama.

Instead, Rep. Dawson has apparently taken a grandstand seat while his two fellow Negro colleagues in Congress — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D. N.Y.) and Rep Charles Diggs (D. Mich.) are carrying the ball in the Negro rights struggle.

When 14-year-old Emmett Till (who lived in Dawson's own district) was murdered for "wolf-whistling at a white woman in Mississippi, it as Rep. Diggs who stood on the floor of the House of Representatives and protested Dawson was quiet.

Offers No Support

When a bill was introduced in Congress to provide federal aid to schools — even those in states which are outwardly defying the Supreme Court's anti-segregation order — it was Rep. Powell who gave notice that he would attach an amendment to cut off aid to the Dixiecrat states. His fellow-congressman from Illinois has offered no support.

Dawson's stand (or sitdown) in the segregation dispute prompted Union leader Charles A. Hayes to write:

"The Congressman was elected in the main by Negro voters, many of whom fled to Chicago from the same terror and violence that is being resisted so bravely in Dixie today. These voters, like all Americans who believe in full democracy, have every right to expect Dawson to be a champion in his fight.

"Mr. Dawson is a powerful politician who heads a powerful organization. He has considerable influence in the Democratic Party. He has long seniority in the Congress — all the more reason for him to speak out now.

"Powerful though he may be, Mr. Dawson must be put on notice that he cannot forever play coy, and continue to be re-elected. He cannot ignore the spirit of militancy and sacrifice that has risen in the hearts of freedom-loving American today, and expect them to regard him as a leader.

"The voters of the 1st Congressional District of Illinois are looking to their congressman. The question is being asked more and more — where is Dawson?

"So far, the answer is — nowhere!"

Union Official Ask Stand Of Cong. Dawson In Rights Fight

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 4-4-56

By ZACK WESTON

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Rep. Dawson, who will be 70 years old April 26, has been conspiciously silent as Negroes north and south from rioting mobs, prejudiced courts and stiff jail sentences in their battle to win full citizenship rights in America.

Despite his influence in the Democratic party, he has not raised his political voice in protest of the scores of injustices suffered by members of his race who have been denied the right to vote in Mississippi.

Neither has he challenged his party's policy of pussy-footing with Sen. James Eastland (D.-Miss.) and the white supremacy wing, nor shown interest in the Autherine Lucy case and Montgomery bus boycott in Alabama.

Instead, Rep. Dawson has apparently taken a grandstand seat while his two fellow Negro colleagues in Congress - Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.) and Rep. Charles Diggs (D.-Mich.) — are carrying the ball in the Negro rights struggle.

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Wilkins Stirs Dawson Ire By Advising Party Switch

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-21-56 P.1

WASHINGTON — Rep. William L. Dawson (D) Ill. lashed out at Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive director for urging Negroes to "desert the Democratic Party," Wilkins made his statement Wednesday night at an hour of prayer and report meeting on southern resistence to desegre-

CONGRESSMAN DAWSON

cratic office, he asserted.

The Republicans, he said, have made some unholy alliances with reactionaries and because of this, the situation in the South has steadily worsened.

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell is visiting in Haiti and could not be reached for comment.

Representative Charles Diggs (D) Michigan said he would not comment on the Wilkins statement until he had the text of his speech.

Wilkins, one of the two principal speakers at the rally that attracted 5,000 persons, declared that "political action is the greatest weapon available to us."

In calling for a change of political alliances, Wilkins said in part:

"Up here we can strike a blow gation at the Coliseum in Chicago.

Reached at his Capitol Hill office, Dawson who is a vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee said he had no comment when he read Wilkins' remarks.

"We might as well swap the known devil for the suspected witch . . . . maybe we won't do as bad," Wilkins said but the Illinois solon challenged Wilkins to answer two questions:

First, "Was he, Wilkins, speaking for himself personally or did he have the permission of the board of directors of the NAACP to speak on behalf of the association?"

Secondly, "What is it that President Eisenhower can do if he is re-elected that he does not already have the power to do?"

Dawson charged that Eisenhower has deliberately turned his back and kept Attorney General Brownell from acting.

"Under a Republican administration, lynchings, mob violence, and intimidations have soared to an all-time high," a fact, he pointed out that never occurred under the Truman and Roosevelt administrations.

He also said that because the administration has failed to provide the protection, Negroes who were registered and had voted before are now disfranchised

through fear and reprisals. That had not happened under Demo- in defense of our brothers in the South, if necessary by swapping the known devil for the suspected witch.

"It could be that the witch, if freed of the political necessity of teaming up with the devil, just might do better by us. Certainly with Eastland on our necks, and with every southern politician

yelling that we won't get our rights until doomsday, we cannot be any worse off than we are now.

"Unless every Negro in the U. S. stands up now and fights for his rights, he deserves second-class citizenship," Wilkins exhorted as he insisted that civil rights already are the issues in the 1956 campaign and the party conventions will not be able to ignore

or soften the question.

1956 ISSUE

"If any state decides to walk out of the party convention rather than submit to complying with the Supreme Court desegregation decision, millions of citizens will say, Let 'em walk'!"

He added that it is morally and politically necessary for Congress to pass civil rights legislation because so many southern

P.2 Sat. 4-21-56 Defender

state governments have abdicated in favor of White Citizens Councils which are vowed to fight all racial integration.

Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, vice president of the Montgomery Improvement Association, told the vast throng that the 50,000 Negroes in Montgomery are "walking for freedom," and haven't gotten tired after 128 days.

NEW NEGRO IN ALABAMA

He drew thunderous applause from the crowd when he declared, there is a new Negro in Montgomery, one who is no longer afraid of the white man and one who is willing to die now rather than continue under persecution or go back to slavery.

He said Negroes in other areas could help them in Alabama, in general, and in Montgomery in particular, by writing the association from time to time to lend moral support; by giving money, and by standing up and fighting for first class citizenship for Negroes in their own areas.

Over 100 ministers were on the platform at the huge rally and some 40 church choirs sang under the direction of J. Wesley Jones. Chairmen of the program were Rev. Archibald Carey, jr., and Rev. A. Lincoln James.

CLERGYMEN PRAY

Among the clerics praying during the hour of meditation were: Rev. John W. Harms, of the Church Federation of Greater Chicago; Rev. Augustus E. Bennett, Rev. Clarence H. Cobbs, Rabbi Eric Friedland, Rev. Jitsuo Morikawa and Dr. Charles Ray Goff.

Willoughby Abner, president of the Chicago NAACP, was chairman during the report session. He was introduced by Rev. Morris H. Tynes. Rev. J. C. Austin made the plea for funds.

Congress' Real Negro Leader

It Isn't Detroit's Diggs Or Powell From New York City, But Chicago's Dawson

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent The Birmingham News

WASHINGTON

DUE TO THE never-ending flow of headlines he stirs up, many people over the country have the idea that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) must be the most important and influential Negro in Congress.

He is not, and the contest is far from close. That honor belongs to Rep. William L. Dawson (D., Ill.), whose successful career on Capitol Hill ought to be more of an example nationally than it is—in the matter of promoting good race relations.

Rep. Dawson, who will be 70 years of age on April 26, probably has more political power than any other member of his race in the United States. He is the first Negro chairman of a major committee of the Congress since reconstruction days, being head of the House Committee on Government Operations. He is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee. He is undisputed political boss of the five Chicago South Side wards that make up his congressional district. He is a respected and popular member of the House.

The Illinois congressman is as strong in his support of civil rights bills that come before the House as nearly all Southern members of the House are strong in opposing them. But more than most Northern and big city representatives, Mr. Dawson understands his colleagues from Dixie and he keeps whatever differences there are in their views and interests on a high, impersonal level.

Motives Of Opponents Are Never Questioned

HE NEVER questions the motives of those opposed to civil rights bills, nor does he issue angry challenges, and demands that the Congress or the White House do this or that or else. Dawson is too much of a gentleman to criticize his two Negro colleagues — Powel and Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) for their heated remarks, at times, on the floor. But his distaste for the intolerant, negative approach in speech making is clear in his explanation: "I use speeches only as an artisan does his stones — to build something. I don't talk just to show off."

When Dawson does speak, his colleagues listen, too. More than any other one man, he was responsible for the defeat back in 1951 of a draft law provision that would have allowed inductees to choose whether they would serve in a segregated or non-segregated unit. Reminding the House that he was gassed and wounded as a soldier in World War I, Dawson said "if there is one place in America where there should not be segregation, that place is in the armed services, among those who fight for this country."

Very rarely does Dawson argue or plead his case as a Negro, he sticks to the merits and assumes that his contentions will be considered on a man to man or person to person basis. He stands up for his rights, but is not belligerent about it. He does not ridicule or abuse those who disagree with him.

Such respect and regard for his colleagues, quite naturally, has resulted in widespread respect and regard for Rep. Dawson. Some of his staunchest friends in the House are from the South, and a non-Southern "liberal" found this out the hard way back in 1949.

When the Democrats took over control of the 81st Congress, after their 1948 victory at the polls, Rep. Dawson was by seniority in line to become chairman of the Committee on Government Operations. A jealous colleague tried to enlist the backing of Southerners on the committee in a move to by-pass Dawson. The Southerners to a man rejected the suggestion. They felt not only that Dawson was entitled to the chairmanship, but that he was better qualified for leadership than the man who tried to incite racial prejudice for self advantage. Dawson's record as chairman has justified this confidence in him.

Quotations In His Office Good Advice For Today

IN THIS TIME of widespread tension over racial problems, extremists on both sides would do well to heed the wisdom of a prayer that Rep. Dawson has framed on the wall of his office. It goes like this:

"Dear God, Give me the courage to fight those evils which can be changed. Give me the fortitude to endure those evils which cannot be changed. Give me wisdom to distinguish between the two."

And there is timely advice, also, in a quotation from Benjamin Franklin that Rep. Dawson displays in a nearby frame.

"We must not in the course of our public life," wrote Franklin, "expect immediate appropriation and immediate, grateful acknowledgment of our services. But let us persevere thro' abuse and even injury. The internal satisfaction of a good conscience is always present, and time will do us justice in the minds of the people, even of those at present the most prejudiced against us."

Dawson says P.O. Dept. used U.S. funds illegally

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Con William L. Dawson, chairman of the House Committee on Government Contracts, Friday charged the Post Office Department with violating a Federal law by spending government money to influence Congress.

He made the accusation after the committee had approved a report made as the result of an investigation of the Post Office's part in a contract between the Department and the Wengel Service Corporation for sampling public opinion on Postal rate increases.

* * *

"THE POST OFFICE Department admitted that it had engineered this so - called poll to influence Congress to increase postal rates," stated Dawson.

"There is a law that makes it a penal offense for any government agency to spend government money to influence Congress to vote to raise the cost of postage.

"And, yet, the Post Office used appropriated funds — the people's money — to hire this outfit to ask loaded questions so as to get answers they could use to influence Congress to vote to raise the cost of post age."

* * *

DAWSON STATED that "there is no doubt but that the Post Office broke the law and has admitted the fact."

The report presented to the Dawson committee reportedly showed that the Post Office had prepared "loaded" and "slanted" questions for use by the Wengel outfit which could only result in favorable replies on the question of increased postal rates.

Dawson Heads Probe Committee

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6—Congressman William L. Dawson, the Democrat from Illinois, is heading the House Government Operations' Committee in a new move to seek why every major federal agency of the Eisenhower Administration is concealing routine information from Congress and the public on the grounds that they are following the president's orders.

Dawson and his group claim that "a strange psychosis exists throughout high military and governmental circles today that the government's business." He also cited some executive officials who are withholding information which the public not only needs "but has an inalienable right to know."

Basis of the clamming up by officials is a letter by Eisenhower to Defense Secretary Charles E. Wilson in 1954 during the Army-McCarthy hearings which said that "the federal employes should regard as privileged all official conversations or communications between officials by the executive branch."

"It seems inconceivable that 19 government agencies are now citing this letter as a shadowy cloak of authority to restrict or withhold information. This flimsy pretext only serves to demonstrate what extent executive departments will go."

Dawson one of 15 platform drafters

CHICAGO—Rep. William Dawson (D., Ill.) has been named to the 15-member drafting committee, a subcommittee of the platform committee, of the Democratic National Convention here.

Mr. Dawson, who also had a hand in the drafting of the 1953 civil rights plank, is reportedly regarded by southerners as a "reasonable" northerner and hence acceptable to Dixie.

34c(1) 1956

Dawson's Speech On Bias Clause

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat 7-14-56

WASHINGTON — The complete text the of speech made by Rep. William L. Dawson (D, Ill.) opposing adoption of the anti-bias amendment to the $1½ billion lederal school construction bill on the floor of the House earlier this week follows:

(The amendment was adopted by a vote of 164-116)

"More than 70 years ago I was born in the South. When I was a child the school for the colored kids was open only a few months out of the year, when they did not need us in the fields.

"Sometimes those who were engaged to teach could barely read and write themselves. The schools for others were open nine months out of the year, with adequate facilities and trained teachers.

HAD PRIVATE EDUCATION

"My mother and my grandmother worked their fingers to the bone cooking and washing clothes in order to give me and my brothers and my sisters an education. We had to go to a private school.

"The last request of my mother when she passed away was to ask me to see that every one of the children younger than I got the opportunity to have a college education. Every Dawson younger than I has had that college education, and all of them have made their contribution to America.

"I recite these things to let you know that I know something about America. I know something about the system, but I beleive in America and I believe in our institutions.

"That is why I am opposing the Powell amendment A survey shows that hundreds of thousands of schoolrooms are needed in these United States.

"Those who claim that the states have the ability to build them are met with the proposition that you have not done it and a national crisis now faces this nation of ours and schoolrooms are needed by all the children of America.

"The education of the young is as fundamental for the preservation of this nation of ours as maintaining a standing army.

"You are considering today and you will pass a bill today that will aid education in every state in the union. I am of the opinion, and that opinion is based upon 14 years of experience in this Congress that if you attach the Powell amendment to this school-aid bill, you will have no school-aid legislation at this session of the Congress.

"That is based upon the experience I have had with civil-rights bills and other bills. Is the Supreme Court powerless? I say to you the Supreme Court is one branch of our government charged with its responsibility. Since when did the Supreme Court become powerless?

SUPREME COURT HELPED

"Every right that we have gained in these last years has been gained under decisions of the Supreme Court because the decisions of the Supreme Court are the law of this land until they are changed by the congress.

"Oh, I remember when a member of my race could not vote in the South. We could not vote in the South because the Republican party would not run any candidates for election and the Democratic party ran under the white primary.

"Therefore, Negroes were foreclosed from the polls. But, the Supreme Court issued an edict that since the Democratic primary is the only method of expressing yourself in federal elections, you could not keep them out of the Democratic primary.

"And that is why we have had a chance in the South to go forward in spite of the iniquitous agreement entered into by both parties.

READ THE RECORD

"Go back and read the record. Read the history of your country. Have Negroes attended schools in the South? Yes, we have attended schools because right after the Civil War and after the secession, the only way to go back into the union was for the state to agree to uphold the Constitution of the United States, fourteenth and fifteenth amendmens included.

"Negroes went to school in the South with the children of all races. It was only when there was another political deal made that the question of racial citizenship was made a state question instead of a federal question.

"The Supreme Court by its decision has outlawed segregation and thereby made the right to attend school a national question.

POWERS ADEQUATE

"I am of the opinion that the Supreme Court has adequate powers to enforce its decisions. This amendment can add nothing to its powers.

"Nothing can be done under this amendment unless and until the court rules a state or school district is in contempt; when that occurs the court will decide and impose the necessary penalties, and it becomes the duty of the executive to carry those orders out.

"I am of the opinion that the Chief Executive, be he of any party, would not fail to enforce the mandate of our Supreme Court in the administration of this bill.

"Believing as I do that if this amendment is attached to the Federal aid school-building program the basic legislation itself will be defeated, and believing as I do that there is a classroom shortage in every state in the union, I feel that the passage of this bill at this time is necessary to the best interest of our country.

"This is the orderly process of our American way of life, and the way is open to hail them before the court.

"I would not deny to the children in all states the opportunities to obtain their education because the people of a few scattered states have not yet obeyed the mandate of the court when I believe that every right of citizenship will be gained under the provisions of the four corners of our Constitution as swiftly as we are able to bring before the bar of justice those who hesitate or refuse to carry out the mandate of the highest court."

(Later he said)

"Mr. Chairman, if I believed that this school bill would pass this Congress with this amendment in it, I would be for it.

"But in my own experience, knowing and realizing what education means to people, I can never do anything that I conscientiously believe will deprive any child of an education.

"Even if an individual tried to keep my child from getting an education, I would still want his child to get an education because education is necessary in order that a human being might reach his highest stature."

ILLINOIS

DAWSON NAMED TO DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM UNIT

Sunday Tribune Chicago, Ill. Sun. 8-5-56

Mrs. Elizabeth Conkey Also on Committee

BY ROBERT HOWARD

Rep. William L. Dawson, Negro leader and vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, will be an Illinois member of the Democratic national convention's platform committee, which starts its work tomorrow.

Mayor Daley, who will be chairman of the Illinois delegation, designated Dawson and Mrs. Elizabeth A. Conkey, retiring national committeewoman, to represent Illinois on the platform committee.

Under a revised Democratic procedure, the committee will start its sessions a full week before the 2,477 delegates and 1,850 alternates gather in International amphitheater to the party's Presidential ticket.

Confident of Victory

Adlai E. Stevenson, whose managers are confident he can be nominated by the first or second ballot, is spending the week-end at his Libertyville farm, but is scheduled to switch operations to the Hilton and Blackstone hotels before the end of the week.

Stevenson, who has offices in a Loop bank building, will open headquarters in the Waldorf room of the Hilton hotel Wednesday. The former Illinois governor, who carried nine states when he ran against President Eisenhower in 1952, also has suites and office space rented on the hotel's 23d floor. Rooms for his personal use are reserved starting Friday in the Blackstone hotel.

Gov. Harriman of New York, who is chief challenger for the top nomination, and Carmine de Sapio, his campaign manager, are tentatively scheduled to arrive Friday. They have reservations for most of the fourth floor of the Blackstone hotel. Harriman headquarters were opened a month ago in the Hilton hotel.

The Illinois delegation, including a group of anti-Stevenson men from downstate districts, will hold its formal caucus in the Morrison hotel at 3 p. m. next Sunday. The appointment of Dawson and Mrs. Conkey as platform committee members is not expected to be contested.

Each state delegation was asked to appoint a man and a woman to the platform committee, which will meet at 2 p. m. tomorrow in the Mayfair room of the Blackstone hotel under the chairmanship of Rep. John McCormack [Mass.], Democratic house leader.

The opening session is expected to be devoted to the Democratic farm plank, deferring until later in the week the drafting of a civil rights plank on which both northern and southern wings of the party could campaign for November votes.

Favor Moderation

Dawson, as an Illinois supporter of Stevenson, is expectedd by other members of the delegation to go along with the "moderation" program to avoid a civil rights controversy by adoption, with minor changes of the 1952 plank.

Loyd Benefield, Oklahoma state chairman who is Harriman's national director, sent to delegates a claim that the New Yorker's strength has "almost doubled" since Sen. Kefauver [Tenn.] gave up and announced support of Stevenson last week.

Jake More, Iowa state chairman who has a wide corn belt acquaintance, was named Harriman's midwest regional manager.

Benefield in claiming added Harriman support gave details only regarding Iowa, New Mexico, Wisconsn, Montana, Minnesota, and the Dakotas. He claimed Harriman's first ballot strength is now 341, with 686½ needed for nomination. Benefield praised Harriman as a "fighting candidate" and left the impression that Stevenson would lose in November.

Make No Answer

Stevenson forces did not answer Benefield's claims.

Gov. Chandler of Kentucky, who has favorite son ambitions for the Presidential nomination, is scheduled to open convention headquarters Thursday in the Blackstone hotel.

J. Leonard Reinsch, convention manager, suggested that each candidate be restricted to one nominating speech of 10 minutes and two seconding speeches of 3 minutes. The decision will be made by the convention's committee on rules and order of business.

In 1952, when Democrats first became television conscious, nominating speeches were 15 minutes and a maximum of 10 minutes was allowed for seconding speeches.

FRIENDLY ENEMIES — Representatives William L. Dawson (seated) and Adam Clayton Powell talk over the Powell amendment to withhold federal funds from segregated school districts. Dawson is opposed to the amendment.

Democratic civil rights plank disappoints labor

Afro-American p.7
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-25-56

CHICAGO — The Democratic National Convention is over. It is Estes and Adlai. However, the forces of labor are divided as to whether they will support the Democratic or Republican ticket.

Many Labor leaders who came to Chicago admitted that their ambition was to get a strong Civil Rights plank in the platform. Failing in that, the ranks have split as to whether the Donkey or the Elephant is the better choice for the next four years.

Joseph D. Kennan, secretary of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, told the AFRO, "We should endorse a candidate. We should take a position."

WALTER P. REUTHER, powerful president of the United Auto Workers and vice presidentof the AFL-CIO, said it would be up to the 27-member council of the combined labor movement at its meeting Aug. 27 to decide if organized labor shall support one of the two parties.

Reuther, himself, is an ardent Stevenson fan. The old CIO before the merger traditionally endorsed a candidate, but the AFL did not.

There were two exceptions. In 1942 it endorsed Robert La Follette and in 1952 it endorsed Stevenson. This position does not stop local unions from placing their approval upon candidates. —LOUIS E. LOMAX

Convention Sidelights

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

CHICAGO — (NNPA) — Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was kept so busy on the platform drafting subcommittee and the full platform committee that he did not have time to write a speech for Wednesday night.

He used an old speech.

Mr. Dawson also delivered one of five speeches seconding the nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson.

Sat. 8-25-56 p.6

The foreign policy plank of the Democratic platform deplores "the withdrawal of French forces from North Africa."

One of 29 women in the New York delegation to the Democratic National Convention was Mrs. Bessie Buchanan. An alternate delegate, she is a member of the New York State Legislature, first woman of her race elected to the New York Assembly. She was formerly in show business for 15 years.

MRS. THURGOOD MARSHALL, wife of the special counsel of the NAACP, was a delegate-at-large from New York State, but could not come to the convention because she was infanticipating. She has given birth to a boy.

Earl Brown, New York City councilman, an alternate delegate, was put in her spot as a delegate.

Dr. E. Luther Cunningham, pastor of St. Paul Baptist Church, Philadelphia gave the invocation at the noon session of the convention Thursday.

William B. Rumford, a member of the California legislature, was a member of the important rules and order of business committee of the convention.

EDWARD WILLIAMS of Washington, was a member of the committee on permanent organization.

Robert H. Miller, Democratic committeeman from the Sixth Ward in Chicago, and his wife, Ethel, gave a party Tuesday afternoon on the lawn of their home for delegates and visitors.

Mr. Miller is a former president of the National Funeral Directors Association.

Clarence A. Bacote, professor of history at Atlanta University, was one of the visitors here for the convention.

34c(1) 1956 ILLINOIS

Negro Pastors Boo Dawson, and South Side Buzzes

Daily Tribune Wed 11-17-56

The booing of Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago's most prominent Negro Democrat, by an audience of Baptist ministers was discussed widely on the south side yesterday.

Dawson, the political boss of five wards, was shouted down and forced to leave El-Bethel Baptist church, 5657 Lafayette av., when he tried to make a Democratic speech Monday to the Baptist Ministers Conference of Chicago and Vicinity. Present were most of the 600 ministers who belong to the conference. More than 200,000 Negroes are members of their congregations.

Chicago, Ill

Many prominent Negro ministers have switched to support of President Eisenhower and the Republican ticket this year. Dawson has been charged with being more interested in Democratic votes than in civil rights.

Booed Three Times

Three stenographic report of the meeting in the church showed that Dawson was booed three times for periods of from 10 to 15 minutes each before he walked out, his speech unfinished.

The first intensive booing came when the congressmen said that "white and Negro children were going to school together in Mississippi and Georgia and other states in 1945 after the war," which was during the Truman Democratic administration.

Another outbreak came when, referring to contributions the churches had sent to help Negro protest movements in the South, Dawson said that ministers should not interfere with the work of politicians.

Movement Dropped

After Dawson left, some ministers asked for the resignation of the conference president, the Rev. Charles O. Trimm of New Testament Baptist church, 330 E. 35th st. That movement was dropped because his term of office is nearly over. The Rev. Mr. Trimm's wife, Trudie, formerly was 2d ward Democratic committeewoman.

Dawson, 2d ward committeeman, is running for reëlection in the 1st congressional district. He voted against the anti-school segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Powell [D., N. Y.], who is supporting the President. As a member of the Democratic convention platform committee, Dawson worked for a compromise civil rights plank satisfactory to southern Democrats.

CONG. DAWSON SPEAKS AT WHEAT STREET SUN.

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Friday 10-27-56

Cong. William Levi Dawson (D-Ill.) will appear in Atlanta Sunday to deliver an address at Wheat Street Baptist church, 18 Yonge St. NE, announced the church's pastor, Dr. Williams H. Borders.

The Democratic congressman will be the principal speaker at the church's annual Men's Day observance. He will speak at the 11 a. m. Services at 3:30 P. M.

Dawson is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee which is the highest office held by a Negro in any political party, is the only Negro to ever hold the vice chairmanship of a national committee of either party.

He is also chairman of the Committee on Government Operations of the House, which governs the budget of the executive dpartment.

He has been representing Illinois' 26 congressional district Chicago 14 years.

A native of Albany, Ga., the 70-year-old Dawson is a graduate of Fisk University and the University of Chicago Law school He was admitted to the Ill... bar and started law practice in Chicago in 1920. He is a member of the Masonic lodge, Elk and Phi Beta Kappa fraternity.

Dawson is the second Negro to be elected to the United States congress on the Democratic ticket.

He will be introduced by Prof. E. E. Owens, principal of a High school in Roberta, Ga.

Col. T. Walden will be honoree, said Rev. Borders. who also pointed out that the 11 o'clock celebration will be non-political.

At the 3:30 p. m. meeting, which is scheduled to be held in Wheat Street Church's Christian Education building, next door, Congressman Dawson will address a mass meeting.

He is expected to discuss election trends in the current national campaigns, Civil Rights, and the Democratic campaign charge and counter-charges.

Heading the afternoon meeting is W. H. Aiken, chairman of the Fulton County Democratic Club and Dr. D. A. Bacote, vice chairman. Walden, chairman of the State Democratic Clubs, will introduce Dawson at the 3:30 p. m. meeting.

The meeting is open to the public.

34c(1) 1956

Afro-American
Sat. 6-16-56
P. 7
Baltimore, Md.

INDIA

FLYING TO INDIA—Mrs. Loretta W. Jones and her six daughters left Nashville recently for Bhopal, India to join her husband, Harold Jones, of Tennessee State A. and I. University. Mr. Jones is serving as ICA consultant in the farm machinery training center at Budni, Bhopal, north of Bombay. Emplaning at Nashville are, first row, Anita and Estrellita, twins, 5; second row, Burnetta, 12; Mrs. Jones holding Carlotta, 13 months; Christina, 9, standing in front, Carol, 7. The family will remain in India for a year and a half. Mr. Jones has been there since February.

34c(1) 1956

INDIANA

Wilson President Of Gary's City Council

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 1-21-56

GARY, Ind.—Benjamin F. Wilson, attorney and councilman from the Fifth District, was elected president of the City council here last week.

Mr. Wilson's election by his colleagues to the top City Council post, marks the first time in Gary's history that a member of his race has held the position. He has practiced law for 20 years and has been a councilman for eight years.

His election took place Jan. 2 as the council held its first meeting of the year when Aloise Wozniak, representing the Sixth District, withdrew his name and seconded Mr. Wilson's nomination. Both are Democrats.

* * *

CITY CLERK Betty Malinka convened the new council, called the roll and asked for nominations for the presidency. Mr. Wozniak was nominated by George Ferhat, councilman at large, and Councilman David C. Mithcell proposed Mr. Wilson's name.

Praising Mr. Wozniak's action, Councilman Terry Gray declared it was "a great day for Gary" to have a councilman unselfishly step aside to permit a colored man to have the top honor.

He called the action "a civic demonstration of the spirit of democracy."

Following his election, Mr. Wilson said it was his desire to "see the people of Gary speak through this council in such a manner that the public will have confidence in it."

He added that many things can be done to foster good government in Gary and said it is his intention to "do the things that will push Gary forward."

Warning that he expects the new council to meet on time and hold orderly meetings, he told his colleagues he wanted them to study the rules and stay within them. In the past, he said, the council has played too light-

BENJAMIN F. WILSON
City Council head

ly on committees and called for "working committees."

* * *

MR. WILSON also pleaded for cooperation from city officials and department heads, asking that they present legislation they want enacted in plenty of time for councilmen to study it.

In this connection, he warned that he does not intend to "rush legislation through" until it has been thoroughly studied by the councilmen.

The question of revising council rules was raised and discussed but action was delayed after Mr. Wilson proposed that a special meeting be held to consider revision of council rules.

* * *

THE NEW COUNCIL president said he would make it a policy that persons appearing at council meetings expecting to talk should first talk with their district councilmen or councilmen at large about their problems.

Generally, he declared, such matters should be referred to the various city departments before being brought to the Council. Department heads should be advised first as a matter of courtesy, he added.

He also pointed out that he will expect officials and department heads to attend regular Council sessions and that he expects to make requisitions for certain materials the Council should have for the conduct of its business.

* * *

RATHER THAN HAVE the council elect committee chairmen and members, as is usual procedure, the Council voted to allow the new president to appoint them.

Mr. Wilson, born on an Arkansas farm, attended the local schools, Brinkley Baptist Academy and Arkansas Baptist College in Little Rock, later obtaining the B.A. degree from Howard University and his law degree from Boston University.

He earned much of his way through college by working summers as a redcap at Grand Central Station, NYC.

He began the practice of law in St. Louis where, in 1930, he became counsel for Miss Annie Malone, millionaire beauty culture products queen.

* * *

WHEN MISS MALONE moved her business to Chicago, Mr. Wilson went along and aided in managing her beauty schools in the larger cities throughout the nation. He was finally persuaded to devote his time to the practice of law here in 1936.

During World War II, Mr. Wilson, World War I veteran, resigned as deputy prosecutor here to accept appointment by the late Paul V. McNutt, war manpower commissioner as chief of minority group services in the War Manpower Commission in Washington.

His appointment by Mr. McNutt was announced Oct. 3, 1944, and he returned to Gary in 1946. He was elected to City Council in 1947 and re-elected in 1951 and 1955.

* * *

MR. WILSON is a widower, having lost his wife, Louise, during Christmas of 1954. He has one son, John a junior at Howard University who expects to follow in the footsteps of his father and study law.

He is a member of Lake County and Indiana and Missouri State Bar Associations, past president of Anselm Forum, former vice president of the Gary Council of Churches, on the boards of the Neighborhood House and Urban League, and a member of the Chamber of Commere's inter-raial committee.

Council Elected Negro President

Defender Sat. 1-14-56 P.3 Chicago, Ill.

GARY, Ind. — Benjamin F. Wilson, city councilman, was elected president of the city council here last week and became the first Negro in the city or state to be elected to such a position.

A lawyer, Wilson became a national figure in 1944 when he was appointed chief, Minority Groups Service, War Manpower Commission in Washington. The appointment was made by the late Paul V. McNutt, one time Indiana governor.

Last November Wilson was elected to the city council for his third term. He has previously served as vice president of the council; chairman of the Ordinance Committee; chairman of the police and fire investigations committee and on other committees.

A widower, Wilson who is a graduate of Howard university and the Boston University School of Law, has a son, John, who is a junior at Howard.

Active in city life here, the councilman has served on the Board of Directors of the Urban League, is president of the Gary Anselm Forum, an interracial group, is an officer in the Gary Bar Association and has served as co-chairman of the March of Dimes drive.

Negro Heads City Council In Gary

Journal & Guide Sat. 1-14-56 P. 1 Norfolk, Va.

GARY, Ind. — (ANP) — Benjamin F. Wilson, Gary city councilman, is the first Negro in the history of the city or state to be elected president of the city council. In its first regular meeting of the year the Council elected Wilson president by a unanimous vote.

MR. WILSON

Mr. Wilson became a national figure in 1944 when he was appointed Chief, Minority Groups Service, War Manpower Commission, in Washington, D. C., by the late Paul V. McNutt, former governor of the state, and at that time, W.M.C. Commissioner.

Last November he was elected for a third four-year term to the City Council. He has previously served as vice-president of the Council; chairman of the Ordinance Committee; chairman of the Police and Fire Investigations Committee, which he still retains chairmanship of, and on many other important committees.

Wins Top Post In Second Ind. Town

EAST CHICAGO, Ind. — Following the pattern set a week ago in Gary, Ind., the city council here elected a Negro president for the first time in its history.

He is James Dent, 46-year-old Lake County investigator. Dent, once elected "Man of the Year" by East Chicago and Gary readers of the Chicago Defender, is serving his fourth term as a council member.

One week ago Monday, Atty. Benjamin F. Wilson, a native of Arkansas, was elected president of Gary's City Council. It was the council's first meeting of the year, and Wilson, a Democrat, was unanimously elected when Aloise Wozniak, Democrat of the 6th district, withdrew his name in favor of Wilson.

In 1953 Dent won national prominence for his fight to force the Sinclair Oil company to hire Negroes by holding up construction on a million-dollar oil line stretching from Oklahoma to East Chicago.

Mrs. Hinton

Dent is one of two Negroes on East Chicago's city council. Last year, Mrs. Robbie Hinton, a funeral director, became the first Negro woman to win a council seat.

Wilson, however, is one of three Negroes serving on Gary's City Council. The others are Terry Gray and David C. Mitchell. Both are Democrats.

Wilson, representing Gary's 5th district, has been a Gary attorney for the last 20 years and a member of the City Council for the last eight years.

Commenting on his election, Wilson said it was his desire to "see the people of Gary speak through this council and to conduct the Council in such a manner that the public will have confidence in it."

The new Council president said he expects to have the Council meet on time and maintain orderly meetings. He told the councilmen he wanted them to study the rules and stay within them. In the past he said, "the Council has played too lightly on committees, and he called for working committees.

As presidents of the city councils in their cities, Wilson and Dent thus become the number two men in their local governments, becoming vice mayors.

JAMES DENT

NEGRO ELECTED PRESIDENT OF GARY, IND., CITY COUNCIL

Gary, Ind. Jan. 16 — Benjam Wilson, Gary City Councilman, is the first Negro in the history of the city or state to be elected president of the city council. In its first regular meeting of the year the council elected Wilson president by a unanimous vote.

It may be recalled that Wilson became a national figure in 1944 when he was appointed Chief, Minority Groups Service, War Manpower Commission, in Washington, D. C., by the late Paul V. McNutt, former governor of the state, and at that time, W. M. C. Commissioner.

Last November Wilson was elected for a third four-year term to the City Council. He has previously served as Vice-President of the Council; Chairman of the Ordinance Committee; Chairman of the Police and Fire Investigations Committee; Chairman of the Police and Fire Investigations Committee, which he still retains chairmanship of; and on many other important committees.

In civic life, Wilson has served on the Board of Directors of the Gary Urban League; President of the Gary Anselm Forum, a very outstanding interracial group officer in the Gary Bar Association (integrated); former Vice-President Gary Council of Churches; city-wide Co-chairman March of Dimes and numerous other organizations.

He did his under-graduate work at Howard university, and obtained his law degree at Boston university School of Law. Wilson is a widower, having lost his wife, Louise, at Christmas time of 1954. He has one son, John, who is presently a junior at Howard university, and who expects to study law.

The entire city of Gary seems quite satisfied and in many respects elated over the action of the Gary City Council in recognizing its senior member and for many years its only lawyer.

Atty. Wilson first started his career as a lawyer at St. Louis, Missouri, having been admitted to and still being a member of the Missouri Bar.

GARY'S COUNCIL HAS A NEGRO AS ITS PRESIDENT

Colleague Steps Aside to Let Wilson In

BY ROI OTTLEY

For the first time in Gary's history a Negro heads the city council. He is Benjamin F. Wilson, a Gary attorney for the last 20 years and a member of the city council for eight years.

Wilson

Wilson was elected by his colleagues early this year when Aloise Wozniak, who already had been nominated for the post, asked that his own name be withdrawn. He seconded Wilson's nomination.

Wozniak was afterwards praised by a white colleague, who declared it was "a great day for Gary" to have a councilman unselfishly step aside and let a Negro have the top honor. He called it "a civic demonstration of the spirit of democracy."

Goals Outlined

Wilson says it is his desire to "see the people of Gary speak thru the council, and I will conduct the council in such a manner that the public will have confidence in it." Many things can be done, he declared, to foster good government. He proposes to "do the things that will push Gary forward."

Wilson became a national figure in 1944, when he was appointed chief of the minority groups service in the war manpower commission in Washington by the late Paul V. McNutt, former governor of Indiana and then WMC commissioner.

Wilson was born in Brinkley, Ark., a town of 3,500 about 65 miles from Little Rock, July 1, 1903, one of 11 children. His father, Benjamin F., was a dirt farmer. Both his mother, Hettie, and his father were born in slavery.

Attended Howard U.

As a boy, he attended elementary and high school at the Brinkley Academy, a Baptist operated institution. He afterward entered Arkansas Baptist College, but soon transferred to Howard university, Washington, D. C., where he studied for three years.

Having finished his preparatory work, he enrolled at Boston university law school, where he graduated in 1926. While attending school during these years, he worked as a red cap in New York's Grand Central terminal.

In 1927 he settled in St. Louis, where he opened offices for the general practice of law. Three years later he entered the business world by becoming general counsel and manager of Poro College, Inc., a company which conducted beauty schools and manufactured cosmetics.

Moves to Gary in 1936

He abandoned this position in 1936, when a friend persuaded him to settle in Gary, where with the growing Negro population he envisioned new opportunities. Today Negroes form one-third of the city's 168,601 persons.

Wilson, a Democrat, left Gary briefly to serve as a federal official during the war. Upon his return in 1947, he was elected to the city council. He afterwards headed such committees as police, fire, public welfare, and investigations.

He is married to the former Fannie Buchanan, a public school teacher. They have one son, John B., 20, a Howard university student. Wilson is a director of the Gary Urban League, former vice-president of the Gary Council of Churches, and president of the Gary Anselm Forum.

Journal & Guide Norfolk, Va. Sat. 2-18-56 P. 6

GOING OVERSEA W. Otto McClarrin, former director of public relations at Howard university, is shown with members of his family who will accompany him overseas in March.

Mr. McClarrin has been appointed public affairs officer by the U. S. Information Agency, for assignment in Indonesia. Left to right are: Mr. McClarrin, Vaughn Otto McClarrin, age 10; Mrs. Frances Justine McClarrin, Baltimore school teacher, and Lynn Frances McClarrin, age 4.

OTTO McCLARRIN

McClarrin off to U.S. post in Indonesia

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 2-18-56 P. 13

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — W. Otto McClarrin, former director of public relations at Howard University, has been appointed a publi caffairs officer in Indonesia, the United States Information announced Wednesday.

He will help to direct the agency's press, radio, film, library and cultural activities in one of the Indonesian provinces, the announcement said. Mr. McClarrin is at present in training.

* *

MR. McCLARRIN has had a long and varied career in journalism and public relations. After two years of service in the Army Air Force during World War II as an aviation cadet and public relations specialist, he edited a magazine and other publications.

Mr. McClarrin, 37, married the former Francis Justine Morsell of Pittsburgh, a Baltimore public school teacher. They have two children, Vaughn Otto, 10, and Lynn Francis, 4.

Named Public Officer In Indonesia

Daily World Sat. 2-11-56 P. 4 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA) —W. Otto McClarrin, former director of public relations at Howard University, has been appointed a public affairs officer in Indonesia, the United States Information Agency announced Wednesday.

He will help to direct the Agency's press, radio, film, library and cultural activities in one of the Indonesian provinces, the announcement said. Mr. McClarrin is at present in training.

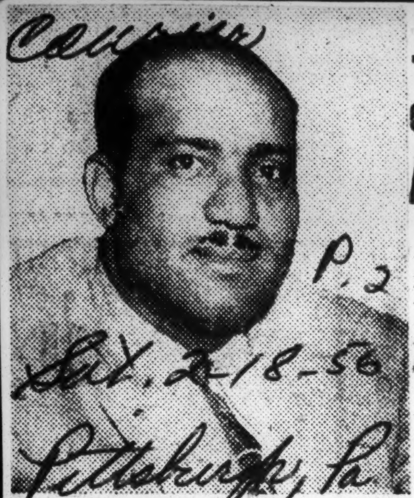
Mr. McClarrin has had a long and varied career in journalism and public relations. After two years of service in the Army Air Force during World War II as an aviation cadet and public relations specialist, he edited a magazine and other publications.

In 1952, as editor of the Howard University Bulletin, he was given an award by the American Alumni Council for "significant editorial achievement in the field of alumni magazine publishing."

He also is the winner of a number of other awards for achievements in the alumni magazine field and in public relations work.

As a student at Howard University, he was editor of the Hilltop, student newspaper, ,for two years, during which the publication won the Delta Phi Detal Journalists' Association's first prize trophy two years in succession and second and first class honors in the Asociated Collegiate Pres annual competitions.

Mr. McClarrin, 37, is married to the former Francis Justine Morsell of Pittsburgh, a Baltimore public school teacher. They have two child ren, Vaughn Otto, 10; and Lynn Francis 4.



Courier P. 2 Sat. 2-18-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

USIA Officer—

W. Otto McClarrin, Howard University's former director of public relations, has been appointed as a public affairs officer in Indonesia by the U. S. Information Service. Mr. McClarrin will leave for Indonesia in March.

James Todd en route to Indonesia

Afro-American Sat. 12-15-56 Baltimore, Md.

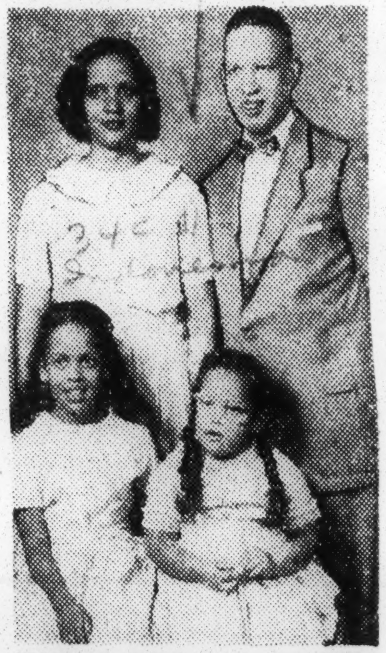
PHILADELPHIA

James R. Todd, a native of Philadelphia, is en route to the American Embassy Djakarta, Indonesia, as an employee of the U.S. Department of state.

Mr. Todd has been in the U.S. Foreign service since 1945 and has served at the U.S. Embassy at Cairo and Tel Aviv. His last post was Salzburg, Austria, where he served as visa production supervisor for the refugee relief program.

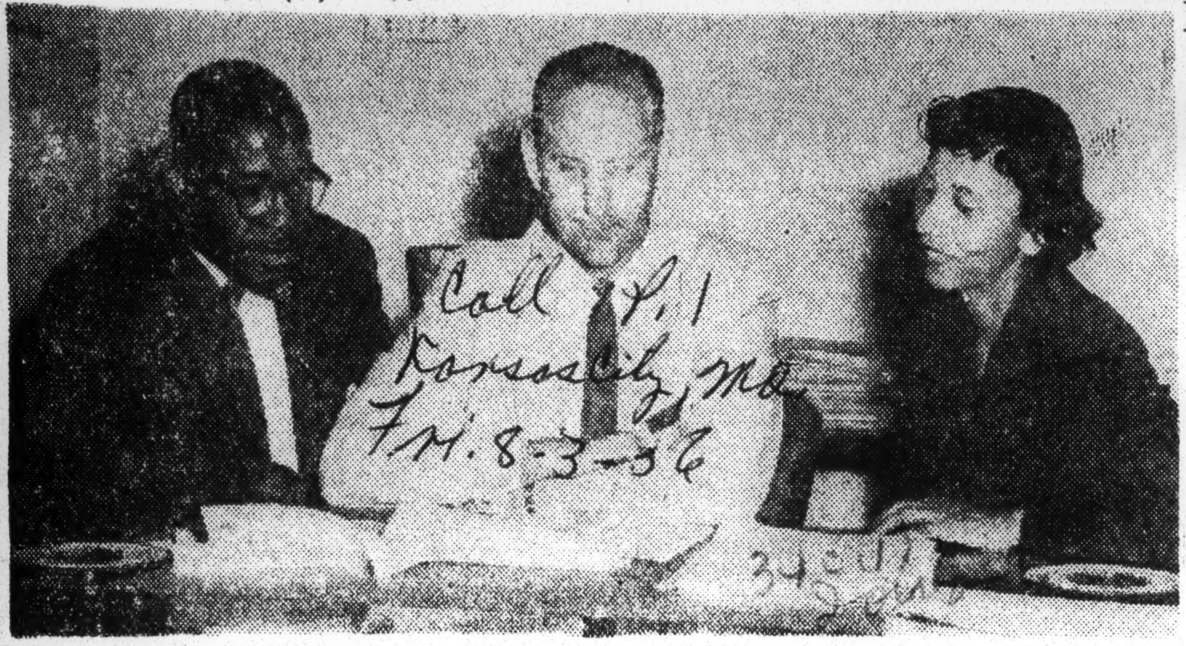
The Todds sailed from San Francisco on Nov. 23 aboard the S.S. President Wilson. They should arrive at Djakarta shortly after Christmas and will remain in Djakarta for two years.

The family includes Mrs. Norma B. Todd and daughters, Cynthia and Corlie Ann. Mr. Todd is the son of Mr. and Mrs. James Todd of 775 Pallas St., Philadelphia.



TODD FAMILY — Includes James R. father; Mrs. Norma Todd, mother; and daughters, Cynthia A. and Corlie Ann.

34c(1) 1956 IOWA



WOMAN LAWYER TAKES OVER HUSBAND'S JOB.—Mrs. Willie Stevenson-Glanton has been named assistant county attorney in Des Moines, Iowa. She succeeds her husband, Luther T. Glanton Jr., who resigned to enter full-time private law practice. He and his wife have law offices together. Mrs. Glanton is believed by officials to be the first woman ever appointed an assistant county attorney in the history of the state. County Attorney Leo J. Tapscott said that he selected Mrs. Glanton for his assistant "on the basis of her ability, competency and qualifications as a lawyer." She is a graduate of the Tennessee State university in Nashville and the Robert H. Terrell law school in Washington. Mrs. Glanton is a native of Hot Springs, Ark., and a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority.

Mrs. Glanton Believed to Be First Woman Assistant County Attorney Here

Bystander P.1
Des Moines, Iowa
Thurs. 7-5-56

Believed to be the first woman ever appointed as assistant county attorney in Des Moines is Mrs. Willie Stevenson Glanton, whose appointment was announced June 26 by County Attorney Leo Tapscott.

She will succeed her husband, Luther T. Glanton, Jr., whose resignation as an assistant county attorney was effective June 30.

Glanton is resigning to enter fulltime private law practice. He and Mrs. Glanton, 32, have a law office at 926 Ninth Street.

"Ability"

The appointment of Mrs. Glanton, who was admitted to the bar Oct. 10, 1953, was to be submitted by Tapscott Tuesday to the board of supervisors for approval.

Officials said she is believed to be the first woman ever appointed an assistant county attorney.

Tapscott said he selected Mrs. Glanton "on the basis of her ability, competency and qualification as a lawyer."

Work

He said all child desertion cases will be handled by her as well as other work of the office. Mrs. Glanton's salary will be $4,680 a year.

Born in Hot Springs, Ark., Mrs. Glanton received her bachelor of science degree in 1942 from Tennessee State University at Nashville, Tenn. She received her law degree in 1948 from the Robert H. Terrell Law School in Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Glanton was a legal assistant for J. Flippen Derricotte of Washington, D. C., from 1948 to 1951.

Moved Here

She moved to Des Moines in 1951 after her marriage to Glanton in Hot Springs and was a deputy clerk in municipal court here from October, 1953, until she entered private law practice in September, 1955.

The Glantons live at 818 Fifteenth Street. They have no children.

Mrs. Glanton is vice-chairman of the Des Moines Interracial Commission; corresponding secretary of the Polk County Women's Democratic Club; director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; executive committeewoman of the adult education council of the Des Moines Independent School District; member of Polk County social welfare department advisory committee, and member of the Usher board of Corinthian Baptist Church.

Named Assistant County Attorney Here

ATTY. WILLIE STEVENSON GLANTON

Negro Woman Lawyer Gets Des Moines Post

Advocate P.1
Jackson, Miss
Sat. 7-28-56

Des Moines, Iowa, July 23 —Mrs. Willie Stevenson Galnton, 32, a graduate of Terrell Law School, of Washington, D. C., has become the first woman assistant County Attorney in Des Moines History.

Mrs. Stevenson succeeds her husband who resigned to enter private practice.

'Mrs.' Assistant County Attorney Begins Her Duties

Atty. Willie Stevenson Glanton, believed to be Polk County's first woman assistant county attorney, began duties recently in her office at the court house. She has been assigned the disposition of child support and paternity cases.

Her appointment was announced June 26 by County Attorney Leo Tapscott, to succeed her husband, Atty. Luther T. Glanton, Jr., whose resignation as an assistant county attorney was effective June 30. Mrs. Glanton was a deputy clerk in Des Moines municipal court from October 1953, until she entered private law practice in September, 1955.

SUCCEEDS HUSBAND—Mrs. Willie Glanton, right, has been named assistant county attorney in Des Moines, Iowa, succeeding her husband, Luther T. Glanton Jr., left, who resigned to enter private law practice. Mrs. Glanton, believed to be the first woman ever appointed to such a position in the history of the state, was selected by County Attorney Leo J. Tapscott, center.

34c(1) 1956

ITALY

Snowden Scion Home From Embassy, Italy

Guardian
Sat. 10-20-56

Dr. Frank M. Snowden, Jr., of Boston and Washington, who has been on loan from Howard University, as Cultural Attache, in the U. S. Embassy, Rome, Italy, returned to the United States Wednesday of last week. Present to greet him on arrival in New York were his parents, Colonel and Mrs. Snowden of Boston and his brother, O. Phillip Snowden, also of Boston; his wife, Mrs. Elaine Hill Snowden and Frank III of Washington, D. C.; and his aunt, Mrs. Nelson F. McNorton of Yorktown, Va.

Dr. Snowden will assume his new duties as Dean of the College of Liberal Arts at Howard. His wife, Elaine, daughter Jane Alice and son Frank III arrived from Italy in September. Jane is enrolled at Jackson College, Tufts University, while her mother Elaine, has resumed her duties as Teacher of Art in the Washington, D.C. High Schools. Mrs. Snowden furthered her training in Art during her two years' residence in Italy. While abroad the Snowdens visited London, England, and a number of the countries on the continent.

34c(1) 1956 KANSAS

Negro Grocer Wins Seat In Kansas State Legislaure

Advocate
Jackson, Miss.

Unseats Prominent White Opponent

Adv. 12-1-56

Wichita, Kansas, Nov. 26—A 43-year-old Negro grocer, spending a total of $34 for his entire campaign, won a seat in the Kansas legislature during the recent election.

In the process, he unseated the prominent white incumbent, State Rep. John Madden.

As a result of his victory in the Sedgwick County area, Curtis R. McClinton becomes the first member of his race ever to represent this area in the Kansas State legislature.

McClinton, with the help of Negro and white friends, said his total campaign expense amounted to only $34 — $5 for a filing fee and $29 for the purchasing of election cards. "Of course, I had a lot of help from my friends," he said.

Advocate

Failed 10 Years Ago

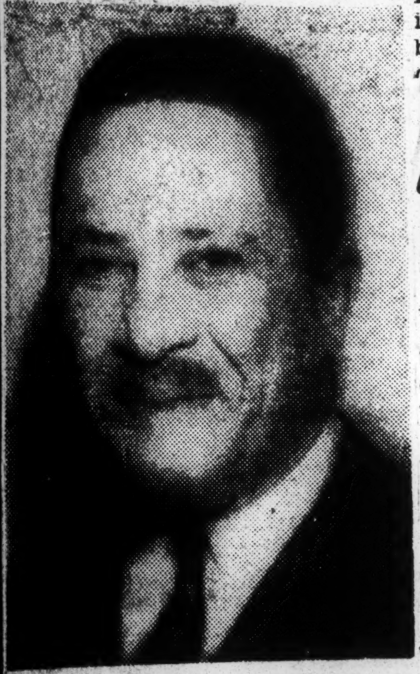
McClinton's only other effort to seek public office, a seat on the Wichita Board of Education, proved abortive about 10 years ago.

Charles Kimbell, a white salesman, said of McClinton, "He's a nice guy, so I went out and worked for him."

34c(1) 1956

KENTUCKY

Named Publicity Specialist In Ky.



J. BENJAMIN HORTON

FRANKFORT, KY.—J. Benjamin Horton, Jr., Louisville publisher and public relations consultant, was sworn in as Publicity Specialist in the Central Office of the State Department of Economic Security. The appointment was effective as of June 15. Horton's duties are in the general field of Public Relations. The position will demand some travel in the various areas of the State. Horton is the first Negro ever to hold such a position in the history of the State Department of Economic Security.

A veteran newspaperman, of 26 years experience, Horton once owned and operated newspapers in Omaha, Nebraska, prior to coming to Louisville in 1940 to join the staff of the Louisville Defender. At first, he served as an advertising salesman and columnist; but in 1942, he was made advertising director. He held this position until he resigned Aug. 31, 1954 to operate a business of his own.

A Democrat, Horton is a graduate of the University of Omaha (Nebraska), studied law at the Omaha Law College for two years, took a year's course in advanced Economics at Louisville Municipal College and completed a course in Public Relations at the University of Louisville.

Horton is married and is an outstanding civic and business leader of Louisville. He is a member of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, national Greek-letter organization, and has been the Fraternity's National Director of Public Relations for seven years, a member of the Episcopal Church, YMCA, the Louisville Frontiers Club and a number of other civic, business and social groups.

Louisville gets new prosecutor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., (ANP) — A colored attorney was sworn in last week as an assistant prosecuting attorney, succeeding the former assistant who resigned last month.

Benjamin F. Shobe, who three years ago was appointed a judge pro tem of Jefferson Circuit Court, accepted the appointment, which came as a surprise to him.

He was unable to serve as judge pro tem when appointed to that position because, at the time, he had not reached his 35th birthday.

Negro Prosecuting Attorney Named In Louisille, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. — (ANP) — A Negro attorney was sworn in last week as an assistant prosecuting attorney, suceeding the former assistant who resigned last month.

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34c(1) 1956 LOUISIANA

Courier P. 8
Pittsburg, Pa.
Apr. 14-56

Gets VA Post

Appointment of Alexander Laneuville Sr., of New Orleans, La., as special assistant to the administrator of the United States Veterans Administration was revealed last week. He succeeds George Holland who is now on special duty in Formosa.—VA Photo.

340(1) 1956

MARYLAND

15 years after Pearl Harbor

Afro-American Sat. 12-15-56

By JAMES D. WILLIAMS

BALTIMORE

"War With Japs Unites U.S."

This was the headline that almost 15 years ago ran across the front page of the AFRO to mark a date described in words that have become part of American history as "a day that will live in infamy."

Dec. 7, 1941 was the date and the 15th anniversary of that Sunday morning that sent America into her most costly war will be noted this Friday, Dec. 7, 1956, Pearl Harbor Day.

* * *

FIFTEEN YEARS is not a long time in the history of man but in 15 years the world has changed and so have the people.

That first war issue of 1941 told in its pages of one of the season's top social events, the marriage on Dec. 6 of Walter T. Dixon, dean of the Cortez Peters Business School, to the former Miss Olivia Pierce.

Turning back the pages Mr. Dixon recalled this week:

"We went to bed in Raleigh, N.C., in peace and woke up in war. My wife's birthday is on the fifth of December, our anniversary on the sixth, and Pearl Harbor Day on the seventh and I remember them all."

In the 15 years since that December day, Mr. Dixon has seen the school he heads grow and move into new quarters and he has also won a seat in the Baltimore City Council.

* * *

THAT SAME issue of 1941 told on the front page of Major William Creigler and his 11th Batallion of the Maryland Home Guard who were eventually given the task of guarding the Richmond Armory.

Major Creigler died several years ago but many of the 250 men who formed the unit are still active in their communities.

The same front page told the story of Pvt. George W. Hardy, 513 N. Calhoun St., who had just been discharged from the Army as over age. With the news of Pearl Harbor, Mr. Hardy said goodbye to his friends and reported back for active duty.

Just this week a reporter traced a George Hardy to the 2800 block Brighton St. where the trail petered out.

PAUL ROBESON and Count Basie had just joined forces back in 1941 to record a musical tribute to Joe Louis called "King Joe." The lyrics were written by Richard Wright, author of "Native Son."

In the years since then Mr. Robeson has been absent from the concert stage, Mr. Wright is living in France, Joe Louis is no longer king of the heavyweights and Count Basie has remained as one of the bright lights in the music field.

The same issue told of how the Southernaires, a vocal group, had been refused restaurant service in Washington's National Airport. Now 15 years later that restaurant is open to all people, as are all the public facilities in the nation's capital.

MARION MOTLEY, who was later to make headlines as a member of pro football's Cleveland Browns, was being credited in 1941 with the longest football run of the year—a dash of 105 yards.

He was the star halfback of the University of Nevada at that time. Now his football days are over and he is retired after a brillant career as a pro.

Selective service had announced that it would require the services of 58 Maryland men in December. Later it was drafting more than twice that number a day. Officers at the Navy and Coast Guard were telling the AFRO that:

"We are in great need of all the men we can get but we can use colored boys only as messmen."

That was 15 years ago and now the picture has changed completely with colored men serving in all branches of the Armed Forces on an integrated basis.

In its editorial on the start of the war, the AFRO said:

"Mr. President, count on us."

* * *

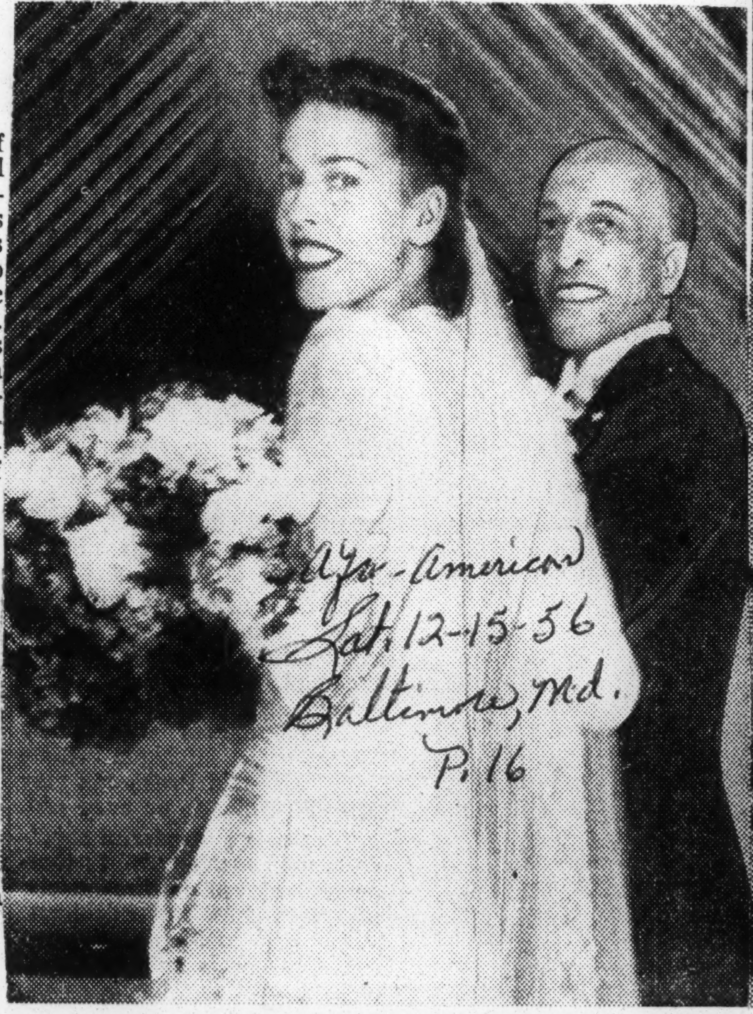
AND SO it was in 1941 when war came to America. Now 15 years later the war is done but fighting still goes on in various parts of the world.

There is "peace" of a sort in the world as the anniversary of that fateful Sunday morning nears.

Some of the people, like General Patton are dead. Boys and girls who were babes in arms in '41 are now approaching adulthood.

The world has changed but the words that Roosevelt spoke to the American people still linger in the hearts of millions of people.

"A day that will live in infamy—Dec. 7, 1941."



MR. AND MRS. WALTER DIXON—1941
As they looked the day before Pearl Harbor.

COUNCILMAN AND MRS. DIXON—1956
As they look today—15 years later

34c(1) 1956

Appointment To Health Post Known

Daily World
Thurs, 2-2-56
Atlanta Ga.

BETHESDA, Md.— The appointment of Dr. Roderick Murray as Director of the Division of Biologics Standards was announced today by Dr. James A. Shannon, Director of the Public Health Service's National Institutes of Health. P.7

Dr. Carl L. Larson, who has been acting director since the Division was established in June 1955, will return to his former duties as Director of the Public Health Service's Rocky Mountain Laboratory, Hamilton, Montana.

Dr. Murray has been Deptuy Director of the Division of Biologics Standards.

Dr. Murray joined the staff of the National Institutes of Health in 1947 as a commissioned officer.

A graduate of the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, Dr. Murray received his medical degree from Harvard Medical School in 1941. Upon completion of his internship at Boston City Hospital in 1942, he served as assistant resident until called into service in the U. S. Army. This included two years spent in the South Pacific where much of his time was devoted to study of blood and parasitic infections.

Dr. Murray is a member of the National Research Council Panel on the Sterilization of Blood and Plasma, a member of the Armed Forces Epidemiological Board's Commission on Viral Infections, and is executive secretary of the Public Health Service's Technical Committee on Poliomyelitis Vaccine.

Mrs. Cooper appointed to post office

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-17-56

BALTIMORE

Mrs. Theresa C. Cooper, 3023 Gwynns Falls Pkwy., who was appointed career substitute clerk in the post office, becomes the second woman of her race to achieve permanent status in the government agency. P. 18

The first woman to be named to this status was Mrs. Ruth Brooks, 2321 Ashburton St. Mrs. Brooks was appointed as a regular clerk in September 1954.

The Carver substitute clerk is in first position toward permanent rating.

Frisby named to court post

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BALTIMORE

H. Russel Frisby, a supervisor in the City Probation Department since 1950, has been named as one of three domestic relations analysts appointed to the new Family Court this week through the Supreme Bench, headed by Judge Harman M. Moser.

Russel Frisby

Mr. Frisby, who resides at 2318 Mosher St., is a graduate of Morgan College, attended the Atlanta University school of Social Work and the Law School of the University of Md. Sat. 3-24-56

The two other analysts named are Hugh Donald McNeil, 1541 Windemere Ave., a former student at Johns Hopkins University and Loyola College, a probation department supervisor since 1952; and Nathan Pashen, former inmate classification director at the Md. State Reformatory for Males. P. 16

Box Harris in U. S. job

Afro-American
P. 18

BALTIMORE

"Just being able to make a way for the other men who followed me is my greatest reward." Sat. 4-14-56

These were the words of William A. (Box) Harris on Sunday as he looked back over almost three and a half years as the state's first parole and probation officer, and then looked forward to becoming the first U.S. deputy marshal in Maryland.

The official announcement was made this week by State Sen. Harry A. Cole (Rep. 4th Dist.) who said that a vacancy in the office of the U.S. Marshal will be filled the latter part of April, and that Mr. Harris is expected to be the appointee.

"I've been working on the appointment for the past two years and I am grateful that President Eisenhower has seen fit to enable to realization of this aim." Senator Cole said of the Federal job. Baltimore, Md.

IN COMMENTING on the appointment, due to become effective on April 23, Mr. Harris said:

"This new job is a challenge, and I intend to do my best to make a success of it."

In his new job, Mr. Harris will be responsible for the serving of Federal warrants and subpoenas, for the transportation of prisoners, and for other duties assigned by the U.S. Marshal.

Making a success of things is almost second nature to Mr. Harris who has established a reputation as one of the state's most efficient and respected parole and probation officers, who rose from a private to lieutenant in the Army, and who was one of the driving forces in the successful campaign to end segregation in the Maryland National Guard.

It was late in 1952 that Mr. Harris was selected as the state's first parole and probation officer, and in the succeeding years he was a principal figure in the lives of many men who had been given the opportunity to rehabilitate themselves.

* * *

WHILE A PAROLE officer's first duty is to protect the community, he is also charged with the responsibility of trying to help men who have run afoul of the law become useful citizens.

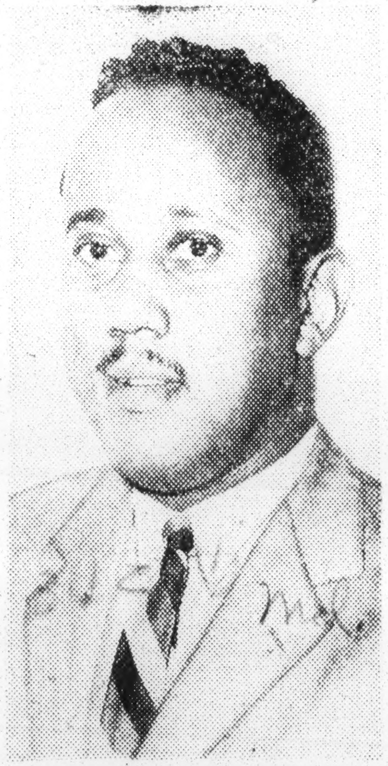
It takes a man with a sense of justice and fairness to be a good probation officer, and perhaps the best evaluation of what type of officer Mr. Harris has been, comes in the words of the department director, Wallace Reidt.

"I have followed your career in this department since you were first appointed and know you have been a good officer and a credit to this department. You have also been a humane person and have helped many of those who were entrusted to you to begin to carry their own load."

* * *

WHILE A GREAT deal of his work has been of a routine nature, there has also been excitement for him:

"I had a prisoner back in 1953," said Mr. Harris, "and he had been sent to Maryland



WILLIAM (Box) HARRIS
New U.S. deputy marshal

from New York. He asked me could he go to North Carolina, and I told him that he couldn't because he hadn't been in Baltimore long enough.

"He handed me three $5 bills, and asked me if I would change my mind. I immediately arrested him, and he was taken to Central Police Station.

"A short time later I learned he had been taken to the hospital and I went there to see him.

"He was lying on the table and when he saw me he jumped up and ran. An officer and I chased him down the street and the officer had to fire a shot in the air before we could catch him."

On another occasion, Mr. Harris and a fellow probation officer were taking a prisoner to the Maryland Penitentiary. When they reached the steps of the prison the man broke away and ran.

* * *

PROBATION OFFICERS do not carry guns but Mr. Harris chased the man and subdued him after a tussle.

These were the exciting moments, but there were many other unpublicized ones that gave Mr. Harris more satisfaction because:

"A man had made good on parole and had a chance to lead a decent life."

Mr. Harris was born in Baltimore, the son of Dr. and Mrs. William A. Harris. After attending local schools, he was graduated from Storer High School in Harper's Ferry, W. Va., and then attended Morgan State College where he received an A. B. degree.

He entered the Army in May, 1943, and rose to the rank of sergeant. He later joined the National Guard and was commissioned as a second lieutenant. In the Korean conflict, he was placed on active duty as a first lieutenant and sent overseas.

* * *

AFTER KOREA, Mr. Harris was one of the officers to quit the National Guard when he learned that the integration practiced overseas, would not be continued in Maryland.

Last November, after months of protest, Governor McKeldin ended segregation in the Guard and Mr. Harris went back with the other officers who had resigned.

He is married to the former Miss Ivy Logan and they recently adopted a daughter. They reside at 2025 Ruxton Ave.

Mr. Harris is a member of Kappa Alpha Psi, the Guardsmen, NAACP, Urban League, Maryland Classified Employees' Association, and the Middle Atlantic States Conference of Correction.

The new post pays $4,800 a year.

DIRECTOR — Truly Hatchett Baltimore real estate dealer and member of the Maryland State House of Delegates, was selected recently as a director of the Empire Savings and Loan Association. The association's offices are located at 716 N. Howard St.

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
4-28-56

Afro-American P. 12
Sat. 6-9-56
Baltimore, Md.

CITY COUNCILMAN WALTER T. DIXON was honored by members of his fraternity, Alpha Phi Alpha, at a banquet in the YWCA, Baltimore, Tuesday evening. Left to right are Mrs. Dixon, David Driver, Frank Ellis, president of Delta Lambda chapter; Mrs. Driver, Rossie Willis, president of the undergraduate chapter on Morgan State College campus, and Walter Turpin.

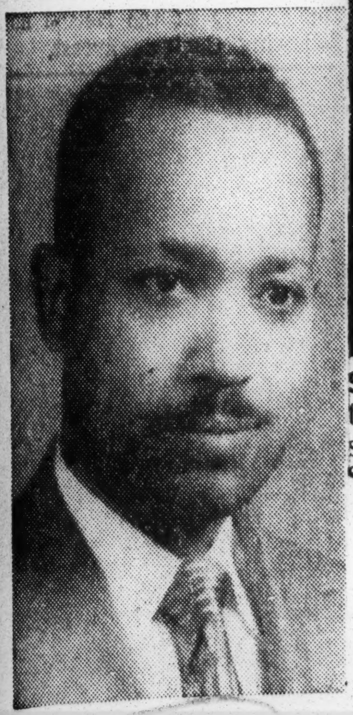
Boston lawyer gets U.S. post

Afro-American
p. 5
Sat. 2-11-56

BOSTON— Joseph S. Mitchell Jr., 30-yar-old attorney has been appointed to a position with the division of corporate regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission in Washington.
Baltimore, Md.

He has been practicing law with his father, assistant corporation council for Boston City, since 1953. He is a graduate of Bates College 1949 and Boston University Law School 1954.

Mr. Mitchell is a veteran of World War II, serving with the army in the South Pacific, and married the former Miss Doris Ganges of West Chester, Pa. They have a seven-week-old son, Joseph 3rd.



JOSEPH S. MITCHELL

SWORN IN—Edward W. Brooke, attorney (right) of Roxbury, Mass. being sworn in as a master in chancery for Suffolk County by Gov. Christian A. Herter. The swearing-in ceremony took place in the Governor's Office. Mr. Brooke is the national judge advocate of the AMVETS.

Editor named head of political group

DETROIT — The National Non-Partisan Committee for Registration and Voting announced this week the appointment of Charles J. Wartman, editor of the Michigan Chronicle, as executive director.

Announcement of the appointment was made by Louis E. Martin and Charles H. Mahoney, co-chairman of the 22 member committee which was organized several months ago to formulate a program to stimulate registration for voting.

Louis E. Martin, newspaper publisher, and Charles H. Mahoney, president of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company, who spearheaded the organization of the nationwide committee, announced the three-point purpose of the organization.

* * *

TO ENCOURAGE local non-partisan registration campaigns in every section of the United States, to publicize the importance of the full, free exercise of the voting franchise by all Americans; to work for the removal of all barriers to registration and voting that are based on racial or religious prejudice.

Wartman said the program of the committee will begin in January and will include activities ranging from essay contests for college students to dissemination of information to local groups who would like to know more about registration laws and regulations.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the committee include: Louis E. Martin, publisher, of the Michigan Chronicle; Charles H. Mahoney, president of the Great Lakes Mutual Life Insurance Company; John Roxborough The Second; Dr. Rufus Clement, Atlanta University;

Chief Walter Aiken, Atlanta builder; Dowdal H. Davis, Kansas City Call; H. B. Law, Chicago advertising executive; Thomas W. Young, Norfolk Journal and Guide- Emory O. Jackson, Birmingham World; Joseph W. Baker, Baker Associates, Philadelphia.

Also, William O. Walker, Cleveland Call Post; C. C. Dejoie Jr., Louisiana Weekly; Ramon S. Scruggs, Michigan Bell Telephone Company; Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University; Earl Brown, NYC Councilman;

Arnold DeMille, NAACP Legal Defense Fund; Longworth Quinn, Michigan Chronicle; Neil Staebler, Ann Arbor, Mich.; George W. Reed, director of U. S. Operations Mission in Liberia and Frank Winn, UAW-AF of L-CIO.

Headquarters for the committee are at 268 Eliot St., Detroit, Mich.

Negro Lawyer Appointed Legislative Research Assistant In Detroit

DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 30 — (Special)—Rep. John D. Dingell, Democrat of the Fifteenth District of Michigan, announced the appointment of Charles S. Brown, a Detroit attorney, to his staff to assist in legislative research and to supervise his Detroit office.

Cong. Dingell stated that he had selected his new aide from among many others recommended to him. not solely because of Brown's experience and training and his familiarity with legislation and federal administrative procedures, but also because of the overwhelming support of the people within the Fifteenth District.

Nation's first congresswoman is to come from Michigan?

By ARTHUR RANDALL

DETROIT — The first colored congresswoman in the history of the United States will probably be Miss Cora M. Brown, Alabama-born state senator (Dem., Mich.), who was honored here last Saturday night as the "Outstanding Woman Legislator" of 1956.

Mrs. Robert Vann of Pittsburgh, scheduled to make the presentation, did not arrive, but hundreds of Miss Brown's admirers were on hand to cheer her in her "brightest hour."

Miss Brown, who has been dubbed a champion for the underprivileged during her four years in a state legislature, announced during the testimonial at the Chidwa Tea Room, that she will seek the U.S. House seat now held by Rep. Theodore Machrowicz in the First Congressional District.

The district is heavily populated by colored people and foreign nationality groups, minority peoples whom Miss Brown has aided greatly since she has been a solon in Lansing, Mich.

IN THE state senate, Miss Brown has fought for community betterment, education, public health, mental health and for what she regards as legitimate labor causes, as well as for civil rights.

She has always favored legislation advancing the welfare of the destitute, the aged and children, because her background of occupations has made her familiar with the problems of the socially maladjusted.

Born in Bessemer, Ala., 40 years ago, she was brought to Detroit at the age of 7 by her tailor father and her mother, Mrs. Alice Brown, a retired professional cook, with whom she makes her home at the present time.

* * *

MISS BROWN was graduated from Fisk University in 1935; and although financially unable to continue her schooling immediately, she nourished the great dream of becoming an outstanding lawyer—a dream that took 13 years of blood, sweat and toil to materialize.

Miss Brown had a variety of jobs, all of which helped give her the sympathy, compassion and understanding which have enabled her to be accorded highest praises not only from the public in general, but from her fellow legislators and from Gov. G. Mennon Williams, himself.

Her first job was as a camp councilor at Green Pastures summer camp, an Urban League camp for underprivileged children.

Miss Brown served there for two seasons while attending college, gaining group work experience with children which enabled her successfully to join the staff of the Detroit Children's Aid Bureau, a child care agency.

* * *

AFTER SEVERAL years of working with orphaned or rejected children, Miss Brown transferred her skill to the State Welfare Department, where she worked with the Public Assistance Bureau.

On this job, she rendered aid

MISS CORA M. BROWN

to unmarried mothers, aid to the aged, under the Old-Age Assistance program, and aid to the blind. "I couldn't shed my case load at night, when I got off work," she told this reporter, "and I had to seek another occupation.

It was when she joined the Detroit police force as a policewoman that Miss Brown found time in the evenings to attend law school at Wayne University, from which she was graduated in 1948.

* * *

UPON COMPLETION of her law training and passage of the Michigan bar examination, notoriously tough for women "Portias," she joined the law firm of Morris and Brown.

Miss Brown is a member of New Calvary Baptist Church, the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Order of Eastern Stars and Elks, and is active in the YWCA, the NAACP and the NCNW.

Two years ago, she was selected by the national Zeta Phi Beta Sorority as their "Woman of the Year."

Only Negro woman Senator in U. S. due here

Michigan State Senator Cora M. Brown, of Detroit, who is campaigning for Congress, will interrupt her campaign long enough to fly her here next week to speak on the fourth anniversary observance of the Women's Sunday Morning Breakfast club next Sunday, June 10, at the Clark hotel.

Senator Brown ran for, and won, the seat vacated by Congressman Charles C. Diggs, of Detroit, and previously held by his father. She is the only Negro woman Senator in the United States, and if elected, will be the only Negro congresswoman in U. S. history.

She took her bachelor of arts degree from Fisk university and her law degree fom Wayne. She is also a former Detroit policewoman. A Democrat, she is nevertheless critical of both parties on civil rights and in a recent speach in Memphis declared that, "We Negroes must let both parties know that we will consider nothing less than complete equality.

"What is good in the area of civil rights is good for the country.

She will arrive here Thursday and hold a press conference next Friday morning at 269 S. Mansfield. A reception will be held for her Sunday afternoon at 1919 S. Harvard.

LOOKING INTO FUTURES — County Supervisor Kenneth Hahn, whom many say could look into a crystal ball and see a 'mayordom' in his future, chats with State Senator Cora Anne Brown, of Michigan, who could maybe see a Congressional seat in hers next August.

The only lady Senator of the Race in the country was in Los Angeles this week to fill a speaking engagement, and bowled over all and sundry with her womanly charm, as well as her down-to-cases analyses of the U. S. political scene. In her hometown, Detroit, she is a candidate for Congress, and she described her chances to local reporters as excellent. Here she receives from Supervisor Hahn copy of a resolution he offered in her behalf before the Board of Supervisors which the five gallants on the board adopted with alacrity.

Woman solon Dem for Ike

WASHINGTON, (NNPA)— Amid White House fanfare, this time a woman state senator, announced Tuesday that she is supporting President Eisenhower for re-election.

Miss Cora Brown, glamorous and vocal Michigan State Senator, told reporters that she had decided to participate in the Presidential campaign and to support Mr. Eisenhower.

HER announcement was made in the office of James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, after Miss Brown, accompanied by Mrs. Jessie M. Vann, president and treasurer of a Pittsburgh weekly, had conferred with President Eisenhower for 35 minutes.

Before her press conference White House press photographers and reporters had been kept waiting in the corridor for 30 minutes, alerted to stand by for a photograph of the President with visitors.

MISS BROWN said she had decided to support Mr. Eisenhower because she was "interested in the kind of program, particularly civil rights, that the President has initiated and the spirit in which he has made far reaching advances,"

Miss Brown said the approach on civil rights for Adlai Stevenson, has been basically the same as that of Mr. Eisenhower, but she thought the President enunciated his policy and moved ahead with it more to her liking.

MISS CORA BROWN

Diggs Won't Drop Adlai Like Powell

DETROIT—(INS)—Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.), refused to join Rep. Adam Powell, Jr. (D-NY), in supporting President Eisenhower for re-election.

Rep. Powell disclosed Thursday he would back the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket and said he would seek Diggs' help.

However, the Detroit Congressman declared:

"Certainly, I will not be influenced by anything Mr. Powell says or does regarding endorsement of the Republican ticket.

"I am supporting the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket and wish Mr. Powell would do the same."

Powell, after a White House interview, said he would form an Independent Democrats for Eisenhower group because he thought Adlai Stevenson had snubbed "the while liberal group on the civil rights issue."

Wise Words Of Caution

Journal & Guide

REPRESENTATIVE CHARLES C. DIGGS Jr., (D., Michigan) did a major service when he spoke the other Sunday in Montgomery, Alabama. During his address he voiced a word of caution about exercising the technique of boycotts to achieve worthy ends.

Sat. 4-12-56 P. 10

The boycott of Montgomery busses because of a brand of discrimination against Negroes as onerous as anywhere in the South is a notable and exceptionally successful form of protest, so far. But as REP. DIGGS pointed out, its success in the "Cradle of the Confederacy" should not delude other communities to believe that boycotting is the principal tactic to be adopted hereafter.

Norfolk, Va.

It can be a dangerous method, especially in areas where counter measures of economic sanction can be employed against the boycotters. He could have cited Mississippi and South Carolina as areas where this reprisal pressure has been wickedly applied.

"It takes special conditions, special circumstances, and wise and able leadership to bring off an effective boycott," REP. DIGGS opined. He added that in Montgomery all the conditions were present and the leadership was exceptional.

He lauded the Montgomerians for their fortitude and unity. So do all men and women of fairness and good-will. But it is well to remember that without the basic conditions, a just cause, and leadership, other communities which undertake boycotts *may* do so to their regret.

Cong. Diggs there

Afro-American

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — Reporters from all parts of the nation are covering the big story here.

Baltimore, Md.

Among the observers is Rep. Charles C. Diggs (Dem., Mich.), who arrived Saturday night. He is accompanied by his legal adviser, Charles Brown.

Diggs Concerned over Freeing Murderer

State Press P. 4

Congressman Charles C. Diggs, jr., (D-Michigan) sent the following telegrams to the President and the Attorney General respectively:

Fri. 3-23-56

The President, White House, Washington, D. C.

Recent acquittal of Elmer Kimbell of cold-blooded murder of Clinton Melton in Sumner, Mississippi, clearly indicates that Mississippi has not learned a lesson from the Emmett Till case of last year, that it continues to flaunt its own peculiar brand of "justice" which is heedless of abundant evidence failing to vindicate the defendant and indisputably attesting to his guilt, and that it maintains its ignoble reputation for having only once executed a white man concerning the death of a Negro. In the name of human decency, it is urged that you take immediate steps to ascertain federal jurisdiction in this latest flagrant violation or rights of Negro Americans or, in the absence of any existing federal authority, that there be immediate marshalling of forces to correct this weakness. Instant case further points up strong disinclination on part of local community to do its own housecleaning in accordance with constitutional guarantees to all Americans. America has run out of "other cheeks" which it may turn to the rebel south if it expects to heal the black eyes it exhibits to the free world.

Little Rock, Ark.

Honorable Herbert M. Brownell, Attorney General of The United State, Washington, D. C.

Urge immediate investigation into outrageous miscarriage of justice in acquittal of Elmer Otis Kimbell at Sumner, Mississippi, of the cold-blooded, wanton murder of Clinton Melton, Negro American, in the face of testimony of reputable witnesses that the killing was unjustified. If authority is lacking for federal action, I again request indication from you of what legislative action is needed to correct this weakness. Abundant evidence exists that remedial action is not forthcoming on local level and in fact, we have expressed determination of pro-segregationists in and out of congress that every means will be used in defiance of mandates of the highest tribunal in our land which reaffirm these constitutional guarantees. Federal intervention therefore imperative to safeguard civil rights in such cases and to end the proud boast that only once has Mississippi executed a white man in the death of a Negro.

Diggs To Propose Civil Rights Bill Amendment

Call Fri. 5-11-56

Kansas City, Mo.

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — If the civil rights bill, recently approved by the House Judiciary committee, is voted out of the Rules committee and meets House approval, Cong. Charles C. Diggs Jr., of Michigan said he would withdraw his criticism of the provision to establish a two-year commission on civil rights to study certain deprivations being experienced by Negroes.

P. 3

He has decided that if such a commission is set up with subpoena powers adequate to enforce the production of witnesses and records when necessary, it could be an effective supplemental remedy.

Since the principal part of this measure deals with arbitrary barriers to the right to vote, Diggs says he plans to push an amendment to the bill which will complete the job by eliminating the poll tax.

In commenting on the measure the Michiganer stated that the bill "reflects a thoughtful diagnosis of one of the primary issues of the 20th century. It falls short of correcting all the ills facing Negroes, but represents substantial gains, the value of which cannot be ignored.

The bill contains provisions making it unlawful for any individual to intimidate or otherwise interfere with prospective voters, authorizing injunctive relief or other civil proceedings to be initiated by the Attorney general on behalf of the United States or the aggrieved persons, and allowing him direct access to Federal court without waiting for previous action by subordinate jurisdiction are all worthy of prompt and favorable consideration by congress.

"The present inadequacy of the Justice Department's Staff is pointed up sharply in view of expanding civil rights activity and fully justifies the request for an additional assistant attorney general to supervise and direct these matters," he said.

Diggs pointed out that the Rules Committee, through which this legislation must pass before being considered by the full House, has a substantial majority of northern Congressmen of both parties who can out-vote southerners.

"The guilt of inaction, therefore, will cut across party lines. The President and the Democratic party leaders must show good faith by inequivocal support of this legislation, he concluded.

Cong. Diggs Hits Republicans On Omitting Right To Vote Law In Must Legislation

Advocate P. 1

Jackson, Miss.

Sat. 6-9-56

Negro Democratic Congressman Sends Telegram To White House

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 4— (Special) — Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., Negro Democrat member from the State of Michigan, last week, in a telegram to the White House, hit at the Republican Administration for listing only two of its five Civil Rights proposals in its list of "must legislation" for this session of Congress, and called for an immediate clarification of the administration's stand on the entire issues, along with commitment of a sufficient number of Republican votes to join with the liberal democrats so the proposals can be enacted into law.

The telegram to the White House is as follows:

The President
The White House
Washington, D. C.

Assistant Press Secretary Murray Snyder's recent statement for the Administration lists as "must legislation" only two of your original package of five civil rights proposals, namely, the establishment of a civil rights commission and creation of a civil rights division in the Justice Department. Omitted were proposals to bar interference by states with the right to vote, to permit civil rights cases to be taken directly to Federal Courts, and to permit the Attorney General to seek injunction or

initiate other civil activities in behalf of aggrieved persons. Are we to take the announcement that the two items named are deemed necessary for this Session as meaning that you will push only two of the original five proposals contained in the civil rights package? If this is true, it is a tremendous blow to the more important phases of that package. It is well recognized that, if the Administration does not back these proposals vigorously, with commitments from sufficient Republican votes, the liberal Democratic wing is not strong enough to put the civil rights program over.

It is a matter of massive importance that should be clarified immediately, or the Administration subjects itself to legitimate criticism that it is insincere in its stated position. This clarification should come no later than the next press conference, and preferably before as a separate release. It represents an opportunity for you to speak out directly in favor of these proposals and give them the impetus that your prestige and popularity would afford them. Respectfully,

CHARLE C. DIGGS, JR.
Member of Congress.

Sorry For Anti-Negro Statement

Vice Commander Spoke Against Negro Delegates

WASHINGTON. —(ANP)— Acting upon protest raised by Cong. Charles C. Diggs (D., Mich.) L. E. Page, national vice commander of the American Legion, has been forced to apologize for anti-Negro statements which he made in an address before the annual Mississippi Legion convention meeting in Biloxi a few weeks ago.

Cong. Diggs was informed Friday by the national commander, J. Addington Wagner, that Page had made an apology to his superior.

In a telegram to Wagner, the vice commander stated that he regretted that in the course of his opening remarks he had made certain comments bearing upon an issue which he certainly had no right to speak as a representative of the American Legion.

"I apologize to you and to all who were offended by my remarks . . ." the telegram stated. "I take this opportunity of stating that I was in no sense expressing the policy of the American Legion."

Page's apology was demanded by Cong. Diggs following a press report quoting the national vice commander as saying he deplored the NAACP-coerced action of his native Texas in sending Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention and that he refused the post of Texas delegate because he doesn't wish to sit with Negro delegates.

These statements were called to the attention of National Commander Wagner by Diggs, who is a member of the House Veterans Affairs committee.

In his telegram to Wagner, the Michigan representative pointed out that such statements represent "a despicable demonstration of bigotry wholly inconsistent with the 'Americanism' theme of your organization."

"Whether the remarks were spoken as an individual or not, they will be taken to reflect the position of the American Legion unless there is an immediate and official retraction and a full apology by Commander Page and the American Legion to the NAACP and to all people affected and concerned by such expressions," declared Diggs.

In Commander Wagner's response to Diggs, he stated that he sincerely regretted that the incident occurred. "I reiterate that Mr. Page did not express American Legion policy in the statements attributed to him.

Diggs of Michigan Favors Harriman

By the Associated Press

Representative Diggs, Democrat of Michigan, says he favors Gov. Averell Harriman of New York for the Democratic presidential nomination.

He said he will support Mr. Harriman at the Democratic National Convention if Gov. G. Mennen Williams releases the Michigan delegation from its pledge to vote for him as a favorite son.

Mr. Diggs, one of three Negro members of the House, will be a delegate to the Chicago convention and is slated for election to the platform committee.

He said in a statement that the Democrats, in order to win the November election, must have a strong civil rights plank and "a candidate with a forthright and inflexible position on this issue."

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New Judge—Circuit Attorney Edward L. Dowd congratulates new Judge Theodore McMillian, left, following swearing-in ceremonies in St. Louis. Judge McMillian is the first Negro to occupy the circuit bench in the history of Missouri.

McMillian takes oath of office

ST. LOUIS— Theodore McMillian was sworn in as Circuit Court judge last Friday in ceremonies at the Civil Courts Building. The oath was administered by Circuit Judge Waldo C. Mayfield.

Judge McMillian was assigned to Division No. 5, a trial division for civil cases. The former assistant circuit attorney was appointed by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly.

Several hundred persons attended the ceremonies. Russell Horsefield, president of the Lawyers Association of St L.oius. called the appointment as an act of "courage and intelligence" by the governor.

David M. Grand of the Mound City Bar Association, predominately colored lawyers, said the appointment was proof "that we are moving toward the true realization of the democratic process."

Negro Appointed Circuit Judge

ST. LOUIS, April 2—A 37-year-old assistant circuit attorney has become the first Negro appointed to a circuit court bench in Missouri.

Theodore McMillian was appointed by Gov. Phil M. Donnelly to succed Circuit Judge William S. Connor, who retired Feb. 10 because of ill health.

McMillian will hold the office until the general election of 1958. Then, if he wants to remain for a office, he may seek retention for a full six-year term without opposition.

NEGRO MENTIONED FOR THE U.S. BENCH

President Likely to Name Richardson, Parole Board Head, to Missouri Post

Special to The New York Times.

WASINGTON, Oct. 4—President Eisenhower was reliably reported today to have selected Scovel Richardson for appointment to a Federal judgeship.

Mr. Richardson is chairman of the United States Board of Parole. The bench to which he is expected to be named is the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Missouri.

He would be the first Negro to be appointed a Federal District judge in the Continental United States.

Three Negroes, however, now hold posts in the Federal judiciary. William H. Hastie is a judge of the Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit in Philadelphia. Herman E. Moore is a territorial district judge in the Virgin Islands and Irvin C. Mollison is a judge of the United States Customs Court of New York.

Mr. Richardson would be the first Negro to be appointed to a judgeship by President Eisenhower. Judges Hastie, Moore and Mollison were appointed by former President Harry S. Truman.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said he had no knowledge of the matter when asked about a story in a St. Louis newspaper that said Mr. Richardson would be appointed. This is the customary White House response to inquiries about appointments.

In other quarters, however, it was strongly indicated that Mr. Richardson had been selected and that a White House announcement could be expected soon.

The appointment of Mr. Richardson would fill a vacancy created by the death last summer of Judge Rubey M. Hulen.

Judge Hulen presided at the trial of Matthew J. Connelly former Presidential appointments secretary to Mr. Truman, and T. Lamar Caudle, once an Assistant Attorney General in charge of the Justice Department's tax division. They were convicted on June 14 last of conspiracy to defraud the Government but have not been sentenced.

Mr. Richardson was named to the parole board on July 23, 1953. In September, 1954, he was designated as chairman by Herbert Brownell Jr., the Attorney General. He resigned as dean of the School of Law at Lincoln University, St. Louis, to accept the parole board post. Before joining the law school faculty he had practiced law in Chicago.

Mr. Richardson is 44 years old. He was born in Nashville and attended Chicago public schools. He was graduated from the University of Illinois and obtained a law degree from Howard University, in Washington, in 1944.

Associated Press

APPOINTMENT LIKELY: Scovel Richardson, who was reported to have been selected by the President for a Federal judgeship.

ATTY. RICHARDSON

Consider Atty. For High Post

WASHINGTON — The White House was mum last week on reports that Scovel Richardson would be named as a U. S. District Court judge in St. Louis.

A high source said he was unable to comment either way. Richardson is presently chairman of the Federal Parole Board. He was formerly dean of the Lincoln U. law school and was the first Nego admitted to the American Bar Association in Missouri.

Richardson is a native of Nashville, Tenn. He attended public schools in Chicago and is a graduate of the University of Illinois and Howard U. The report was first made by the St. Louis Globe Democrat which said. "The appointment is expected to be made soon by President Eisenhower."

There has been a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Ruben M. Hulen two months ago. Richardson would be the first Negro in history to be named to a District Court and in this role he would be likely to hear many cases involving the integration of schools.

Judge Irving Mollison of New York is a U. S. Customs judge and Judge Wiliam Hastie is a member of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. Judge Herman Moore who is due to be replaced soon is a federal judge to the Virgin Islands. All were Democratic appointments.

Thus, the GOP would be making history two ways with "firsts."

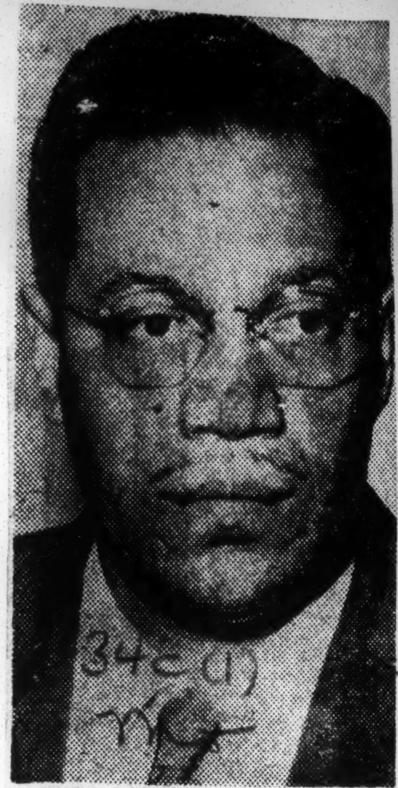
Ike's Aim

Another Negro On Bench

ST. LOUIS (ANP) — In a copyrighted dispatch from Washington, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat said a former Chicago attorney "is in line to be appointed a U. S. District Court judge here by President Eisenhower."

The report added: "The appointment is expected to be made by the President soon."

The article pointed out that



ATTY. S. RICHARDSON

Scovel Richardson, 54, who formerly was an attorney in Chicago and now is chairman of the U. S. Board of Parole in Washington, is the man in line for the appointment.

■

MR. EISENHOWER named Richardson to the Parole board in July, 1953, and he became chairman in September, 1954. He was the first Negro to serve on the board.

A native of Nashville, Tenn., Richardson attended public schools in Chicago and is a graduate of the University of Illinois and Howard University Law School, Washington, D. C.

The court vacancy here was caused by the death of Judge Rubey M. Hulon by gunshot wounds two months ago.

■

(The Courier learned from high sources in Washington that several other Negroes will be named to important posts by President Eisenhower. These appointments will further indicate the President's policy of naming Negroes for top jobs in the Government's framework. For the first time in history, a Negro, E. Frederic Morrow, is a White House aide. Mr. Morrow was appointed to his sensitive post shortly after Mr. Eisenhower was inaugurated as President.)

Two Attorneys Named To Top City Posts In St. Louis

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 12-12-56

ST. LOUIS, — (ANP) — A prominent Negro attorney and a young woman law school graduate have been appointed to high legal positions here.

Thomas F. Eagleton, who will take office Jan. 1 as circuit attorney, announced the appointment of George W. Draper II as chief trial assistant and Miss Wyvetter M. Hoover as an assistant.

Miss Hoovers appointment marks the first time in history a Negro woman has ever been selected to such a post.

Draper was an assistant circuit attorney for two years starting in April of 1951. He has a bachelor of law degree from Harvard University and a master of law degree from New York University. He was assistant professor of law at Lincoln University in St. Louis for two years.

Miss Hoover, 26, received a bachelor of science degree from Hampton Institute in 1951 and her law degree from St. Louis University in February, 1955. She was admitted to the bar in April, 1955.

Three other Negro assistants now serving in that capacity who will continue under Eagleton are Claude S. Cahill Jr.; Curtis C. Crawford; and Harrison W. Home.

Draper will be paid $8,800 as chief trial assistant. Miss Hoover's salary will range between $5,000 and $7800.

Dr. Nabrit Named To National Science Board

Call P.20 Fri. 5-18-56
Kansas City, Mo.

HOUSTON, Texas. — Dr. S. M. Nabrit, president of Texas Southern university, was confirmed by the U. S. Senate May 10 to serve on the National Science Board. He was nominated for the six-year post by President Eisenhower.

The foundation is a policy-making body and is concerned with the development of science for national defense; for the general welfare and for international cooperation.

34c(1)

The board is composed of 23 men of science from all parts of the United States.

The other new members are Edward James McShane, professor of mathematics at the University of Virginia, to succeed John W. Davis; Julius A. Stratton, vice president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, to succeed O. W. Hyman, and Edward Lawrie Tatus, professor of biology at Sanford University, to succeed Earl P. Stevenson. Dr. Nabrit succeeds Edwin B. Fred, president of the University of Wisconsin.

The following members whose terms had expired were named to continue on the board for another six years: Laurence M. Gould, president, Carleton college, Northfield, Minn.; Paul M. Gross, vice president and dean of Duke university, Durham, N. C.: George D. Humphrey, president, the University of Wyoming, Laramie, Wyoming and Fredrick A. Middlebush, president emeritus University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo.

Members whose terms expire in 1958 and 1960 are: Sophie D. Aberle, special research director, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Chester I. Barnard, chairman of the board and president, Rockefeller Foundation, New York, N. Y.: Robert P. Barnes, professor of chemistry, Howard university, Washington, D. C.; Detlev W. Bronk, vice chairman of the board and chairman of the executive committee, president, National Academy of Sciences, Washington, D. C., and president, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York; Gerty T. Cori, professor of biological chemistry, School of Medicine, Washington university, St. Louis, Mo.; Charles Dollard, president (ret.), Carnegie Corp. of New York, New York, N. Y.; Robert F. Loeb, professor of medicine, college of Physicians and Surgeons, Columbia university, New York; Andrey A. Potter, dean emeritus of engineering, Purdue university, Lafayette, Ind.; Roger Adams, head, department of chemistry and chemical engineering (ret.), University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.; Theodore M. Hesburgh, C.S.C., president, university of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind., William V. Houston, president, Rice institute, Houston, Texas; James B. Magelwane, S. J. dean, Institute of Technology, St. Louis university, St. Louis, Mo; Donald H. McLaughlin, president, Homestake Mining Co., San Francisco; George W. Merck, chairman of the board, Merck and Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.; Joseph C. Morris, vice president, Tulane university, New Orleans, La., and Douglas M. Whitaker, vice president for Administration, Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, New York, N. Y.

For more than 30 years Dr. Nabrit has been active in the field of science. He was graduated from Morehouse college in 1925 and became professor of biology at the college. Since that time he has been teacher, student and administrator.

He took his Master of Science and Ph. D. degrees from Brown university. He left the position of dean of the graduate school at Atlanta university, Sept. 1, 1955, to become president of Texas Southern university at Houston.

Besides being a member of various scientific and educational societies, Dr. Nabrit is one of two Negro members of the select corporation of scientists who control the Marine Biological Laboratory at Woods Hole, Mass.

He is credited with being the discoverer of a number of basic facts in embryological growth and development. He has contributed numerous articles to scientific journals over a period of 25 years

Returns To Atlanta After 43 Years; Now A Nebraska Senator

Daily World
Sat. 2-7-56

By WILLIAM GORDON
Managing Editor,
Atlanta Daily World

Forty-three years ago, a man with the natural inherent quality to become a leader, left Atlanta for the mid west. Yesterday, he returned as a state Senator and a presiding elder for the AME Church of Nebraska.

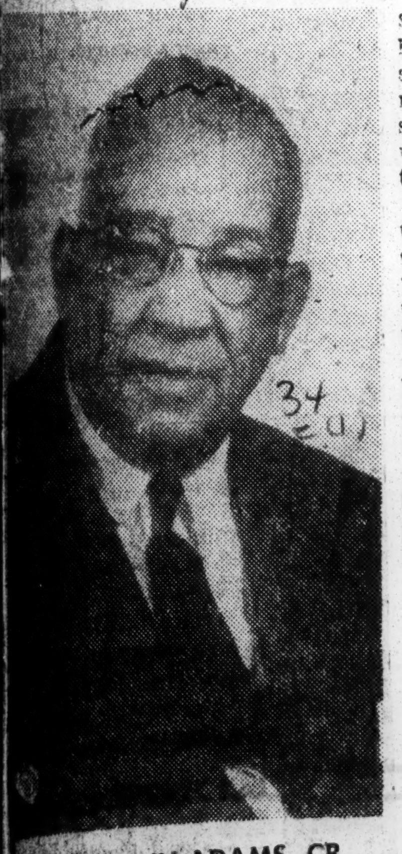
Atlanta, Ga.

The Honorable John Adams, Sr., was in Atlanta attending the AME Brotherhood meeting of the Connectional Council of the AME Church, at Flipper Temple.

P. 1

PAST EIGHT YEARS

An attorney and minister, Senator



HON. JOHN ADAMS, CR.

Adams has been a member of the Nebraska state Senate for the past eight years. He is one of 43 members of the Nebraska State Senate and the only Negro to hold such a position in his state.

Unlike father like son, in this case, Senator Adams did not lead the way with a political career. His son, John Adams, Jr., holds that distinction. His son was the first Negro Senator of the state. The father is the second Negro to hold this

post.

Merely holding political office, does not mark the career of this former Atlantan. Senator Adams made history recently when he helped to influence a Senate Committee to turn back to the State of Georgia a resolution, approved by the Governor, to call a convention by the several states for the purpose of "considering an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relative to the administration by the several states of their respective school systems."

WOULD CUT COURT'S POWER

The purpose of the resolution was to get back at the United States Supreme Court's decision against segregation in public schools. The resolution read in part:

"Whereas, recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States have tended to withdraw from the sovereign states the power to administer their respective school systems in a fashion never contemplated by the ratifiers of the Fourteenth Amendment; and

"Whereas, this unconscionable usurpation of power, if not restricted, will ultimately result in the destruction of every vestige of state supported regulated public education."

The Resolution was (H. H. No. 31-84a), approved by the Governor January 29, 1955.

When the Resolution came before the Senate in Nebraska, Senator Sen. Adams quickly took the initiative to influence his state not to comply with such resolutions. It was discussed in open debate and later sent back to the State of Georgia.

SNUBBED GA. PROPOSAL

Daily World

The former Georgian has won high respect among his colleagues in the Senate in Nebraska. He indicated that there is a growing feeling of high respect there for Negroes in general. There are about eleven to twelve thousand Negroes in Nebraska. Many of them have migrated from other parts of the country.

P. 3

In snubbing the Georgia Resolution, Senator Adams said, Nebraskans have "full realization that the people should obey the Supreme law of the land." To do otherwise, the Senator declared, "would be rebellious and communistic."

The Senator also said they had no trouble in Nebraska desegregating the schools. He pointed out that the "climate there has long been conditioned for change."

EMPLOYMENT

In the field of employment, Negroes are "doing fine." He said labor unions are fair and that people generally are taking the position that color is no factor in a man's ability to achieve. He said the past ten years have shown an exciting change for the better. Negroes are at work in almost every field of endeavor, he added.

When the Negro population began to shift to the cities, Senator Adams said, many families occupied the blighted areas and some of the slum sections.

"Soon there were protests," he said—"protests that seemed to bring about an automatic change in housing for members of the race."

The attorney and Senator said, programs were implemented without pressure, to acquire adequate living areas for "everybody."

In Omaha, where the Senator lives, there are no housing restrictions. He said this is true for other parts of the state as well. He said people move about and live according to their economic status and not according to race.

HEADS CHURCH GROUP

As superintendent of all AME churches in the state of Nebraska and the northern part of Kansas, he is kept "quite busy."

Senator Adams has three sons, all lawyers. They are John, Jr., who lives in Omaha; Harold and Ralph Waldo of Sans Francisco, California.

While in Atlanta, Senator Adams spoke to delegates attending the AME Connectional Council, AME Church, the faculty and student-body at Morris Brown College. He also called on "old friends," some of whom he had not seen since he left the city over 43 years ago.

Courier

Inspector—Clifford C. Dudley recently was appointed building inspector in Omaha, Neb., the first Negro to hold that position in the city's history. Mr. Dudley has been engaged in the building and contracting business in Springfield, Ohio, and Omaha.

Wait 'Til '57, Say Solons

Courier Sat. 1-7-56 P. 2

'Impeachment' Plan Is Not Forthcoming

Pittsburgh Courier

(By Courier Press Service)

No impeachment action has been mapped against "lily-white" Southern Congressmen, the three Negro members of the U. S. House of Representatives have implied.

Interviewed by the Courier in their Northern bailiwicks were Congressmen Charles C. Diggs of Detroit, William Dawson of Chicago, and Adam C. Powell of New York, all Democrats.

Representative Diggs, who originated the impeachment idea during the furore which arose over the slaying of Emmett Till and the subsequent acquittal of his suspectd slayers, told the Courier, "I'm still in the process of making a research on the problem. I don't intend to make a move until I have all the facts."

Although several organizations, including labor unions, have rallied in support of his plan, Mr. Diggs said, "I haven't directly solicited support for this program, although I understand some organizations and individuals are doing so."

REP. C. C. DIGGS

. . . he wants "all the facts"

* * *

IN NEW YORK, Representative Powell said that nothing can be done about unseating Mississippi's Congressmen because they are already seated. He said that action against them cannot be taken until the new Congress convenes in January of 1957.

In Chicago, Representative Dawson told the Courier that the impeachment of lily-white Congressmen isn't the solution to the problems facing Southern Negroes, particuarly those of Mississippi.

Dawson implied that there was little that could be done to "unseat" current members of the House from the South. He said that the lack of registered voters was principally responsible for many of the ill-fortune of Mississippi.

Dawson

Powell

Mr. Dawson said that he was going to do "the best I can" to prevent further atrocities in Mississippi.

Lawnside appointees confirmed

LAWNSIDE — With the single exception of dog warden, the six-member City Council confirmed all of Republican Mayor Amos Rogers' appointments of civic officials for 1956 on Monday at the borough's annual meeting at the schoolhouse on Warwick Rd.

However, Democratic Councilman James R. Young strongly protested the naming of Harry S. Sadler and William Chappell as special officers. He charged Sadler with interference with the Fire Department, and Chappel with reckless driving.

Both Mayor Rogers and newly-elected Council George E. Williams Sr. came to the defense of the officers. They were finally confirmed.

* * *

WILLIAMS WAS re-elected to the Republican-demonated council after two years out of office. He previously served for six years.

Augustus R. Wilmer Sr., who was out 10 years after serving, 12, is the second new replacement on the council whose members include Charles Cooper, Harry Benson and Roland N. Ragins. The latter is a Democrat. Wilmer Wilson and W. L. Patterson lost out.

Robert B. Johnson, second assistant prosecutor for Camden County, replaced Edward Reid as solicitor. An issue before Council is Mr. Reid's request that he be permitted to finish the cases on which he is now working.

* * *

EMPHASIZING THAT he was open to criticism, Mayor Rogers also said in his annual address:

"People in many walks of life today are clamoring for quantity rather than for quality. It is the little things in life that count."

Asking citizens to share their time with performance of civic duties, Mayor Rogers also made the following appointments:

Chief of Police and Violations Clerk, Charles H. Brewster; Sergeant of Police, Elmer Gibson; Special Officers, Hayward Wicks, Russell S. Purnell, Rogers Artis, John P. Williams, James St. Hill, and Richard Wise, a new man;

Clerk of Municipal Court, Lowry Henderson; Engineer, Marshall Hammond; Assessor, Harry Lyons Sr., Building Commissioners, Robert Bryant, John Jackson, Robert Dyers, James Smith; Fire Marshal and Custodian of Fire Apparatus, William Benson; Board of Health, Percy DeShields and Henry Williams; Board of Assistance, Clarence Still and Mattie B. Cooper; Chairman of Civil Defense, Frederick Burnette.

George W. Polk, who was named building inspector, is a former Democrat mayor of the borough. He is a builder by trade.

Norris Still, the borough clerk, is not affected by the annual appointments. He has tenure of office.

The dog warden, whom the Council refused to confirm was Angelo Schiavo.

Yancey gets Essex court judgeship

By SAMUEL A. HAYNES

TRENTON — Governor Robert B. Meyner announced at his press conference on Tuesday that he is integrating the state judiciary for the first time in history.

He appointed Deputy Attorney General Roger M. Yancey of Newark to succeed District Court Judge Ferdinand D. Masucci of Essex County, whom he named to succeed the late Judge Joseph E. Conlon of Essex.

The term of the District Court Judge is five years, and the salary is $14,000 a year.

* * *

YANCEY'S elevation to the Judiciary received the unqualified endorsement of Senator - elect Donal C. Fox, Democrat of Essex County.

Commenting for the AFRO on his historic action, the governor said:

"I am merely carrying out a policy of appointing highly qualified persons to public office in the interest of good government.

* * *

"MR. YANCEY served well as an Assistant U.S. Attorney and as a Deputy Attorney General and was highly recommended by Attorney General Grover Richman."

Because of the high qualifications of Yancey and Masucci, the Senate is expected to confirm their appointments within 10 days or less after Jan. 10 when the new Legislature convenes.

A native of Esmont, Va., the judge - elect is a graduate of Hampton (Va.) Institute and the New Jersey Law School and was admitted to the bar in 1930.

* * *

LONG ACTIVE in the Democratic Party, he first began to make history when he was appointed in 1942 as the first colored Assistant U.S. Attorney in the state by the then Attorney General Francis Biddle.

He resigned that post to accept an appointment from former Mayor Ralph A. Vallani as an assistant corporation counsel for the city of Newark.

His tenure in that post was short because Attorney General Ricmond, his former boss in the U.S. Attorney's office in Newark, drafted him as one of his deputies at $9,000 a year.

* * *

MEMBERS of the bar in particular, credit Yancey's spectacular career to the tutelage of Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City, an Appellate Court specialist, who is often referred to as "the Charlie Houston" of New Jersey.

It was Hargrove, a former deputy attorney general, who recommended Yancey for the Federal post.

As a former candidate for public office, he proved his popularity by polling 2,000 votes in a race for an Assembly seat from Essex County, and polled another 26,000 votes when he sought a seat on the old City Commission.

* * *

HE IS A member of the National and Essex County Bar Associations, the senior partner in law firm of Yancey, McWilson and Abrams, and is a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

He is active as an official in many organizations including the Court St. Branch YM — YWCA and Friendly Neighborhood House.

His wife is the former Miss Adele Smith of Danville, Va., a graduate of Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N.Y.

They live at No. 1 Somerset St. with their three children, Roger Jr., Jacqueline Ann and Sinclair.

LAWNSIDE MAYOR Amos Rogers Sr. discusses a document with Councilman George E. Williams as Councilman Augustus R. Wilmer Sr., Police Chief Charles H. Brewster and Clerk Norris E. Still (seated right) look on at annual inauguration meeting of the New Jersey borough.

JUDGE ROGER M. YANCEY

Named Judge In New Jersey

NEWARK, N. J. — (ANP) — Roger M. Yancey is slated to be the first Negro ever to occupy a district court bench in the state of New Jersey. Gov. Robert B. Meyner announced last week in Trenton that he would appoint Yancy to succeed Judge Ferdinand D. Massucci of the Essex county district court. His appointment would be expected to receive confirmation by the state senate.

Yancey is a deputy attorney general. He formerly was assistant U. S. attorney for New Jersey and corporation counsel for the city of Newark.

RECEIVES FIRST ASSIGNMENT—Miss Barbara Ann Morris, Monclair attorney, Raymond Del Tufo, following her taking the oath as assistant U. S. attorney at the Newark, N.J., Federal Courthouse. Miss Morris is a graduate of Fisk University, 1949, and Rutgers Law School, 1953.

Matron named U.S. aide

Afro-American Sat. 3-10-56 P. 13 Baltimore Md.

MONTCLAIR, N.J.—Miss Barbara Morris, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. David G. Morris, 49 Madison Ave., Montclair, was sworn in Tuesday morning, March 6, as an assistant U.S. attorney at $6,000 a year.

She was the third colored woman to graduate from the Law School of Rutgers University in 1953, and is one of the few women in the country to serve as an assistant U.S. attorney.

She moves into a post formerly held by District Court Judge Roger M. Yancey of Essex County, who left it to become an assistant corporation counsel in Newark.

* * *

MISS MORRIS received the A.B. degree at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., in 1949, and was admitted to the bar in November, 1953.

One of the lawyers under whom she served her clerkship is now Superior Court Judge Milton Conford.

She is a member of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, the Essex County Bar Association and St. Philip's Episcopal Church in Newark.

This is the second time in the last two years that a colored lawyer in New Jersey has been appointed to a high legal post.

* * *

MISS BERNARDINE JOHNSON of Newark, who with Mrs. Martha B. Williams, were the first two colored women to graduate from Rutgers Law School, set a precedent a year ago.

She was appointed by Senator Estes Kefauver as Assistant Counsel of the Senate Sub-committee of the Judiciary Committee.

Miss Morris' appointment is the second of importance made by the Republican Clean Government, Inc., of Essex County of Harry Hazelwood Jr., as a legal assistant to the prosecutor in recent weeks.

The first was the appointment at $5,040 a year.

JERSEY DEPUTY—Van Y. Clinton, Newark lawyer, as he was sworn in as deputy attorney general assigned to the New Jersey State Highway Department last week. From left, Mr. Clinton, his wife and daughter, Joan, and Acting Attorney General David D. Furman. The swearing-in ceremony took place in the office of Attorney General Grover C. Richman at the State House in Trenton.

Jerseyan honored

PLAINFIELD — The lawyer son of a distinguished veteran local physician was sworn in on Oct. 9 as an Assistant U.S. Attorney for the District of Columbia in Washington, D.C.

He is Fred D. Durrah, a native of this city, the son of Dr. and Mrs. Fred F. Durrah of 310 Plainfield Ave.

He is a graduate of the local high school and Howard University, and received his law degree at Rutgers, the State University.

* * *

A WORLD WAR TWO veteran, he served in Belgium, France and Germany, and held the rank of major after he was honorably discharged from the service.

Attorney Durrah was highly recommended for the appointment by both the senior and junior U.S. Senators from New Jersey, both Republicans, H. Alexander Smith and Clifford P. Case respectively.

A widower, Mr. Durrah's wife was the former late Miss Kathryn A. Ashly, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William M. Ashby, 53 Irving St., Newark, who died in 1944.

* * *

THIS IS the second time in two years that a young colored lawyer from New Jersey has received an important appointment with the Federal government.

The first was the former Miss Bernadine Johnson, now Mrs. J. Bernard Johnson of Newark.

She was appointed by Senator Estes Kefauver, now the Democratic vice-presidential candidate, as an assistant counsel, Senate Judiciary Subcommittee Investigating Juvenile Delinquency.

Chicagoan To US Health Post In New Mexico

Call P. 20
Fri. 2-24-56
Kansas City

CHICAGO. — (ANP) — Mrs. Dolores Moore Carter was recently appointed to a top-flight dietetic position by the U. S. Public Health Service of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare in Washington, D. C.

She will be sworn in at the area office in Albuquerque, N. Mex., and report for duty March 1, as chief dietitian at the new Indian health hospital in Tuba City, Ariz. With a public health medical and nursing team, she will be working with Navajo Indians at this general hospital.

Pioneer work is not a new experience for Mrs. Carter. She was the first American Negro and home economist to serve in Afghanistan 1953-1955 under what is now the International Cooperation Administration of the Department of State. Previously, she trained the first group of young French dietitians at 1,200-bed (Hospital) Bichat hospital in Paris, France.

During her travels Mrs. Carter has visited 28 different countries on five continents.

She is a product of the Chicago public schools—Francis E. Willard and Englewood high. In 1937 she received her B. S. degree in Home Economics from what is now Illinois Institute of Technology. In 1940, she received her M. S. degree in Nutrition and Food Chemistry from the University of Chicago.

She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Moore of Chicago.

34c(1) 1956 NEW YORK REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

DREW PEARSON Says:

Courier-Journal Louisville Ky. Sat. 11-24-56

Harlem Congressman Problem for U.S. Probers

WASHINGTON—The Justice Department, which was investigating Representative Adam Clayton Powell's income-tax returns until he suddenly came out for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, is now debating whether to go ahead with the investigation. P 7

The United States attorney's office in New York City, which already has convicted two of Powell's secretaries and indicted a third, wants to press the case against the congressman. There are indications, however, that the Justice Department planned to drop the case in return for Powell's campaigning for the Republicans.

It is known that Powell has talked frequently to Vice-President Nixon about his tax troubles. A Justice Department spokesman, however, has denied that any promise was given to fix the case.

Treasury agents have been investigating the Harlem congressman's curious financial arrangements with his employees, who work for him both as Congressional employees and as assistants in his Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

Speculation Checked

T-men also are checking Powell's stock market speculating. He has made a handsome profit recently on lithium, a lightweight ore used for defense purposes. A cable from his Washington broker, for example, was delivered to him in Yugoslavia by way of the American Embassy during his recent European junket.

The cable reported: "Your profit lithium 5800 to date. Strongly recommend additional 32,000 at 15 cents. Believe would double or better."

It was signed by Shannon Allen, a partner in the brokerage firm of Landrum, Allen & Company.

Pastor's Letter

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER'S pastor, the Rev. Edward L. R. Elson, has written an interesting letter comparing Jewish Zionist organizations with the German-American Bund that supported Adolf Hitler before World War II.

The purpose of Mr. Elson's letter, he said, was to declare that he was neither anti-Jewish nor anti-Israel.

Some Jews had been disturbed by the fact that the President's spiritual adviser was national chairman of the American Friends of The Middle East. This happens to be an anti-Zionist, pro-Arab organization.

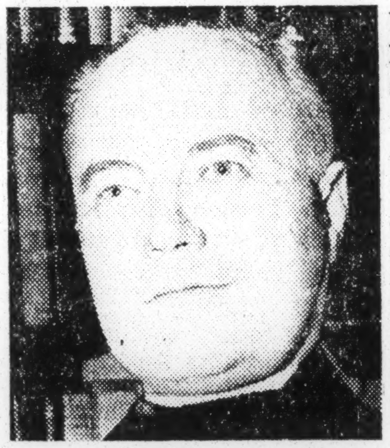
Finally, a Chicago housewife, Mrs. Alfred Loewenthal, wrote directly to Mr. Elson to inquire about his influence upon the President. The Presbyterian minister replied: "My relations with the President are of a pastoral and spiritual nature, and I am not a political consultant."

Mr. Elson also wrote: "Many of my choicest friends are observant Jews for whom I have utmost appreciation

"Nor am I anti-Israel," he added. "Although its creation was a diplomatic debacle, Israel is here and must be regarded as a valid entity among the nations. I am not now nor have I ever been anti-Israel, but I am desperately and earnestly pro-American in the highest and most refined sense of that word. Political Zionism, is seems to me, does violence to that concept. The so called German-American Bund was out of place in American life. In our American political life, similarly, Zionist American organizations are out of place. Judaism is a great faith and the Jews a great people, and these concepts should be clearly separated from political Zionism."

'Extremely Slow'

DESPITE the fine gesture of the State Department and the White House to admit Hungarian refugees, what most people don't know is that the United States has been extremely slow in processing them for arrival in this country.



THE REV. E. L. R. ELSON
His letter discussed

CONGRESSMAN POWELL
'Arrangements' checked

As of last Wednesday, only 60 refugees had arrived in the United States, and although about 360 were due during the rest of the week, this is a mere driblet compared with the numbers Europe is absorbing.

The American people have rallied with all sorts of offers of assistance. A total of 1,055 letters has reached the State Department, offering jobs, housing, educational assistance and business loans to the freedom fighters of Hungary. There also had been 487 telegrams to the State Department, plus 235 phone calls as of the middle of this week.

This is enough to care for some 3,500 refugees, and does not include offers made by American citizens direct to church and voluntary agenices.

In contrast to this sympathetic response from the American people, the American government as of this writing had agreed to accept only 5,000 refugees. Belgium, on the other hand, is taking 4,000; the United Kingdom 2,500; The Netherlands 2,000; Germany 3,000; Switzerland 4,000; Colombia 1,000.

Representative Francis Walter of Pennsylvania, who has not been too enthusiastic about immigration in the past, wants the United States quota for Hungarian freedom fighters raised to 17,500. Even more amazing is Senator James Eastland of Mississippi, who has privately expressed the opinion that we should give refuge to 25,000.

As a result of Eastland's and Walter's nudging, the original White House figure will go up to 10,000.

Powell Called Bigots' Target In Editorial

Evening Star P 10 A Washington

By the Associated Press

Representative Clayton Powell, New York Negro Democrat, has circulated among House Democrats a newspaper editorial picturing him as the target of "bigoted anti-Negro" reprisals for backing President Eisenhower's re-election.

The Democratic House Patronage Committee controlling job plums fired two of Mr. Powell's appointees from the House payroll.

This week Mr. Powell sent fellow House Democrats reprints of an editorial published last Saturday by the Amsterdam News, a newspaper with a wide Negro circulation in New York.

Also, it was learned, he protested directly to the patronage group against what he called the "injustice" of the job cutoffs and demanded to know the reason.

The Amsterdam News Editorial called Mr. Powell's treatment a "shocking" contrast with the way the Democratic Party welcomed "with open arms" the return of Southern States Rights Democrats, who walked out of the 1948 convention and formed their own party in protest against the civil rights plank in the party platform that year.

It singled out Representative Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn Democrat and avowed supporter of civil rights bills, for what it said was his role in the move to "chastise" Mr. Powell. "Civil rights, indeed," it declared.

The newspaper said Mr. Celler and other New York Democratic Congressmen "begged bigoted Texas Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, to help them in their unsportsmanlike acts against Mr. Powell."

"This is a bigoted anti-Negro fight and we don't intend to let Mr. Powell fight alone," the News continued, saying that "Negroes everywhere will throw their weight in with us."

"For there is more behind the attempt to chastise Mr. Powell than meets the naked eye. What the Democratic Party is really saying is that it doesn't mind a Negro being in Congress so long as it can control his mind and keep him in his place."

Powell, Negro Paper Flay Demo Patronage Withdrawal

Advertiser Fri. 11-23-56 Montgomery Ala. P. 5-C

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22 (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, New York City Negro Democrat, has circulated among House Democrats a newspaper editorial picturing him as the target of "bigoted anti-Negro" reprisals for backing President Eisenhower's re-election.

Powell, who frequently had disagreed with the Eisenhower administration over civil rights in the past, swung to Eisenhower's support before election day. He based his move chiefly on Eisenhower's civil rights record.

As a result, the Democratic House Patronage Committee controlling job plums fired two of Powell's appointees from the House payroll, Theodore Richardson and Robert Fleming, both of New York, were ousted from posts with the capitol police froce and the House post office.

This week Powell sent fellow House Democrats reprints of an editorial published last Saturday by the Amsterdam News, a newspaper with a wide Negro circulation in New York City.

Also, it was learned, he protested directly to the patronage group against what he called the "injustice" of the job cutoffs and demanded to know the reason. The removals still stand, however.

The Amsterdam News editorial was represented by Powell's aides as generally reflecting his own feelings.

It called Powell's treatment a "shocking" contrast with the way the Democratic party welcomed "with open arms" the return of Southern States Rights Democrats, who walkd out of the 1948 convention and formed their own party in protest against the civil rights plank in the party platform that year.

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"For there is more behind the attempt to chastise Powell than meets the naked eye. What the Dmocratic Party is really saying is that it doesn't mind a Negro being in Congress so long as it can control his mind and keep him in his place."

Congr. Powell's tax poses problem to Justice Dept.

News p. 12
B'ham, Ala.

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24—The Justice Department is debating whether to go ahead with the investigation of Negro Congr. Adam Clayton Powell's income tax returns.

Det. 11-24-56

The U. S. attorney's office in New York City, which has already convicted two of Powell's secretaries and indicted a third, wants to press the case against the congressman. However, there are indications that the Justice Department planned to drop the case.

T-men have been investigating Powell's curious financial arrangements with his employes, who work for him both as congressional employes and as assistants in his Abyssinina Baptist Church in Harlem.

DREW PEARSON

T-men also are checking Powell's stock-market speculating. He has made a handsome profit recently on lithium, a lightweight ore used for defense purposes. A cable from his Washington broker, for example, was delivered to him in Yugoslavia via the American Embassy during his recent European junket.

The cable reported: "Your profit lithium 5800 to date. Strongly recommend additional 32.000 at 15 cents. Believe would double or better."

It was signed by Shannon Allen, a partner in Landrum, Allen & Co. brokerage firm.

NOTE—Congr. Powell called at the White House last week to request jobs for his friends. The Democrats on Capitol Hill have just fired his friends from jobs because Powell is no longer considered a Democrat, so he asked the White House to help him out with some other jobs.

Fowl Of Powell

Advertiser p. 4-A

THERE is no reason why the Democratic Party should be in a good humor after the mauling it took from Ike. But considering it purely in terms of self-interest, it seems imprudent for it to divest Adam Clayton Powell, the Harlem congressman, of his patronage because he bolted his party and supported Ike.

Montgomery, Ala.

Powell is distrusted by many Negroes and is the object of much disesteem in Congress; but all the evidence says he has a powerful influence among the Negro masses.

Det. 11-24-56

But if Powell is to be punished, why, as is asked, not likewise discipline Congressman Bell of Mississippi who also bolted the party? And why not Senator Byrd of Virginia, who in 1952 rejected the ticket and wounded it heavily this year by refusing to endorse it?

The answer is that Bell and Byrd are too tough to handle, just as was Senator Eastland after he supported the Dixiecrats in 1948 and Senator Daniel of Texas, who went for Ike in '52.

As a matter of fact, the Democratic majority in the Senate is made good by only two votes and it happens that these two senators are spectacular bolters. Morse of Oregon bolted the GOP to become a Democrat and Thurmond of South Carolina ran as a Dixiecrat for President in '48, subsequently being elected to the Senate as an Independent in opposition to the Democratic candidate. Moreover, Lausche of Ohio voted for Taft and never yet has promised to vote with the Democrats even to organize the Senate.

A prominent characteristic of this month's election was the growing independence of party labels by voters. In state after state, citizens said the heck with labels and coldly split their tickets between Democrats and Republicans. The entire Southern region bolted the Democratic ticket, Ike's total popular vote exceeding that of Adlai's.

Against that background, it would be aimless to single out Powell for spiteful discipline. The Democrats have a right to be sore, but this is the time for restraint and a licking of wounds. Giving Powell the works by depriving him of a couple of clerks will strengthen him.

U.S. JURY WIDENS POWELL INQUIRY

Times
New York

Court Orders Congressional Data in Kickback Study

Shore 12-6-56

A Federal grand jury has broadened the scope of its investigation of Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. from possible tax evasion to salary kickbacks and payroll padding.

Both the Harlem Democrat and his wife, Hazel Scott, the pianist, are expected to be called before the grand jury.

The "full-scale" investigation was made known yesterday with the issuance by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan of a directive for the production of Mr. Powell's Congressional records and those of his Congressional employes.

Last week the grand jury subpoenaed Harry Livingston, House of Representatives disbursing clerk, and Zeake Johnson, Sergeant of Arms in the House.

Mr. Livingston was asked to produce all payroll records, canceled checks and records of eighteen past and present Congressional employes of Mr. Powell. Mr. Johnson was requested to bring canceled checks, deposit slips and the bank account record that Mr. Powell has with the House of Representtaives.

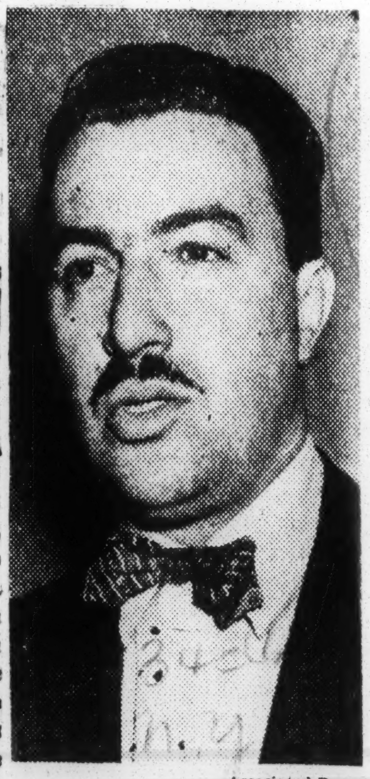
They appeared before the panel yesterday and explained that Congressional regulations prohibited the production of such records without a court order. They were then taken before Judge Ryan, who issued the order.

Times p. 32-C

Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, who is conducting the investigation, said that the two had got in touch with superiors in Washington and "indicated that they would comply." Mr. Bolan added that it had not yet been agreed as to how and when the records would be brought here.

Shore 12-6-56

In addition, Mr. Bolan said, the grand jury has also subpoenaed records relating to Mr. Powell's salary as minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem. Mr. Powell has been a minister of the church for twenty-five years.



Associated Press

FACES U. S. INQUIRY: Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. He was told to produce records of his Congressional office for a Federal grand jury's study.

It is expected that Mr. Powell will be called before the grand jury within a month, or before Congress convenes Jan. 3. A member cannot be subpoenaed when Congress is in session. Mr. Powell, who was re-elected in the last election, has been in Congress since 1945. He supported President Eisenhower in the recent election.

Aides Due to Testify

The grand jury is also expected to hear testimony from most, if not all, of Mr. Powell's eighteen past and present employes. This phase of the investigation was advanced two months ago with the receipt of an anonymous letter sent to the United States Attorney's office. The letter contained incriminating information about two of the employes.

The grand jury has been investigating Mr. Powell for more than a year. As a result of its investigation three of his secretaries were indicted on income-tax evasion charges.

Last June 4 Mrs. Hattie Dodson Freeman was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined $1,000 for tax evasion and making false statement regarding her taxes.

Another secretary, Acy Lennon, was convicted of tax evasion and sentenced on Oct. 22 to a year and a day and fined $2,000. A third Congressional secretary, William J. Hampton, is awaiting trial.

Mr. Powell was said to be in the Virgin Islands. His attorney, Harrison Jackson, said:

"I feel certain that my client, Congressman Powell, will absolve himself of any accusations of alleged wrongdoings."

Cong. Powell Says "Jukebox Culture" Harmful To Nation

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 6-6-56
P.1

Solon Calls For National Passive Resistance Day

By MARION E. JACKSON

U. S. Congressman Adam Clayton Powell told Morehouse College graduates Tuesday that our "Jukebox Culture," and the efforts of the Eastlands, Byrnes and Talmadge, coupled with armed forces segregation and inaction on civil rights have totally unprepared the United States for world leadership.

He than rapped Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver for competing with each other to see which can stay closer to the Southern line on gradualism and moderation.

Congressman Powell, speaking before an overflow crowd on the occasion of the 89th Anniversary commencement said he would meet Saturday in New York with ten or twelve representatives of national organizations to discuss a "National Passive Resistance Program."

He said the call for the meeting was made by A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and Executive Vice President of the AFL-CIO.

Rep. Powell was introduced by President Benjamin E. Mays, who later conferred degrees on 85 graduates. The class was saluted by Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the Board of Trustees. Rev. Rembert Sission, pastor, Druid Hills Methodist Church delivered the invocation.

Rep. Powell bitterly assailed President Eisenhower's refusal to assume leadership of the current civil rights debate. He said he could see no reason for not utilyzing the massive influence of his office to advance the cause of democracy.

PALACE GUARD CAPTIVE

"In 1953-54 Eisenhower gave the finest demonstration on civil rights of any president including Roosevelt and Truman. Since then he has been captured by the palace guard. You can't get a single message through today to the president on civil rights."

Rep. Powell said the Democrats have no place in their party for civil rights and because of this "I won't even go to the convention."

Segregation in the armed services was singled out by Rep. Powell for condemnation. He exhibited copies of official documents "smuggled out" by Negroes and whites who don't want the army moving back to the jimcrow days.

Daily World

"White and Negro soldiers sent me these official documents which I sent on to the Pentagon. Two years and even two weeks ago — the Pentagon has said there is no official segregation. There is segregation in the army."

He showed the audience copies of orders issued at Fort Bliss, Texas, Fort Dix. New York; Aberdeen Proving Grounds, and the guided missle center which showed official orders for "Caucasians Only."

A GREAT COLOSSUS P.1

Segregation was labeled as a problem. He described our foreign policy as that of a "great colossus with one foot at Fort Knox and the other at Oak Ridge."

Wed. 6-6-56

Rep. Powell warned "No Niagara of dollars will buy people on our side. How can we terrify people with our nuclear weapons when the average life span of an Indian is 29 years old."

"From now on World Wars are obsolete. World War is finished. The next World War will be won with ideas. The greatest commander of Communism is Eastland. The Southern Manifesto is a Communistic Manifesto that Karl Marx could not have conceived himself."

Rep. Powell declared that "there is no force on earth that can bring back the world in which we were born" in assailing the efforts of the Eastlands, Byrnes and Talmadge to halt the forward march of democracy."

The New York solon then charged the United States with being "totally unprepared for world leadership because of the blight of mediocricy which has become the cult of mediocricy."

Rep. Powell attacked Stevenson and Kefauver and accused them of competing with each other to see which can stay closer to the moderation line and whether we go back to the old rules of bigotry and intolerance."

DEFAULT LEADERSHIP

"Because of our jukebox culture we have become mechanical instruments of a default leadership which spreads the old anthems of expolitation, colonialism, and racism which the darker people of the world totally rejected at the Bangdung Conference. Because of this policy America is in trouble and is in dire danger of becoming a second class power.

"Not a single dynamic leader has emerged in the United States to stem the surge of Communism. Because of the racial failures of our Western culture. Communism is succeeding in capturing the minds of the world because democracy is in default........colonialism and racism as a result must go because we can not exist as an island in this world.

"The United States egged on by the theory white makes right ignores Wendell Willkie's.. dream.. of one world. Now we not only have Eastlandism in the South but Eastlandnites throughout the nation urging moderation, gradualism and go slow

"Moderation is a duty word...... it means a man who stands in the middle of the road and does not move. When a man runs a traffic light he is arrested and when he stands too long in front of a traffic light without moving he is also arrested. The new culture of the Eastlandnites says go slow means stop Go slow at least means go."

"There is nothing in the U. S. Supreme Court decision which says go slow but the decree does emphasize "with all deliberate speed."

Rep. Powell **decried those who would label us extremists for seek**ing conpliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation. He said: All of a sudden, we who obeyed the Supreme Court throughout the years when legal segregation was the law of the land are being called extremists. Now through the legal processes of the court who have reversed our second class citizenship and won first class citizenship they call us extremists We obeyed. They say flout evade, nullify and defy and still we are the extremists."

"We are somebody today. We are the voice of conscience......for the voice of conscience is dead in our land. We are no longer fighting for civil rights for ourselves for it has gone beyond the fight for the Negro but has spread into a fight to save America. If we can not get America cleaned up, dressed up, starched up before the eyes of the world.... then America is finished. For our foreign policy is no longer written on the banks of the Potomac but in Montgomery, Ala. It is the Negro people and their white allies who are doing their best to give the United States a good name. The people in Montgomery by walking are doing more to give the United States a sense of honor than any senator in the nation's capital."

Rep Powell called for a National Association of Common People, in stating "We are no longer fighting for colored people alone, but Puerto Ricians, Indians—who are America's disgrace—but the Mexicans who have third class citizenship in the Southwest, as well as the Japanese, Jew and the Italian. This makes integration and interracial a must Therefore we must integrate our interracial culture in much the fashion that we did our religion which is not Negro religion, we are Christians.

"We must work to make our churches neither Negro nor white, but God's church."

In Dodson tax case—

Witness testifies to Powell kickback

News
Wed. 5-9-56 P.46

NEW YORK, May 9—(AP)—An accountant has testified that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's secretary told him her $3875 salary for 1946 "belonged to the congressman."

B'ham, Ala.

The government alleges this was a kickback.

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson and her husband, Howard, are on trial in Federal Court on charges of falsifying income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. Mrs. Dodson also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

Mrs. Dodson was Washington secretary to the New York Democrat in 1945. The government says she returned to New York in 1946. But her secretarial salary continued, the government claims, and was kicked back to Powell.

The U. S. attorney's office here declined to comment on the possibility of action being taken against Powell.

MRS. DODSON is the third of Powell's secretaries to be indicted on income tax charges. Two men who are former secretaries of his have pleaded innocent and are awaiting trial.

Powell and the Dodson's are Negroes.

After a year in Washington, Mrs. Dodson became the $3160-a-year busines secretary at the Harlem church where Powell is pastor. Her husband is a $3000-a-year choirmaster at the church.

ACCOUNTANT Joseph E. Ford testified yesterday that he helped Mrs. Dodson prepare her 1946 tax return. Ford, Powell's former campaign manager, said Mrs. Dodson wanted to list her income as congressional secretary under her maiden name. She also wanted the return separate from the regular joint return filed with her husband, he said.

"I told her it was wrong and she said the money did not belong to her and she didn't want to mix it with her income," Ford said. "She said she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the congressman."

Ford said he filed two returns for Mrs. Dodson from 1948 to 1950, adding:

"I continued to warn her it was the wrong thing to do it. At a time when a congressman was indicted for kickbacks."

Several congressmen have served jail sentences in the past for taking kickbacks from salaries of their employes.

Under cross-examination, the witness admitted falsifying the Dodson returns but said he did so at Mrs. Dodson's direction.

Dodson is accused of falsely listing children as dependents on his tax returns for 1951 and 1952. He would face a possible maxi-

mum 10 years in prison if convicted.

HIS WIFE is alleged to have evaded $5000 in taxes and to have received $2000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952. The maximum penalty in her case is 45 years.

On cross-examination, Defense Atty. Frederick Block tried to draw from Ford an admission that he was motivated in his testimony by a political feud with Powell dating back to 1951.

Ford replied: "I have nothing at all against Congr. Powell. I voted for him at the last election."

At one point, Judge Irving R. Kaufman admonished Block that he was "going far afield," and added that Powell was not on trial.

POWELL'S SECRETARY TRIED IN TAX FRAUD

Commercial Appeal P. 18

Negro Lawmaker Is Said To Have Taken Kickbacg

Wed. 5-9-56 Memphis Tenn

NEW YORK, May 8.—(AP)—An accountant testified Tuesday that Representative Adam Clayton Powell's secretary told him her $3,875 salary for 1946 "belonged to the congressman." The Government has called this a kickback.

Hattie Freeman Dodson and her husband, Howard, are on trial in Federal Court on charges of falsifying income tax returns between 1948 and 1951.

The woman was Washington secretary to the Negro Democrat in 1946. She is the third of Powell's former secretaries to be indicted on tax cheating charges. Two male secretaries have pleaded innocent and are awaiting trial.

After a year in Washington, the woman become the $3,100-a-year business secretary of Powell's pastoral direction.

Accountant Joseph E. Ford testified he helped her prepare her 1946 tax return. He is Powell's former campaign manager. Ford said she wanted to list her income as congressional secretary under her maiden name and separate from her joint return with her husband.

"I told her," Ford testified, "I would have to prepare an amended return and she said, 'Hold it up for a while, I want to talk to somebody. Don't tell the statement lay around, I don't want anyone to see it.'

"Later she said she had spoken to someone and that's the way she wanted it filed. She said she spoke to Congressman

Powell and she told me he wanted her to file it in her maiden name.

"I told her it was wrong and she said the money did not belong to her and she didn't want to mix it with her income. She said she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the congressman."

A Justice Department spokesman in Washington had "no comment" on a question of whether the Government plans to try to prosecute Powell as a result of the kickback charge.

Powell Aide Is Accused Of Kickbacks

Courier-Journal Wed. 5-9-56 Louisville, Ky. P. 4

Secretary Is Charged With Evading U. S. Tax

New York, May 8 (U.P.)—An income-tax account charged in federal court today that a secretary to Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) kicked back her 1946 Government salary to the congressman despite warnings that such a procedure was "dangerous."

Joseph E. Ford, a former campaign manager for Powell, testified for the Government against the secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, 47, and her husband, Howard T. Dodson, 46.

The Dodsons are on trial on charges of evading $5,000 in taxes from 1948 to 1952 and receiving $2,000 in illegal refunds.

Employed by Church

Mrs. Dodson, in addition to working on the Washington staff of Powell in 1946, before her marriage to Dodson, has been employed as a secretary at the Abyssaian Baptist Church, of which the Negro congressman is pastor.

Dodson is the church choirmaster.

Ford, who said he prepared returns for the Dodsons for several years, testified he had warned Mrs. Dodson it was "wrong and dangerous" to use some of the procedures she followed, such as filing two returns, one under her maiden name and one under her married name, and kicking back her salary.

Powell was not available for comment.

Accountant Testifies Secretary Said Pay Belonged to Rep. Powell

Post + Times Herald Wed. 5-9-56 Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP)—An accountant testified today that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's secretary told him her $3875 salary for 1946 "belonged to the Congressman." The Government has called this a kickback.

Powell

Hattie Freeman Dodson and her husband, Howard, are on trial in Federal court on charges of falsifying incometax returns between 1948 and 1951.

Mrs. Dodson was Washington secretary to the Democrat in 1946. Two male former secretaries of Powell's, also indicted on tax-cheating charges, are awaiting trial

After a year in Washington, Mrs. Dodson became the $3100-a-year business secretary of Powell's Harlem church. Her husband is a $3000-a-year choirmaster under Powell's pastoral direction.

Tells of Aid Given

Accountant Joseph E. Ford testified he helped Mrs. Dodson prepare her 1946 tax return. He is Powell's former campaign manager. Ford said Mrs. Dodson wanted to list her income as congressional secretary under her maiden name and separate from her joint return with her husband.

"I told her," Ford testified, "I would have to prepare an amended return and she said, 'Hold it up for a while, I want to talk to somebody. Don't let the statement lay around, I don't want anyone to see it.'

"Later she said she had spoken to someone and that's the way she wanted it filed. She said she spoke to Congressman Powell and she told me he wanted her to file it in her maiden name.

Testifies of Two Returns

"I told her it was wrong and she said the money did not belong to her and she didn't want to mix it with her income. She said she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the Congressman."

Ford said he filed two returns for Mrs. Dodson from 1948 to 1950.

Ford denied he was on the Government's payroll as a professional informer on tax cases he handled as a consultant. The witness said he and the Dodsons were friends. He said that on a visit to their home he saw no children about.

Dodson is accused of falsely listing children as dependents on his tax returns for 1951 and 1952.

Mrs. Dodson is alleged to have evaded $5000 in taxes and to have received $2000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952.

Mrs. Dodson served as Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5,200 a year. In 1946 she married Doson and returned to New York and resumed a job as secretary of the Harlem Church where Powell is pastor.

JOINT RETURN

Her husband was choirmaster at the church. Their combined salary was a little more than $6,000 a year and they filed a joint return for this in 1946.

However, the government charges, Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her congressional sal-

Negro Congressman's Aide Tangled In Income Tax Case

Advertiser Thurs. 5-10-56 Montgomery, Ala. P. 9-A

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Grand jury minutes today contradicted testimony that Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell took his secretary's salary as a kickback.

The secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, is on trial on income tax charges on the ground that she filed a separate return in her maiden name for the congressional salary.

An accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, Joseph E. Ford, has testified that Mrs. Dodson told him to file the separate return because the congressional salary "belonged to the congressman." The government called this a kickback.

Defense Atty. Frederick Block read from 1954 grand jury minutes, in which Mrs. Dodson had told the jury "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

GOT ALL PAY

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?" the minutes showed she was asked.

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No sir."

According to the grand jury transcript, Mrs. Dodson told the grand jury she "guessed" she had about $9,000 in a safe deposit box, saved up from the congressional salary, and that she had not told her husband about it.

ary, and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

The government says Mrs. Dodson evaded $5,000 in taxes and received $2,000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952.

Both the Dodsons also are accused of listing non-existent dependents on their joint tax returns.

CONTRADICTION

Ford had testified that he told Mrs. Dodson it was wrong to file a return under her maiden name for the congressional salary. He said she told him "she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the congressman."

In her testimony to the grand jury, as read by Block, Mrs. Dodson denied that she had been warned not to file two returns. She said she didn't know it was illegal and merely signed tax returns that had been filled out by Ford.

Ford has admitted he had a political falling out with Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by enmity toward Powell.

At one point, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman noted that Powell was not on trial.

Powell, a Democrat, so far has declined comment on Ford's testimony.

Mrs. Dodson is the third of Powell's secretaries to run afoul of the income tax laws. Two male former secretaries have pleaded innocent to tax evasion charges are awaiting trial.

Rep. Powell Here, Plans 'Resistance'

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 6-6-56 P. 12

A nationwide "massive, passive resistance" movement by Negroes will be planned at a meeting Saturday, Rep. A. Clayton Powell, Negro congressman from New York, said here Tuesday.

Powell said 12 persons, "white and Negro from North and South," will attend the meeting in New York.

He said the group will discuss whether "the time is 'ripe' " to broaden the Negro resistance movement, which includes bus boycotts in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

Powell disclosed plans for the meeting in an address at Morehouse College graduation exercises here.

The congressman, who also is pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, criticized both political parties and organized religion for not taking a strong enough stand on civil rights.

Urging "passive resistance" to the graduating class of 85, he asked: "How can you stop people who pray for you?"

He urged that Negroes "walk together, work together, vote together, resist together, organize together."

Devoting most of his hour-long speech to segregation and civil rights, Powell lashed out at "moderates" in both political parties.

"Moderation," he said, "has come to mean stand in the middle of the road and be trampled."

Negro Lawmaker Powell Scorns Gestures As Means Of Conveying Ideas To People

Advertiser P.8-A Sun. 3-25-56
Montgomery, Ala.

By WATSON SIMS

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Abyssinian Baptist Church one of the oldest (1807) and probably the largest (9,200) of America's Negro congregations, was jammed as its pastor spoke on issues facing his race.

An occasional "amen!" sounded from the balcony as Adam Clayton Powell Jr., minister, congressman and advocate of passive resistance, assailed plans for avoiding the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

At times the spacious, high-ceilinged church was stirred by cries of "Yes, Lord!" and "Oh, yes!"

The minister, a light-skinned, powerfully built man who stands 6 feet 3 and weighs 190 pounds, used few gestures.

PIERCING EYES

Emphasis was conveyed by his voice and expressions on his face, which is dominated by piercing eyes, large nose and a black brush moustache. His voice rose at times to a shout, fell again to a barely audible whisper.

The climax came when he called for an end to racial discrimination and exhorted his congregation to join in "massive passive resistance to everything that's wrong."

"There is something you can do!" he shouted. "Montgomery, Alabama, is an example of what Christian men, marching together, can accomplish."

The reference was not new in this bluestone church in the heart of Harlem. Powell and his followers have given close and sympathetic attention, even financial support, to a boycott in which Montgomery Negroes, protesting segregation laws, have refused to ride city buses since Dec. 5.

The Montgomery demonstration was a primary factor in a call by Powell for next Wednesday to be observed as "National Deliverance Day of Prayer."

NEGROES INDICTED

Dozens of Montgomery's Negro leaders have been indicted for illegal boycott activities. In issuing a call for the observance Wednesday, Powell said, "We want all our brothers, black and white, Jew and gentile, protestant and Catholic" to pray one hour for "deliverance of our brothers in Montgomery and all Americans who are the victims of prejudice. . . ."

Powell says that if the response is sufficient he will resign both from his pulpit and from Congress, where he is known as the most militant Negro spokesman, to devote full time to fighting racial prejudice.

By the time Adam Jr. started taking note of the life around him, his father was pastor of Harlem's largest church, with a reputation as one of the nation's top Negro spokesmen.

The father also had become wealthy—chiefly through buying at bargain rates, real estate sold by whites who became panicked by the settlement of thousands of Negroes in Harlem after World War I.

Powell, now 48, received his M.A. at Columbia; his D.D. at Shaw University, Raleigh, N.C. In 1937 he was elected to succeed his father as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

BIG INCOME

He estimates that he and his wife have a combined annual income of $80,000 to $125,000.

His tastes and hobbies are expensive. He is an ardent sports car fan, maintaining a Jaguar in Washington and a specially built Italian model in New York.

Talking of current racial frictions in the South, Powell pours forth his views with a facility born of long reflection.

"The root of the whole matter is the vote," he maintains. "If the Negro had his vote he could set things right.

"It isn't 'mongrelization' of the races, and the men who preach this know it isn't so. My church has more than 9,000 Negro members and about 100 whites. It has a reputation of being one of the most liberal in the country. You'd think that if there were to be an interracial marriage this would be the place for it. But we don't have three a year.

MIX CHILDREN

"It isn't segregation in schools. Many Southern politicians who shout the loudest about mixing races in schools send their own children to Northern schools and colleges where the races are mixed.

"It isn't economics. In many many places in the South the Negro and white are working side by side for the same pay. There are jobs for all and they know it.

"The whole thing comes back to the vote. The people who preach other reasons the loudest are racist politicians who'd be the first to go if every man had his ballot the way the Constitution intended."

Does Powell feel troops should be used to enforce the school decision?

NO VIOLENCE

"Asbolutely not! If we have to resort to violence we won't have achieved brotherhood but we will have acknowledged the failure of American democracy."

Is he demanding that segregation be ended immediately?

"No. But we do demand some sign that it will end eventually. We want proof that gradualism begins now; not that tomorrow or next year we'll talk about what should be done."

Such a campaign could mark a new chapter in the Negro's battle for full equality.

Do Negro leaders plan to adpot passive resistance, including the boycott, on a sweeping scale?

"I don't know," said a spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People. "Montgomery has made a deep impression. But what it will mean in the long run, we'll have to wait and see."

"We won't be able to measure the response by statistics," Powell said in an interview. "We're not setting any specific hour for prayer or asking that prayers be offered at any given place. We're just going to keep the churches open.

MEET OTHERS

"In a week or so I will meet with other churchmen and try to evaluate the response. We'll decide then whether the Negro is ready for a spiritual movement: and if so, who would be able to lead it."

What kind of man is Powell?

Depending on where the question is asked, the answers range all the way from prophet to publicity seeker. To some he is the leading spokesman for his race; to others a rabble rouser who stirs up, rather than quiets, racial frictions.

Powell's own term is "a disciple of protest." He has made his protest known in many ways and in many offices.

His own biographical sketch says that as director of relief for Harlem in 1930 he "conducted the first successful campaign for jobs for Negroes . . . increased the payroll of Harlem one million dollars per year."

In 1941 he became the first Negro member of the City Council of New York. In 1945 he was the first Negro congressman to be elected from the East.

WON RE-ELECTION

Winning re-election to each succeeding Congress, he has sponsored numerous bills against discrimination in government jobs, in the military services and in public schools.

Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) once introduced a charge of leftism which subsequently was to be used by critics against both Powell and his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

Powell has repeatedly maintained that his opponents—not he—further the opportunities for communism in America. He says the biggest single step America can take to counter communism is to wipe out racial discrimination at home.

Miss Scott has been equally vehement in denying charges of Communist sympathies.

SINGLE FACTOR?

Does Powell's fiery crusade result from any single factor in his past?

"My grandfather was a branded slave in Franklin County, Virginia," he said. "As a child, I can remember tracing with my finger the letter 'P' which had been burned on his back after an attempt to escape."

But Powell's own life has been far removed from slavery. His father, working as a hotel waiter, put himself through college and the Yale Divinity School.

Powell Calls Eisenhower 'Prisoner' in Racial Deal

Star, Sat. 3-31-56
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, Mar. 31 (AP).—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, charges that President Eisenhower, although blameless personally, is a "prisoner" of aides who favor racial segregation.

In a radio speech last night, the Negro Congressman and minister said:

P.2-A

"I charge, with documented facts, that this man (President Eisenhower) is now a prisoner of the palace guard and that segregation is returning — not under Mr. Eisenhower, but under the men and women who surround him."

During the President's first two years in office, Mr. Powell said, "he did as much as any other President had done in a comparable period to bring about equality and dignity for all American citizens.

"Within recent months, however, there has grown up around him a palace guard of men who are not interested in the rights of mankind."

Mr. Powell also contended that desegregation is stalled in the District of Columbia and the Veterans Administration, and that segregation has returned to the armed forces.

$8,200 job to Mrs. Morrow

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

BROOKLYN, N.Y.—Mrs. Corrine C. Morrow, former assistant to Dr. Frank S. Horne in the Federal Housing Administration, has been named to an $8,200-per-year post on his staff.

Mrs. Morrow will serve as a research associate with Dr. Horne in his new position as executive director of the city's Commission on Intergroup Relations.

Sat. 4-14-56

The appointment was announced Monday by Herbert B. Swope, chairman of the commission.

P.40

MR. SWOPE said the agency is still considering persons for the $10,000-a-year position of associate director and the $8,200-a-year job as director of public relations, both posts to be filled shortly.

Dr Horne says the commission will probably move into permanent headquarters in midtown Manhattan, next month. It is now temporarily stationed in this city.

Powell charges Dems. in plot

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (NNPA) — Rep. Adam C. Powell (Dem., N.Y.) Thursday accused the Democratic leadership of plotting to defeat his anti-segregation amendment to the bill providing for Federal aid for school construction.

Sat. 5-12-56

The Powell amendment would deny Federal funds to school districts which are not conforming to the Supreme Court decree that "prompt and reasonable steps be made to desegregate the public schools.

* * *

P.13

ACCORDING TO Mr. Powell, the Democratic leadership has schemed to have members of the House who are favorable to his amendment remain off the floor when a vote is taken on it.

The vote would be a teller vote. Tellers would be appointed, and members voting for the amendment would be counted first as they passed between the two tellers, then the opponents would be counted.

Powell Defends His School Amendment

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-12-56

NEW YORK — "The failure of the Democratic leadership in Congress to deal forthrightly with the question of Federal aid to segregated schools may well mark the retreat of the Democratic leadership of Congress from the ideals of Roosevelt and Truman.

"It could mean the return to the ideals of Lincoln on the part of the Republican leadership of Congress. The Democrats in Congress are becoming more and more anticivil rights. This question will decide the issue."

Rep Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., NY.) made this observation during an appearance on American's Town Meeting of the Air, Sunday night over the ABC radio network.

He continued:

* * *

"THESE ARE days when the majesty of the law of our land must be undergirded by the unswerving obedience of all men in high places.

"It is shockingly immoral and totally illegal for anyone to dare to suggest that Federal funds shall be used at any time to support any group, much less a state, which is in open defiance of the Federal law of the land.

"We are dealing with public opinion; right now, six states of our Union—by legislative vote—are in total, absolute and open defiance of the Supreme Court of the United States.

* * *

"UNDER NO condition, short of armed insurrection, should Federal troops be used to force these people to comply with the law of the land but, on the other hand, by no stretch of the imagination can we use one cent of Federal funds to further give aid and confort to this insurrection.

"The Powell amendment, around which all of this revolves, does not force integration upon defiant states: it merely forces the Federal treasury not to aid and comfort the defiant school districts with your money—the taxpayers' money.

* * *

"IN A LENGTHY conference with Rep. Joseph Martin, the Republican leader of the House, on Thursday, May 3, we both agreed that the Powell amendment will be passed and, furthermore, that the Federal Aid to Education Bill will be passed in the House.

"Who stands on the side of the Powell amendment? The National Urban League, the American Friends Service Committee, the Methodist Church Women's Group for Peace and Freedom, Walter Reuther, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Sens. like Paul Douglas, Herbert Lehman; Democrats, and Clifford Case, Republican;

American Council on Human Rights, American Jewish Congress, the NAACP.

"A vote against the Powell amendment is a vote to use Federal funds to aid insurrection; a vote agianst the Supreme Court, against due process of law; a vote to provide Federal funds for defiance.

* * *

"A VOTE to use your tax money to defeat legality, morality and the majesty of our highest tribunal.

"Defeat of the Powell amendment would mark a crushing blow to those courageous and consecrated white Southerners who are manning the expanding islands of democracy in the South.

"It would create more tension because it would bring brand new school buildings into the South on a segregated pattern.

* * *

"YOU CANNOT desegregate with segregated education. You cannot integrate with separate school buildings. A vote against the Powell amendment would reward those individuals who have defied the law.

"The Powell amendment is mandatory. There is no other method by which Federal funds can be kept from defiant school districts except through my amendment.

"It must originate in the House of Representatives because we are the sole originators of all bills that appropriate money. The Supreme Court cannot appropriate money, nor can the executive branch, only the House of Representatives.

* * *

"THE ONLY ARGUMENT made against the Powell amendment is that "it will defeat the final passage of the bill and what we need are new school buildings.

"Of what value are new school buildings if within those buildings we teach disrespect, disloyalty, hatred, discrimination, segregation, defiance of moral order and legal processes?

"That which makes education valid are the disciplines of the mind, heart and spirit in terms of the highest good.

* * *

"ON APRIL 25, in Tupelo, Miss., Senator Eastland called for Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina to use the public funds of those states to fight the Supreme Court.

"This is the final argument that makes the Powell amendment mandatory. Without it we would take Federal funds and send to state treasuries which, in turn, would use those Federal funds to fight the Federal law of the land.

"I say it is almost treason for any who swore with me on the opening day of Congress to uphold the Constitution to now vote funds to defeat that Constitution.

KICKBACK IS LAID TO POWELL AIDE

Times 5-8-56

Secretary Returned Salary Five Years, U. S. Attorney Says as Tax Trial Opens

New York

Representative Adam Clayton Powell's Congressional secretary had to kick back to him her salary from 1948 through 1952, Thomas A. Bolan, assistant United States Attorney, said yesterday. He added that a Government witness would testify that effect today.

Mr. Bolan made the statement to a Federal Court jury of ten men and two women at the opening of the income tax violations trial of Howard T. Dodson and his wife, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson.

Mrs. Dodson, 46 years old, is Congressional secretary to Mr. Powell and business secretary of the Abyssian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, of which Mr. Powell is the pastor. Mr. Dodson, 47, is church choirmaster. They live at 2171 Madison Avenue.

Description of Charges

Mrs. Dodson is charged in nine counts with tax evasion and the fraudulent use of dependents on her returns. She is said to have evaded $5,000 in taxes and to have received illegally $2,000 in refunds between 1948 and 1952. Mr. Dodson is charged with listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952.

Mr. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson had filed two returns for the years involved. One, for her Federal income of $5,200, was filed in her maiden name, Hattie Freeman, he said, and the other, a joint return with her husband, listed her church salary of about $3,100. Mr. Dodson's church wages were $3,000.

The returns listed as dependents three children, an aunt, Mr. Dodson's brother and Mrs. Dodson's grandmother. The Dodsons are childless and the Government contends the others are not dependent on the couple.

Mr. Bolan said that Mrs. Dodson had gone to Washington in 1945 to serve as Mr. Powell's secretary. She married Mr. Dodson at the end of the year and returned to New York. Despite the fact that she did not return to Washington, she continued to receive her salary, Mr. Bolan added.

U. S. Witness to Testify

The Government's prinicapl witness, Joseph E. Ford, will take the stand today. He was campaign manager for Mr. Powell from 1941 through 1951 and was formerly Democratic leader of the Twelfth Assembly District in Manhattan.

Mr. Ford, an accountant, prepared the income tax returns for Mrs. Dodson.

Mr. Bolan also said that when Mrs. Dodson requested Mr. Ford to file two returns, one for each salary, she is reported to have told him that "the money she received was not kept by her but that she gave it back to the Congressman." Mrs. Dodson also assertedly advised Mr. Ford, Mr. Bolan added, "that the Congressman told her that she could keep any refund of taxes she got on her withholding tax."

Frederick Block, a defense counsel, told the jury that the Dodsons had denied any wrongdoing. He said it was their position that they had relied on the ability of the "so-called tax expert to prepare their returns properly."

The case is being heard before Judge Irving R. Kaufman.

Powell Claims Over 200 For "Civil Rights"

Informer Sat. 2-25-56 Houston, Tex

WASHINGTON, D C —(CNS)— Counteracting the coalition of Southern Senators who are out to nullify Federal influence in civil rights' issues, Rep Adam Clayton Powell of New York has called together a special "civil rights" meeting and claims at least 200 Republicans and Democrats will cooperate.

This gathering will not only discuss Powell's anti-segregation amendment to any Federal-aid school construction bill but will also chart legislative plans for the remainder of the congressional session.

In a speech before the House, Powell has claimed: "It is now obvious that the Powell amendments to the Federal aid to school construction bill are mandatory." His amendments will prohibit federal funds to any states or communities maintaining racially segregated public schools.

Powell has asked for President Eisenhower's views on his amendments. So far, he has received an answer from Byrde N Harlow, an administrative assistant to the president explaining that the White House has not "presently scheduled" any statement concerning use of school aid funds to areas where segregation still exists.

Negro Serves As Mayor Of Buffalo, N Y

Informer Houston, Tex Sat. 2-18-56

BUFFALO, N Y— Councilman King W Peterson Sunday became the first Negro to serve as mayor of Buffalo, New York's second largest city.

Peterson, president pro-tem of the Common Council, became acting mayor when Mayor Steven Pankow and Council President Williams B Lawless Jr left for Chicago to attend the Democrat Natoinal Convention.

Peterson also is a Democrat.

34c(1) 1956 NEW YORK REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

Adam's Switch to Eisenhower No Big Surprise, Says Dawson

PITTSBURGH—Adam Clayton Powell's desertion of the camp of Adlai Stevenson for that of Dwight D. Eisenhower was no great surprise to Democratic party leaders, Representative William L. Dawson (D., Ill.) indicated here.

Representative Dawson told The Courier: "Many of us had anticipated that he might do that." However, Mr. Dawson observed, "Certainly he wouldn't have done it for the reasons he gave."

Dawson pointed out that Mr. Powell had unleashed an attack on Mr. Eisenhower during his recent European tour. He also noted that during recent months Mr. Powell had delivered a number of attacks on the Eisenhower administration over the civil rights issue.

MR. DAWSON said that oddly enough Mr. Stevenson's recent appearance in Harlem was sponsored by Mr. Powell's own organization and it had been noted at that time that the Harlem Congressman had failed to appear at the huge rally which attracted some 10,000 persons to the area adjacent to the Hotel Theresa at 125th St. and Seventh Ave.

As to the effects Mr. Powell's defection would have on the campaign in New York, Mr. Dawson felt that it would have little bearing on either the President or Senatorial races. He said of New York's Democrats, "I think they know Adam."

Dawson noted further that in Mr. Powell's announcement for Eisenhower the Harlem Congressman pointed out that he was "still a Democrat" and said Mr. Dawson, "He says he's for Wagner (New York's Democratic candidate for the Senate)."

Mr. Dawson was in Pittsburgh for a speech which he delivered in nearby Greene County. He also had speaking engagements slated last Sunday in Chicago and Memphis.

SECOND POWELL AIDE CONVICTED ON TAXES

Acy Lennon, a secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., was convicted yesterday by a Federal Court jury on four counts of income tax evasion. The verdict was returned twenty-five hours after the jury had begun its deliberations.

The four counts included charges that Lennon had claimed two nonexistent sons as dependents and had failed to report income outside his salary as a Congressional secretary.

Sentencing was set for Monday. He could get a maximum of five years and a $10,000 fine on each count.

It was the second time this year that an aide of Representative Powell was convicted on charges of income tax evasion. Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, another secretary to Mr. Powell, is serving a seven-month jail term.

Thomas A. Bolan, assistant United States Attorney, said that a third secretary to Mr. Powell, William J. Hampton, would be brought to trial after the election. The charges will involve income tax evasion, he added.

Representative Powell is a Democrat of Harlem who recently announced his support of President Eisenhower for reelection.

Mr. Powell said last night that the conviction and what he called the refusal by Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson to accept a jury recommendation for clemency constituted "the rawest deal any one ever got." He gave his views on a WOR radio broadcast.

He also reiterated his contention that "no pressure whatever" had been brought on him to announce his support of the Eisenhower ticket.

Dawson Is Blasted In Powell Dispute

By the Associated Press

Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee, yesterday praised President Eisenhower's civil rights record and accused Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat of Illinois, of "deliberate misstatements and misrepresentations."

Mr. Washington hit at Mr. Dawson in the continuing exchange over an announcement by Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, that he will support Mr. Eisenhower for reelection.

Mr. Washington, Mr. Dawson and Mr. Powell are colored. Mr. Dawson is a vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mr. Washington said Mr. Dawson's "misstatements and misrepresentations" included an allegation that Mr. Powell is supporting a President whom Mr. Powell had charged with trying to resegregate United States armed forces in Germany and who opposed Mr. Powell's anti-segregation rider to the school construction bill.

Mr. Washington said Mr. Powell had been critical of "instances" in the Army where he thought there was "not complete compliance" with administration policies "against segregation and discrimination wherever the Federal authority extended.

"Every such instance that Mr. Powell brought to the attention of the White House has been speedily corrected," Mr. Washington said.

POWELL IS WITNESS IN AIDE'S TAX TRIAL

Still under Federal investigation for possible income tax irregularities, Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. testified yesterday at the tax-evasion trial of one of his Congressional secretaries.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat of Harlem, who recently announced he was supporting President Eisenhower, said he was unaware of the investigation. However, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams said that the investigation, which started several years ago and has thus far resulted in the indictment of three of Mr. Powell's aides, was continuing.

Mr. Powell appeared as a Government witness at the Federal Court trial of Acy Lennon. He denied knowledge of a $3,000 check the Government contends was paid to Lennon and another aide of the Representative for selling apartments in a Queens cooperative.

Several months ago Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, then a secretary to Mr. Powell, was convicted of tax evasion and sentenced to eight months in prison. Mr. Powell said she was no longer on his staff. Also under indictment is another of Mr. Powell's secretaries, William Hampton.

Powell Says Judge Gave 'Rawest Deal' in Tax Trial

NEW YORK, Oct. 20 —Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) says a secretary of his convicted of income tax evasion "got the rawest deal anyone ever got."

The secretary, Acy Lennon, 53, was convicted yesterday on four of six counts of evading $4210 in income taxes from 1949 through 1954.

In a radio interview last night, Powell said that "when the jury wanted to recommend clemency, the judge refused to accept it with the cavalier remark: 'Oh, I'm not going to give him more than 20 years.'"

Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson presided at the trial.

Dawson today said he had "no comment" on Powell's remarks. He said he would make any pertinent statement in court when Lennon is sentenced.

The maximum sentence Lennon can receive is 20 years in prison and $40,000 in fines. He is scheduled for sentencing Monday.

Lennon was among three aides of the Negro congressman from Harlem who were indicted on income tax charges. He was the second to be convicted. The third has not been brought to trial.

Lennon was accused of claiming two fictitious sons as dependents on his income tax returns.

Powell last night repeated his statement that "no pressure whatever" has been brought on him to announce his support of President Eisenhower for reelection.

Powell, a Democrat, supported Adlai E. Stevenson in 1952, but last week he announced he was switching to Mr. Eisenhower.

Six New York Negro Democratic leaders claimed Powell switched allegiance because of White House pressure in connection with the tax difficulties of his three staff members.

Powell called this allegation "a complete lie." He said the switch was based on Mr. Eisenhower's views on school segregation.

Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, also called the pressure charges "completely false."

Powell Aide Draws Year, $2,000 Fine

Representative Draws Fire for Statement

New York, Oct. 22 (AP)—Acy Lennon, secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.), was sentenced today by Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson to a year and a day in prison and was fined $2,000 for income-tax evasion.

Lennon was convicted by a jury last week.

The sentence followed condemnation by the judge and by Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan of a statement attributed to Powell over radio Friday night that Lennon received "the rawest deal a man ever got."

Lennon was convicted on charges of evading $1,800 in income taxes over a four-year period beginning with 1949.

Judge Dawson described himself as "shocked" by Powell's statement. He said he would not permit himself to be influenced by "comment from a politician."

Bolan pronounced the Powell statement "outrageous, completely irresponsible, and reckless, particularly coming from a man of such prominent position."

Powell, a Democratic leader in Harlem, recently announced he favored the re-election of President Eisenhower.

Bolan insisted Lennon received "fair treatment, a fair trial, and fair consideration from the jury."

Lennon faced a maximum penalty of 20 years in prison and a $40,000 fine. He was accused on four counts.

Another of Powell's secretaries, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, was sentenced to seven months for income-tax evasion last July 16. A third secretary,

William J. Hampton, faces trial next month on similar charges.

Powell's Aide Is Convicted In Tax Case

Post + Times Herald P. 2-a
Sat. 10-20-56
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, Oct. 19 (AP) Acy Lennon, secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) was convicted on four counts of Federal income tax evasion.

The Federal Court jury had deliberated nearly 25 hours.

Lennon was the second aide of Powell to be found guilty on such charges this year. Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, another secretary, began serving a seven-month tax evasion sentence on July 16.

Lennon had been accused of misstating his income and claiming two fictitious sons as dependents for the six years from 1949 through 1954.

New York Negro Judge Resigns After Being Revealed In Traffic Scofflaw

Advocate P. 1

Says Another Negro Will Be Named To $15,000 Year Post

Sat. 12-8-56
Jackson Miss.

New York, N. Y., Dec. 3—A Negro Judge of the Appellate Division of the city court resigned last week as a result of having been revealed as a "traffic scofflaw."

He is Justice Clifton Dewitt Baker.

Justice Baker paid $135 in fines in connection with seventeen tickets daing from April, 1953.

He has been on leave from his $15,000-a-year post since the Appellate Division began its inquiry last spring.

In his letter of resignation, Justice Baker told the Mayor that he was quitting because he was "embarrassed," and he added:

"I am conscience-bound to prevent such embarrassment to the court, and feel that I can best do so by submitting my resignation herewith, effective immediately."

Explanation Is Offered

The letter told the Mayor that Justice Baker was quitting despite the fact that "my service as a Justice of the Municipal Court has ben highly praised and characterized as beyond reproach." It cited the Citizens Union description of him in the fall of 1955 as "an intelligent, scholarly attorney with wide legal experience and special training in economics."

At the time of the citation Justice Baker, who had received an interim appointment to the court the previous January, was a candidate for the full ten-year term. His status as a traffic scofflaw was not then a matter of public knowledge.

"My delegating to others the responsibility of answering some traffic summonses issued to me and my omission to see to it personally that they were attended to," Justice Baker wrote, "have placed me in the position where improper inferences may be drawn; and this ,notwithstanding that the learned Referee appointed by the Appellate Division to inquire into the matter has found no evidence that ' ever attempted to use political influence or other means to quash a ticket or to penalize any policeman for having issued a ticket against me or my car."

Ruling May Be Obviated

Soon after the Justice's status as a scofflaw was disclosed the Appellate Division appointed Orrin G. Judd as special referee to investigate his conduct. Mr. Judd's report has been in the hands of the Appellate Division since June. In some quarters it was felt that Mr. Baker's resignation would make it unnecessary for the court to make any ruling in his case.

The Municipal Court Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York also planned an investigation, but withheld action pending the outcome of the inquiry directed by the Appellate Division.

At the hearings before Mr. Judd there was testimony that summonses issue against Mr. Baker were ignored because of the failure of subordinates to see that they were answered. Counsel for Mr. Baker questioned the right of the Appellate Division to conduct the investigation.

Testimony indicated that Justice Baker had received twenty-eight tickets ince 1952, answered seven and ignored twenty-one. It was also brought out that six of the unanswered tickets were issued after the Mayor appointed him in January, 1955.

Last March the justice was tried on a speeding charge dated Aug. 11, 1953. He was found guilty by Chief Magistrate Murtagh, who ordered his license revoked and imposed a fine of $50. The verdict was later reversed by the Court of Special Sessions, which restored the license and ordered the fine refunded.

The resignation creates a vacancy that must befilled by the Mayor within twenty days. It was indicated that another Negro would receive an interim appointment. The law requires that an incombent for a full ten-year term be chosen at the general election in the fall of 1957.

Before Justice Baker's interim appointment was active in Tammany politics, serving as a vice president of the New York County Democratic Committee.

Powell Stripped Of Patronage Dues by Demos

Journal + Constitution
Sun. 11-18-56
Atlanta Ga. P. 20-a

WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 (UP)—House Democrats have taken away the congressional patronage privileges of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) because he supported President Eisenhower in the recent election.

No similar punishment was meted out simultaneously to Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss), who supported the candidacy of States' Rights Presidential Candidate T. Coleman Andrews. But there were hints his turn would come later.

Williams said in Raymond, Miss., that he would stick to his earlier statement that he refuses "to be intimidated" by possible censure within the Democratic Party.

* * *

POWELL, a minister and one of three Negro House members, refused to endorse Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson because he believed Mr. Eisenhower to have taken a stronger stand on civil rights.

Williams, a member of the conservative southern wing, refused to endorse Stevenson because he regarded the Democratic nominee as too liberal on the civil rights issue.

The patronage action by the Democratic patronage committee raised the possibility that Powell may be denied other privileges customarily accorded to Democratic House members when Congress reconvenes in January.

* * *

POWELL'S loss of patronage privileges already has resulted in the ouster of two House employes who were sponsored by him. They were identified as Robert Fleming, who worked in the House Post Office, and Theodore Richardson, a member of the Capitol police. Both are from Powell's New York District, but attend Howard University here.

Rep. Harry R. Sheppard (D-Calif), a patronage committee member, confirmed the layoff and made this explanation:

"Let's put it this way—the patronage committee is charged with taking care of Democrats. Period."

He defined a Democrat as one who adheres to the party's principles and candidates.

Party Loyalty And Color

Afro-American P. 6

(An Editorial)

Baltimore Md.
Sat. 11-24-56

Angered because his fellow New Yorker, Adam Clayton Powell, supported President Eisenhower in preference to the Democratic nominee, Rep. Emanuel Celler has launched a drive to strip Powell of his committee assignments.

If he succeeds this means Mr. Powell, as a seven-term Congressman, would lose his third place rank on the important House Education and Labor Committee.

And he would be displaced as the fifth ranking member of the powerful Interior and Insular Affairs Committee.

To help him do his dirty work, Celler has solicited the willing assistance of Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn. The Texan has never seen eye-to-eye with Mr. Powell's militant civil rights stand.

What bothers us is that Messrs. Celler and Rayburn appear to be placing party loyalty on a racial basis.

We say this for the simple reason that these men were not the least bit disturbed when Southern Congressmen deserted party ranks to support both Republican and Dixiecratic presidential candidates.

No one has even suggested that such party deserters as Sens. Harry F. Byrd, Strom Thurmond and Price Daniel, not to mention Reps. John Bell Williams, Howard Smith or James Richards, should be read out of the party.

Apparently in Democratic circles party jumping becomes a serious, punishable offense only when the deserter's skin happens to be colored.

Congressman Powell Says He Will Switch Support To Reelect Eisenhower

Bystander Thurs. 10-18-56
Des Moines, Iowa

Washington, D. C. — The first major switch from the Negro community which backed Adlai Stevenson overwhelmingly four years ago was made by Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic congressman from Harlem, who announced last Thursday his support for the re-election of President Eisenhower. *P.1*

Powell, a 12-year member of the house who backed Adlai Stevenson in 1952, announced his switch to Mr. Eisenhower in the office of White House Press Secretary James C. Hagerty after a conference with the president.

Turn Vote

Asked whether he expected to turn Harlem's traditionally Democratic vote toward the Republican column, he replied: "I'm going to do my best to sway it."

He said that he would campaign in eight or 10 major cities across the country where there were big Negro voting blocs.

Powell said he was "going out of here to form an Independent Democrats for Eisenhower" group that would enlist the support of "all disillusioned liberal Democrats."

His switch to Mr. Eisenhower, he said, was motivated by respect for the president's prestige abroad, his stand on civil rights and a series of snubs that he had received from the Stevenson camp.

Own District

Powell said the Democratic nominee had campaigned in his own Harlem district last week and neglected to invite him to attend either the public rally or a reception at Harlem's Savoy ballroom.

To him, Powell said, Stevenson's refusal to be interviewed about his civilrights position suggested that the Democratic candidate had wavered from his vigorous stand in 1952.

Powell emphasized that he was not breaking with the Democratic party. He asserted he would support local and state Democratic candidates on the ticket.

Bystander P.6

Reflects Discontent

Clarence Mitchell, Washington director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, said Powell's switch might have "substantial effect" in New York City.

"It reflects," he said, "a certain discontent with continued rule by southern committee chairmen in congress."

In the conference with Mr. Eisenhower, Powell indicated that a proposal of Attorney General Jacob K. Javits of New York might provide a possible compromise of Powell's position that federal funds for education should not be spent in states or districts maintaining segregated schools.

Javits has suggested that such federal funds be barred only in cases where a federal court has ordered a school district to integrate schools and the district has declined to comply.

The president, it was said, warmed to the idea as Powell discussed it and ordered his aides to look into it. Whereupon Powell startled those in the room by saying:

"Mr. President, I think I will support you for re-election."

CONGRESSMAN POWELL

Powell Backtracks, Says President Did Not Favor Jail for Nonmixers

Constitution Wed. 10-24-56 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23 (AP) — Rep. Powell (D-NY) today retracted, in a statement released by the White House, his report that President Eisenhower told him he favors jailing anyone who disobeys court orders to desegregate schools.

The Negro lawmaker said Eisenhower "did not make the remarks. . . which I attributed to him."

Powell's explanation was that he had confused in his own mind what was said in his interview with Eisenhower and an earlier news conference statement by the President on the enforcement of school integration.

Press secretary James C. Hagerty read Powell's statement to newsmen. Hagerty said Powell had sent it to him and authorized its release.

The remarks which Powell retracted involved a White House conference with Eisenhower on Oct. 11—a meeting from which Powell emerged to endorse the President for a second term.

Four days later Powell spoke of the meeting in an address to an Eisenhower rally in Harlem, the House member's home district.

Powell's speech included this account of an exchange with Eisenhower on the subject of desegregation. He said he asked Eisenhower:

"Mr. President, in the event that a school district refused to obey that decision of the federal court what do you advocate?"

He quoted Eisenhower as having replied:

"Mr. Powell, I advocate that the federal court shall get federal marshals, swear in deputies if they need them, go out and arrest anyone who refused to obey their orders, bring them before the court, try them for contempt, and if they're guilty put them in prison."

Powell then related that he had commented to Eisenhower, "That's what we want up in Harlem and I thought that's what you wanted."

In his statement today, Powell said of his talk with Eisenhower:

"I want to set the record straight by stating that he did not make the remarks on enforcement of school integration which I attributed to him.

He'll Snub Dems in Fight for GOP Team

Courier Sat. 10-20-56 Pittsburgh, Pa. P.2

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, one of the nation's most vocal crusaders for civil rights, will form an organization of "independent Democrats" to support President Eisenhower for re-election.

Powell, one of three Negro Democratic Congressmen, had backed Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

His announcement constituted the first major break in Negro Democratic ranks toward Eisenhower.

Only last week he had announced that he could not "in good faith" support either Stevenson or Eisenhower because of their parties' weak stand on civil rights issues.

■

IN HIS ANNOUNCEMENT Thursday, Powell said the decision to support the President was made as a result of the President's "great contribution in the civil rights field," particularly in the first two years of his administration.

The Congressman, who represents New York's 16th District in Harlem, made his announcement in the White House after a conference with Eisenhower.

He disclosed that during their conference, the President promised to press for early congressional action next year on "right to vote" legislation, aimed at preventing discrimination against Negro voters in the South.

The New York political leader has never been a partisan Democrat on the question of Negro rights. He had publicly praised Eisenhower's record in the field.

■

"CONTRIBUTIONS BY President Eisenhower in the field of civil rights have been greater than any other President," Powell told newsmen.

He said Stevenson had ignored his requests for a conference on promoting civil rights in contrast to the President's arrangement of a White House appointment.

Four years ago when Stevenson was making his first bid for the Presidency, Powell announced:

"I am immensely pleased to be able to announce my 100 per cent support of Stevenson . . ."

This year, the Congressman charged Stevenson would not see him and had not invited him to a recent Stevenson rally and reception in Harlem.

Powell said he will campaign for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in such major cities as New

York, Chicago, Baltimore, Detroit, St. Louis and San Francisco.

HOWEVER, THE New York Democrat answered "absolutely not" when asked if he planned to shift his party affiliation to the GOP. He said he will support all local Democratic candidates in his area.

Earlier this year, his amendment to deny school construction funds to districts that continue segregation passed a test vote in the House but died in the Senate.

REP. ADAM C. POWELL

Powell has been minister of Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York since 1937. He gives a sermon to an audience of 2,000 twice every Sunday, and says proudly that the church has an annual budget of $100,000.

His political career began when he was elected to the New York City Council in 1941. His wife, Hazel Scott, is a jazz pianist.

Ten per cent more will switch to President Eisenhower before Election Day, he predicted.

The Negro Baptist minister, who has represented his Harlem district in Congress for twelve years, voiced these opinions at a press conference at 270 Park Avenue. It marked the opening of headquarters of the Independent Democrats for Eisenhower, of which he is chairman.

The Representative said he would tour the country making speeches for President Eisenhower, principally in cities where large Negro populations may swing from Adlai E. Stevenson to the President.

He insisted that he was "still a Democrat" and would support local Democratic candidates.

The Representative reiterated yesterday that his support of President Eisenhower was based on his belief that the President would safeguard the civil rights of Negroes more vigorously than would Mr. Stevenson.

His speaking schedule will take him to Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio, Massachusetts, Missouri, Indiana and Maryland.

Mr. Powell told his press conference that any insinuations that he made with the Presidnt is a complete falsehood.

Powell Sees GOP Winning More Negroes For Election

Daily World Wed. 10-24-5
Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — Twenty-five per cent of Negro Democratic voters have decided to vote for President Eisenhower, Representatve Adam Clayton Powell Jr. declared yesterday.

P. 1

POWELL INSISTS HE'S DEMO STILL

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said today he is still a Democrat even though he has endorsed the Republican Eisenhower - Nixon ticket in the coming election.

Powell told newsmen that "Eisenhower by virtual executive order has done more for civil rights during his term than Truman and Roosevelt."

Tues. 10-16-56

Powell did not elaborate.

Concerning reports that he might be "read out" of the Democratic party, Powell said:

P. 2

"Nobody can read me out. The citizens can vote me out. I still consider myself a Democrat and I'll be more of a Democrat and work harder after this campaign."

Powell said he had made seven attempts to see Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate.

The congressman said he saw President Eisenhower and "reached an agreement" after contacting a member of the Republican National Committee.

Powell said he is still "weighing" his choice between Democratic Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, and Republican State Atty. Gen. Jacob K. Javits in New York's senatorial race.

POWELL SPEECH STUDY PLANNED

Times-Picayune
New Orleans, La.

Will Review Transcript, Says Hagerty

Fri. 10-19-56

SEATTLE, Oct. 18 (AP) — White House press secretary James C. Hagerty has arranged to review a recording of remarks attributed to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) on the school integration matter.

P. 21

The Negro lawmaker last week came out for re-election of President Eisenhower after conferring with the chief executive at the White House. Powell said at the time he took the step because he was pleased by what he called Eisenhower's attitude regarding civil rights affairs.

In Harlem, New York Negro area, Powell made a speech last Saturday night and the Columbia Broadcasting System, which recorded the talk, has quoted him as saying he asked Eisenhower at the White House:

"I then said to the President: Mr. President, in the event that a school district refused to obey the decision of the federal court, what do you advocate?"

The remark was made against the background of the Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in the nation's schools. It was not clear from the CBS recording whether Powell was talking about the high tribunal's decision or its later ruling leaving enforcement to federal district courts.

The CBS recording quoted Powell further as saying Eisenhower made this reply to his question:

"Mr. Powell, I advocate that the federal court shall get federal marshals, swear in deputies if they need them, go out and arrest anyone who refused to obey their order, bring them before the court, try them for contempt and, if they're guilty, put them in prison."

Hagerty has repeatedly declined comment on remarks attributed to Powell, saying he wanted to study a full transcript of the remarks first. And he had indicated he would not be able to do that until Eisenhower completes his current campaign tour this weekend.

Charles Von Fremd, the CBS White House correspondent, told Hagerty at a news conference that CBS would be glad to furnish the White House with a recording of Powell's remarks.

Hagerty accepted the offer, again declining to comment until he has heard the recording.

Hagerty did note that Powell attributed no such remarks to the President when he (Powell) held a news conference at the White House after conferring with Eisenhower last week.

There was no indication when Hagerty would get an opportunity to listen to the CBS recording.

Asked whether he would have some comment when he has heard it, Hagerty replied:

"I wouldn't be surprised."

POWELL ASSERTS HIS CRITICS 'LIE'

Times P. 78-L

Denies 'Pressure' Forced Switch—Hagerty Calls Accusation 'False'

Sun. 10-14-56

By DOUGLAS DALES

New York

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. branded as a "complete lie" yesterday charges that he had switched his support to President Eisenhower because of White House "pressure."

The charge was made Friday by a group of Harlem Democratic officials who linked Mr. Powell's endorsement of the President to the tax evasion trial of Acy Lennon, a secretary on Mr. Powell's Congressional staff.

The Representative denounced the allegation in a recorded interviewed broadcast over radio station WLIB.

"That is a complete lie," Mr. Powell said of the pressure charge. "I didn't have any convictions to change. I had no convictions about Adlai Stevenson to change."

In Washington, General Eisenhower's press secretary, James C. Hagerty, also said the charges by the Negro Democratic leaders were "completely false."

Tammany Draws Fire

Mr. Hagerty added:

"As a voter of New York, apparently the Tammany officials who signed that statement think that Tammany conditions of Tammany political appointments to the courts and Tammany influence of the courts extend to Washington."

The statement that brought this reaction was issued by Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan, City Councilman Earle Brown, State Senator James L. Watson, Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan and Assemblymen Kenneth M. Phipps and James C. Thomas.

They said that "the people of Harlem regret that the White House was able to apply sufficient pressure upon Adam Clayton Powell at the time of the trial of another of his personal staff, now pending in Federal Court, to persuade him completely to change his convictions."

Mr. Powell, who has represented the Sixteenth Congressional District since 1945, supported Mr. Stevenson in 1952, but announced his support of the President Thursday at a White House news conference.

Mr. Powell talked with the President for a half-hour before announcing his action. He said his decision had been motivated by the President's prestige abroad, his stand on civil rights and because of a series of snubs by the Stevenson organization. He said he planned to campaign in eight or ten large cities with large Negro voting blocs.

His first effort in behalf of the Republicans took place last night at a street rally opposite the Theresa Hotel, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue. A screen, 22 by 17 feet, was erected outside the hotel to carry a televised program commemorating Mr. Eisenhower's sixty-sixth birthday.

Interviewed by Phone

Mr. Powell was interviewed for the WLIB broadcast by reporters in the station's studio who talked with him by telephone at the Newark Airport Friday.

The Representative said he had received a commitment from the President to give priority to enactment next year of a bill to deny Federal school aid to districts failing to comply with Federal Court orders on racial integration.

The reporters pressed him on a statement he made in a sermon at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem last Sunday. Then, Mr. Powell said, according to a tape recording:

"I make no brief for Mr. Eisenhower either. During the first two years of his office, he gave a monumental witness in the field of civil rights. During the past year and a half, he has been noticeably silent.

"He has been completely surrounded by a group of men who are not in favor of doing anything in the field of civil rights. How can I campaign for Mr. Stevenson, who in California said he was against the Powell amendment? How can I campaign for Mr. Eisenhower, who said it is extraneous and unnecessary."

Mr. Powell said this had been his view prior to his visit with the President. He said the President had agreed to call at the opening of Congress for a bill on the right to vote and to support his amended bill on school aid.

The proposal on school aid now backed by Mr. Powell differs from the one he proposed earlier, which would have withheld aid to districts with segregated schools. The new version, which is also being urged by Jacob K. Javits, the Republican Senate candidate, would withhold aid only when school districts defied Federal Court integration orders.

Mr. Powell also said on the broadcast that he planned to open a campaign office for the President tomorrow and to seek a white Democrat to become co-chairman with him of Democrats for Eisenhower.

THOSE WHO CAN BUT DON'T

Globe P.2

When Congressman Adam Clayton Powell of New York spoke to the Middle Tennessee Teachers Associataon (colored) last October, he was understandably alarmed over the fact that down in Fayette and Haywood counties the "law" does not allow Negro citizens to participate in elections—that is to go to the polls and vote on election day.

But what we know as a proper retort to what deeply concerned Mr. Powell, is that in the other 93 counties of the state where Negroes find little or no difficulty in voting, they of all people—are criminally neglectfully of the DUTY to go to the polls and vote, in a large number of instances.

We hold that the time has come for all of us to stop worrying about the few instances where Negroes cannot vote and give major concern to the thousands of members of the race who do enjoy the right to vote, but fail to appreciate that precious RIGHT as a great civic DUTY.

Even in such enlightened cities of Tennessee as Nashville, the number of colored persons who actually take the trouble to register and vote is far less than it should be. The result is that in instances when colored citizens might elect a member of the legislature, despite this state's planned schemes for preventing this from happening, we make a sorry showing in the votes we cast for a colored candidate for representative.

Fri. 2-17-56

The presidential election of 1952 should have taught all of our colored leaders, as well as the masses a lesson. We are now witnessing what the failure to take a serious interest in voting produced for the colored brother and sister.

At the end of 1952, much hurrahing was indulged in by alleged statisticians of the "Negro vote" and these came up with the proud boast that Negro Democrat leaders "swung" 75 per cent of the Negro vote into the Democrat column. That was the year when Negro Democrats found out that even 75 per cent of Negro citizens who actually vote was not a drop in the bucket in the recorded results. Not a single Northern state, where we allegedly held the balance of power, was carried by Mr. Stevenson of Illinois and Mr. John Sparkman of Alabama, the latter being the beloved candidate for vice president of Negro Democrats, including, presumably Congressmen Powell, Dawson and Diggs, able expounders of present day "Democracy."

Messrs Stevenson and Sparkman apparently became so disgusted with Negro Democrats that right now he is willing and anxious to throw all of the civil rights Negroes to the wolves and resume old time relations with the real dependable element of the Democrats—the stalwarts from such states as Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi.

If Negroes actually voted in proportion to their per cent of the voting population in states where their own indifference to voting is the only bar to their enrolling as "first class citizens" on election day, they actually could in many instances prove to be the balance of power in many presidential elections.

Nashville, Tenn.

Verily, both in Nashville and in the nation, the time has come for colored leaders to begin majoring in getting citizens who can easily become qualified to vote to do that very thing in every election.

Too often the masses do not vote in great numbers because they have observed that their leaders, including some preachers, and professors, talk big about our "rights" but fail to do the essential thing to make them and their followers worthy of their rights.

The Declaration of Independence correctly tells from whom we get our rights—"endowed by their CREATOR with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

But not even the Declaration of Independence says that people who are too indifferent to go to the polls and vote can expect to enjoy their rights unless they show due appreciation for the moral duty to qualify for voting and actually go to the polls on election day and cast their ballots.

There are some persons in our nation who can get their civil rights even after failing to vote: but this generally is not true of Negroes, and the sooner we learn this the better it will be for us.

LESSONS FROM LINCOLN

Abraham Lincoln, born 147 years ago, continues to merit and receive the accolade of being the "Greatest American." There are very few if any fairminded in this nation who would deny to the martyred president the need of praise the world accords him.

Lincoln established his name on the scroll of history by being what thoughtful persons through the ages have contended is the mark of true greatness for a statesman: that his name be associated with words and deeds that established him as a crusader for the rights of man. Lincoln believed in his heart that ours is a government of the PEOPLE, by the PEOPLE and for the PEOPLE.

Nothing said or done in Lincoln's time stirred him so deeply as the dictim of Slaveholder Roger B. Taney, who declared in the Dred Scott decision that the Negro was not a man, but a piece of property, who had no rights which the white man was bound to respect. The world will never forget what Chief Justice Taney said that was so much at variance with our preachments in the Declaration of Independence, nor forget the moral courage of Lincoln showed in his decision to challenge Taney's spurious interpretation of what Amricans meant when they offered their lives, their fortunes and their full measure of devotion to establish the United States of America in 1776.

Undoubtedly it was patriotic Americans who subscribed their names to the Declaration of Independence, and truly believed what they said in that document. But by time 1787 rolled around many of these had forgotten what they had said. Strategems and spoils by that time bgan to govern their thinking. The Constitution that emerged from the Constitutional Convention of 1787 was a begining but not the accomplishment of a real charter of freedom which the Declaration presaged. But the Constitution did become a glorious charter of freedom when the 13th, 14th, 15th and 19th Amendments were adopted by the PEOPLE some years after the constitution became the supreme law of the land.

Lincoln declared "I do not believe this nation can exist half slave and half free." In 1956, it is less likely that the United States, despite our material pre-eminence among the nations of the world, can hope to be the leader of the world in the matter of vouchsafing the freedom of man among other nations, several of which far outnumbering our nation in the people under their flags.

It was this very fact, more than anything else, which caused this nation to "make over" it constitution—permit the Supreme Court to do the making over and announce to the world the United States would no longer maintain a sort of slavery based upon the race, color or previous condition of servitude of any of its citizens. This revolutionary decision was reached on May 17, 1954.

Those Southerners who are now defying the United States Supreme Court do not seem to understand that it is not because of the Negro **per se** that the racial segregation has been abolished. The rather, it is because the United States must DESERVE, if it is to have and hold, the confidence of the world as a trustworthy proponent of the Freedom of Man. The nation cannot any longer respect traditions of those states that say anything these backward states do not want to prevail among them can be dismissed as being null and void. They may be right in assuming that white men will not wage war on their states "because of the Negro."

But that is not the issue. In the present crisis over desegregation the real issue is "Will the United States go to the trouble of enunciating a policy of freedom in its own self-interest and then run to cover when the policy is defied by the most backward states in the union?

Powell to Talk At Howard U. Charter Rite

Sunday Star Washington D.C. Sun. 2-12-56

Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, will be the principal speaker at Charter Day rites in observance of the 89th founding of Howard University on March 2. P.7-H

The observance will open at 11 a.m. with the annual Charter Day Assembly in Andrew Rankin Chapel. Mr. Powell will address the assembly.

A banquet will be held at 8 p.m. in Baldwin Hall, ending the day's observance.

Awards for outstanding post-graduate achievement will be presented to Llewellyn J. Scott and Frederick D. Wilkinson, both of Washington, and Dr. August C. Terrence of Opelousas, La., at the morning session.

A Government clerk, Mr. Scott is founder and director of the Blessed Martin DePerres Hospice, a home for indigent men in Washington. He attended Howard Academy from 1910 to 1913

and the junior college in 1922 and 1923.

Mr. Wilkinson, a 1924 graduate of the School of Law at Howard, has served as registrar at the university since 1920. In 1954 he was cited for distinguished service by the Howard University General Alumni Association.

Dr. Terrence, a native of New Orleans, received a medical degree in 1928 at Howard University. He is president of the National Medical Association.

Powell Makes Public Letter To Ike On Civil Rights Issue

Informer Sat. 3-24-56
Houston, Tex.

WASHINGTON, D C (NNPA) Hinting at a third party move, Representaive Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of New York Thursday made public a letter sent to President Eisenhower renewing his requests for White House action to ease racial tensions.

In the lengthy letter of more than thre pages single-spaced, Mr Powell:

1. Rejected a reply from the Justice Department to his request that White Citizens Councils be placed by the Attorney General on the list of subversive organizations on the ground that it was a form letter.

This letter said the matter was being investigated.

2. Returned to the President a letter from Bryce Harlow, an Administrative Assistant to the President, replying to a letter requesting Mr Eisenhower to declare, before passage of the Federal aid to school construction bill, whether Federal funds would be withheld from states defying the Supreme Court decision against segregated public schools.

Said the reply should come from the President and not an assistant.

3. Asked Mr Eisenhower why he had not instructed the Comptroller General to withhold Federal funds from the States of Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina and Virginia for land grant colleges, school construction in Federally impacted areas, vocational rehabilitation, aid to permanently and totally disabled, and the school - lunch program.

4. Renewed his request for a White House conference of colored and white leaders from the South to relieve tensions.

5. Made a new request for prayer at the White House by Protestant, Catholic and Jewish spiritual leaders.

Suggested that the following colored clergymen be invited: Bishop William Y. Bell, president, Board of Bishops, CME Church; Rev Maurice Dawkins; Bishop S. L. Greene, president, AME Board of Bishops; Dr J. H. Jackson, president, National Baptist Convention; Dr W. H. Jernagin, president BTU and Sunday School Congress.

Bishop O. M. Kelly, Churches of God in Christ of America; Bishop W. J. Walls, AME Zion Church; Bishop D. Ward Nichols, AME Church; Rev G. L. Price, National Baptist Convention of America, and Bishop J.W.E. Bowen of the Central Conference, ME Church.

Ike Isolated by Advisors, Congressman Powell Says

Post + Times Herald P.9
Sat. 3-31-56
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, March 30 (AP) Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) tonight charged that President Eisenhower has been insulated from public opinion by a "palace guard" that does not have the President's interest in the equality and dignity of Negro citizens.

The Negro Congressman said that during the President's first two years in office "he did as much as any other President has done in a comparable period to bring about equality and dignity for all American citizens." But the situation has changed, he said.

"Within recent months," Powell said, "there has grown up around him a palace guard of men who are not as interested in the rights of mankind as is the President.

"This palace guard has step by step isolated the President, and so isolated him that he is now insulated from public opinion, and they have the bit between their teeth and they are now moving . . . away from the ideals of the majority of American citizens." Powell said in an address broadcast by Radio Station WMCA.

Atlanta Women Voters Split on Segregation

ATLANTA, March 30 (AP)—The top 14 officers of the 1100-member Atlanta League of Women Voters resigned en masse today on the segregation issue—only to be told later that they had no cause to do so.

The resigning leaders accused the state president, Mrs. Walter Paschall, also an Atlanta member, in effect, with trying to ram a National league racial integration policy down their throats.

Mrs. Paschall, after a hurried conference with her board of directors, declared:

"From the statements of those who resigned, their action obviously was based on a misunderstanding of the basic structure of the League of Women Voters.

"Membership in the league of Women Voters has no relation to the issue of public segregation."

Integration Start Urged for Arkansas

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., March 30 (AP)—An immediate start on a program of gradual racial integration in the public schools here was recommended last night by a special advisory committee to the Hot Springs School Board.

The committee voted unanimously to recommend the proposal.

School Supt. Simon Bruce said, however, that the school board would consider the proposal at its May meeting. The board appointed the 28-member committee, including five Negroes, to study the integration problem. Thirteen members were present at last night's session.

Fired on Race Issue, La. Editor Charges

NEW ORLEANS, March 29 (INS)—A New Orleans Chamber of Commerce executive charged today he was fired from his job because he opposes segregation.

Robert D. Barnes, former editor of the Chamber of Commerce Weekly News Bulletin, said another factor in his dismissal was his membership on the Board of Directors of the Southern Conference Educational Fund.

The fund, directed by James Dombrowski, has ben investigated by congressional committees for possible Communist ties.

Powell perturbed by inaction

Afro-American
Sat. 5-19-56
Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON

On very rare occasions, some member of Congress turns in desperation to the press and ask "What can I do?" P.20

This week it is Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's turn.

He writes: 34-(1)

"THIS IS THE kind of problem that we are facing: after fighting to get the first colored midshipman through Annapolis, I literally cannot get any colored men to apply for West Point, Annapolis, or the Air Force Academy.

"After fighting to get the President of the United States on May 11, 1955, to order the Department of State in my presence to hire colored workers for the foreign service, the following is the result:

"Special representatives of the Department of State covered various colleges.

"These colleges sent individuals to take the examinations: Texas Southern, Southern University at Baton Rouge (La.), Tennessee A and I, Howard, Atlanta, Lincoln, Fisk, West Virginia State, Benedict, Clark, Lane, Langston and Sam Houston.

Thirty-five colored students took the examinations from colored schools as a result of this drive.

"None of them had exceptional marks at school. All of the examinations were graded by the Princeton Grading Institute, which is completely objective.

* * *

"OUT OF THE 33, only three passed. These three were called in to take the oral:

"One . . . woman graduate of a northern university, did come and take the oral. She did pass the oral; she was appointed and she declined the appointment."

This, Congressman Powell points out, is the record of his fight to get colored workers into the Foreign Service.

He asks this question: "What can I do?"

* * *

ON THE OTHER hand, Rep. James Roosevelt has again turned to the White House for help.

It has to do with that ultra-political issue, civil rights.

On April 30 Congressman Roosevelt placed in the Congressional Record the text of a letter to the President, stressing the need for "dynamic leadership" to assure passage of such legislation at this session of Congress.

Now the President's answer also is in the Record. It was sent Thursday of last week by Bryce N. Harlow, administrative assistant to Mr. Eisenhower.

* * *

WRITE HARLOW: "He (the President) specifically requested me to let you know of his confidence that the minority leaders will do all they appropriately can to ensure that this important legislation receives the serious consideration and prompt action it clearly deserves."

Representative Roosevelt says he is disappointed with the reply from the White House.

* * *

"EXPRESSIONS OF hope do not constitute dynamic leadership," he declares.

"This issue and these times cry out for exactly that."

'Brains behind the boycott'—

News P.3-A

Who is Rep. Adam Powell— prophet or publicity seeker?

Sun. 3-25-56

(Will passive resistance replace the lawsuit in the Negro's fight against discrimination? A bus boycott in Montgomery is spreading the idea, and the further answer may come in a nationwide day of prayer Wednesday. Here's a closeup of the man behind the observance, and his own ideas of what it means.)

B'ham, Ala.

BY WATSON SIMS, AP Newsfeatures writer

NEW YORK, March 24—(AP)—The Abyssinian Baptist Church, one of the oldest (1808) and probably the largest (9200) of America's Negro congregations, was jammed as its pastor spoke on issues facing the race.

An occasional "Amen!" sounded from the balcony as Adam Clayton Powell Jr., minister, congressman and advocate of passive resistance, assailed plans for avoiding the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

At times the spacious, high-ceilinged church was stirred by cries of "Yes, Lord!" and "Oh, yes!"

The minister, a light-skinned, powerfully-built man who stands 6 feet 3 and weighs 190 pounds, used few gestures.

Emphasis was conveyed by his voice and expressions of his face, which is dominated by piercing eyes, large nose and a black brush moustache. His voice rose at times to a shout, fell again to a barely audible whisper.

THE CLIMAX came when he called for an end to racial discrimination and exhorted his congregation to join in "massive passive resistance to everything that's wrong."

"There is something you can do!" he shouted. "Montgomery, Ala., is an example of what Christian men, marching together, can accomplish."

The reference was not new in this bluestone church in the heart of Harlem. Powell and his followers have given close and sympathetic attention, even financial support, to a boycott in which Montgomery Negroes, protesting segregation laws, have refused to ride city buses since Dec. 5.

The Montgomery demonstration, too, was a primary factor in a call by Powell for next Wednesday (March 28) to be observed as "National Deliverance Day of Prayer."

Dozens of Montgomery's Negro leaders have been indicted for illegal boycott activities. In issuing a call for the observance Wednesday, Powell said, "We want all our brothers, black and white, Jew and Gentile, Protestant and Catholic," to pray one hour for "deliverance of our brothers in Montgomery and all Americans who are the victims of prejudice."

Powell says that if the response is sufficient he will resign both from his pulpit and from Congress, where he is known as the most militant Negro spokesman, to devote full time to fighting racial prejudice.

Such a campaign could mark a new chapter in the Negro's battle for full equality. Actually, both Powell and the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People believe the page may already have been turned in Montgomery.

THE FACTOR which sets the Montgomery demonstration apart is not just that it has been prolonged and effective, but that it is a well-coordinated campaign of passive resistance, largely directed by the Negro clergy. In the past the Negro has relied chiefly on lawsuits usually brought by the NAACP, in his fight against discrimination.

Negro leaders plan to adopt passive resistance, including the boycott, on a sweeping scale?

"I don't know," said an NAACP spokesman. "Montgomery has made a deep impression. But what it will mean in the long run, we'll have to wait and see."

"We won't be able to measure the response by statistics," Powell said in an interview. "We're not setting any specific hour for prayer or asking that prayers be offered at any given place. We're just going to keep the churches open.

"In a week or so I will meet with other churchmen and try to evaluate the response. We'll decide then whether the Negro is ready for a spiritual movement, and if so, who would be able to lead it."

There are some who feel that Powell has already assumed this leadership. Adm. John G. Crommelin, in announcing on March 9 his candidacy for senator from Alabama, said "the real brains" behind the Montgomery boycott is Powell.

Is this true?

"No," said Powell. "The idea came from the Montgomery people."

Then he added:

"It is true that I was in Montgomery two weeks before the boycott began; and that I talked with the churchmen there about passive resistance."

WHAT KIND of man is Powell?

Depending on where the question is asked, the answers range all the way from prophet to publicity seeker. To some he is the leading spokesman for his race; to others a rabble-rouser who stirs up, rather than quiets, racial frictions.

Powell's own term is "a disciple of protest." He has made his protest known in many ways and in many offices.

In 1941 he became the first Negro member of the City Council of New York. In 1945 he was the first Negro congressman to be elected from the East.

Winning reelection to each succeeding Congress, he has sponsored numerous bills against discrimination in government jobs, in the military services and in public schools.

DOES POWELL'S fiery crusade result from any single factor in his past?

"My grandfather was a branded slave in Franklin County, Virginia," he said. "As a child, I can remember tracing with my finger the letter 'P' which had been burned on his back after an attempt to escape."

But Powell's own life has been far removed from slavery. His father, working as a hotel waiter, put himself through college and the Yale Divinity School.

By the time Adam Jr. started taking note of the life around him, his father was pastor of Harlem's largest church, with a reputation as one of the nation's top Negro spokesmen.

The father also had become wealthy—chiefly through buying, at bargain rates, real estate sold by whites who became panicked by the settlement of thousands of Negroes in Harlem after World War I.

Powell, now 48, received his B.A. at Colgate; his M.A. at Columbia; his D.D. at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. In 1937 he was elected to succeed his father as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

POWELL HAS by no means confined his campaign against discrimination to this country. He has traveled extensively in Europe and Asia as something of a self-appointed diplomat for democracy—sometimes praising, sometimes needling his country on its treatment of the Negro.

Last Summer he turned up as an "unofficial observerer" at the Bandung, Indonesia, conference of Asian and African nations. He was later denounced by Peiping radio for demanding that nations friendly to the United States be positively opposed to communism.

He has no shortage of resources. He estimates that he and his wife have a combined annual income of $80,000 to $125,000. His biographical sketch notes that he has $100,000 on deposit with his church credit union.

His tastes and his hobbies are expensive. He is an ardent sports car fan, maintaining a Jaguar in Washington and a specially-built Italian model in New York.

TALKING OF current racial frictions in the South, Powell pours fourth his views with a facility born of long reflection.

"The root of the whole matter is the vote," he maintains. "If the Negro had his vote he could set things right.

Is he demanding that segregation be ended immediately?

"No. But we do demand some sign that it will end eventually. We want proof that gradualism begins now; not that tomorrow or next year we'll talk about what should be done."

The courts, he feels can accomplish only so much. To carry the fight through, he says, the Negro will have to rely on prayer and passive resistance, possibly including much wider use of the boycott. And he emphasizes that the leadership will have to come from the clergy.

"For 26 years I have hoped that the Negro church, as such, could be disbanded," he said. "But now I believe that God has saved it for this hour."

Powell Warns In Advance His Stand On School Aid Bill

Daily World P.1 Fri. 1-27-56

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Representative Adam C. Powell, Democrat, of New York, Tuesday gave the House an advance explanation of the anti-segregation amendments he will offer to the Federal-aid-to-school-construction bill when it reaches the House floor.

Included in the amendments he will propose is a new one which provides for funds denied a state because it is running its schools on a segregated basis to be held in escrow until the state compliance occurs within three years after proval of the bill.

One of the Powell proposals would amend the section of the bill which requires state educational agencies to see forth the standards to be followed by the states in establishing state plans.

Atlanta Ga.

Under the Powell amendment, the state plan must provide that the public schools of the state are open to all children without regard to race, in conformity with the Supreme Court decisions.

If a state plan does not so provide, the Powell amendment would permit funds to be paid to such state "for use in counties or other political subdivisions within the state that are operating their schools in conformity" with the decisions.

A second Powell amendment would require that statements furnished the United States Commissioner of Education by the state educational agency as the basis for approval of its plan and payments under the bill "shall state that the county or other subdivision in which each project is operating its schools" in conformity with the Supreme Court decisions.

This amendment also provides that "A state plan which meets the requirements of the Commissioner in every other way shall be permitted to be put into effect in those school districts which comply with the Supreme Court decisions."

Mr. Powell told an almost empty House that not a single person or organization "has been able to factually indicate that I am wrong" in his contention that it is "illegal and immoral' to appropriate Federal funds to states which are defying the law of the land.

He declared that he has "refused to be dissuaded, to retreat, to compromise."

His amendments he said will deny funds only to school districts which refuse tc obey he Supreme Court decisions. He pointed out that there were now integrated school districts in Arkansas, Delaware, Maryland, Oklahoma, Kentucky and Texas. Under his amendment, such schol districts would be entitled to receive Federal funds.

One of the most rediculous arguments made by many of his colleagues, Mr. Powell said, it that his amendments will hurt colored people.

He pointed out that "During the very week that the State of Virginia by a vote of 2 to 1 thrust education back into the Dark Ages and voted to scrap public education, the School Board of Arlington, Virginia, voted that they would integrate."

An Oklahoma colleague told him, Mr. Powell said, that Oklahoma is integrating without any trouble and that next year the University of Oklahoma national collegiate football champions, will probably have a colored star on its squad.

The first official act of the merged American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations in the field of civil rights Mr. Powell charged, was to lobby against his amendment.

He said the United Steel Workers last week sent a delegation to Washington from all over the United States for that purpose.

Daily World

If the Federal-aid-to-school-construction bill become law without his amendments, Mr. Powell said the Congress would ignore the Supreme Court decisions.

P. 6

"Segregation, Jim Crow and discrimination would be more richly en

dowed than ever before," he declared adding:

"Heavy blows would be dealt to those expanding islands of democracy in the deep South where courageous, consecrated white southerners are fighting for full democracy, for integration for obedience to the law of the land, and for obedience to the moral law of God.

Negro Lawmaker Powell Scorns Gestures As Means Of Conveying Ideas To People

By WATSON SIMS

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—The Abyssinian Baptist Church one of the oldest (1807) and probably the largest (9,200) of America's Negro congregations, was jammed as its pastor spoke on issues facing his race.

An occasional "amen!" sounded from the balcony as Adam Clayton Powell Jr., minister, congressman and advocate of passive resistance, assailed plans for avoiding the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

At times the spacious, high-ceilinged church was stirred by cries of "Yes, Lord!" and "Oh, yes!"

The minister, a light-skinned, powerfully built man who stands 6 feet 3 and weighs 190 pounds, used few gestures.

PIERCING EYES

Emphasis was conveyed by his voice and expressions on his face, which is dominated by piercing eyes, large nose and a black brush moustache. His voice rose at times to a shout, fell again to a barely audible whisper.

The climax came when he called for an end to racial discrimination and exhorted his congregation to join in "massive passive resistance to everything that's wrong."

"There is something you can do!" he shouted. "Montgomery, Alabama, is an example of what Christian men, marching together, can accomplish."

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The Montgomery demonstration was a primary factor in a call by Powell for next Wednesday to be observed as "National Deliverance Day of Prayer."

NEGROES INDICTED

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BIG INCOME

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His tastes and hobbies are expensive. He is an ardent sports car fan, maintaining a Jaguar in Washington and a specially built Italian model in New York.

Talking of current racial frictions in the South, Powell pours forth his views with a facility born of long reflection.

"The root of the whole matter is the vote," he maintains. "If the Negro had his vote he could set things right.

"It isn't 'mongrelization' of the races, and the men who preach this know it isn't so. My church has more than 9,000 Negro members and about 100 whites. It has a reputation of being one of the most liberal in the country. You'd think that if there were to be an interracial marriage this would be the place for it. But we don't have three a year.

MIX CHILDREN

"It isn't segregation in schools. Many Southern politicians who shout the loudest about mixing races in schools send their own children to Northern schools and colleges where the races are mixed.

"It isn't economics. In many places in the South the Negro and white are working side by side for the same pay. There are jobs for all and they know it.

"The whole thing comes back to the vote. The people who preach other reasons the loudest are racist politicians who'd be the first to go if every man had his ballot the way the Constitution intended."

Does Powell feel troops should be used to enforce the school decision?

NO VIOLENCE

"Asbolutely not! If we have to resort to violence we won't have achieved brotherhood but we will have acknowledged the failure of American democracy."

Is he demanding that segregation be ended immediately?

"No. But we do demand some sign that it will end eventually. We want proof that gradualism begins now; not that tomorrow or next year we'll talk about what should be done."

Such a campaign could mark a new chapter in the Negro's battle for full equality.

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"We won't be able to measure the response by statistics," Powell said in an interview. "We're not setting any specific hour for prayer or asking that prayers be offered at any given place. We're just going to keep the churches open.

MEET OTHERS

"In a week or so I will meet with other churchmen and try to evaluate the response. We'll decide then whether the Negro is ready for a spiritual movement: and if so, who would be able to lead it."

What kind of man is Powell?

Depending on where the question is asked, the answers range all the way from prophet to publicity seeker. To some he is the leading spokesman for his race; to others a rabble rouser who stirs up, rather than quiets, racial frictions.

Powell's own term is "a disciple of protest." He has made his protest known in many ways and in many offices.

His own biographical sketch says that as director of relief for Harlem in 1930 he "conducted the first successful campaign for jobs for Negroes . . . increased the payroll of Harlem one million dollars per year."

In 1941 he became the first Negro member of the City Council of New York. In 1945 he was the first Negro congressman to be elected from the East.

WON RE-ELECTION

Winning re-election to each succeeding Congress, he has sponsored numerous bills against discrimination in government jobs, in the military services and in public schools.

Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss) once introduced a charge of leftism which subsequently was to be used by critics against both Powell and his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

Powell has repeatedly maintained that his opponents—not he—further the opportunities for communism in America. He says the biggest single step America can take to counter communism is to wipe out racial discrimination at home.

Miss Scott has been equally vehement in denying charges of Communist sympathies.

SINGLE FACTOR?

Does Powell's fiery crusade result from any single factor in his past?

"My grandfather was a branded slave in Franklin County, Virginia," he said. "As a child, I can remember tracing with my finger the letter 'P' which had been burned on his back after an attempt to escape."

But Powell's own life has been far removed from slavery. His father, working as a hotel waiter, put himself through college and the Yale Divinity School.

CONGRESSMAN POWELL WANT PRAYER NOT WORK STOPPAG

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.—Sponsors of the nation-wide prayer day on March 28 in support of the Montgomery, Ala., Negro boycott of buses said Wednesday they do not want a simultaneous work stoppage.

"We are interested in prayer only," Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (Dem., N. Y.) said.

It was announced after a meeting of New York Negro leaders here last Friday that they had agreed no Negroes attend school or work between 2 and 3 p.m. on the prayer day.

In Miami, Fla., Monday, Dr. Jos. H. Jackson of Chicago said he favored prayer but was opposed to any work stoppage. Jackson is president of the National Baptist Convention.

Rep. Powell said in a wire to Dr. Jackson:

"Work stoppage idea completely erroneous . . . we are interested in prayer only. We and 16,000,000 colored Americans are counting on you and pledging our support."

Rep. Powell said there was no suggestion now that anyone stop work. He said Negroes could visit church on their lunch hours or after work.

"We are not emphasizing anything that will cause tension or ill will," he added.

Congressman Powell May Quit House

NEW YORK, Mar. 12.—Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, told a church rally here Sunday he may resign from the U. S. Congress and devote himself to a nationwide prayer movement against segregation if his March 28 Deliverance Day "extends itself successfully."

Powell is asking Negroes and others to offer prayers on Deliverance Day to support the Negro boycott of buses in Montgomery, Ala.

"We are going to so shame the wrong element in the white South," he told the rally, "that they'll get on their knees and exclaim, 'Oh, God, what must I do to be saved'?"

Powell's proposal is "heartily endorsed" by the NAACP, said Roy Wilkins, executive secretary. Local units of the NAACP throughout the country are being asked to cooperate with the churches in observance of the prayer protest. Mr. Wilkins is also calling upon people to contribute one hour's wages to the NAACP to help carry on the legal defense of the arrested Montgomery leaders and for the general struggle to secure full citizenship rights for Negroes wherever they are being denied.

About Adam C. Powell

News Jan 10-21-56 P.16-a
Birm. Ala.

President Eisenhower Already Can See Negro's Support Not Happiest Thing

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News
WASHINGTON

IT IS SAFE to predict that Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's decision to support President Eisenhower this year is not the beginning of a beautiful political friendship.

In these few days since the New York Negro congressman came out of the White House and announced he would back Mr. Eisenhower, it has been evident that this would be a mixed blessing for the President.

For Powell (who says he will remain a Democrat) already has violated one of the oldest traditions of private conference with the President of the United States. Powell is talking openly—and frequently, and in detail—about what he says the President told him. Traditionally, those who see the President leave it up to the President as to how much—if anything—is to be said publicly about the subjects discussed in the Chief Executive's office.

But Powell has been quoting the President at great length in speeches. One of the things Powell says is that Mr. Eisenhower promised that in the future he (the President) would not oppose the Powell anti-segregation amendment to a federal aid to education bill. This is the amendment that would ban use of federal funds in states or school districts that have segregated schools.

President Eisenhower has said repeatedly that he does not think this kind of amendment has any place in a federal-aid-to-education bill. And few here are inclined to believe that Mr. Eisenhower has changed his mind, despite the statements made by Rep. Powell.

Probably Tax Angle Not Pertinent

POWELL SAYS he is for President Eisenhower's reelection because of the contributions that this administration has made to the advancement of civil rights. And surely this makes more sense than the explanation charged by some Democrats: that Powell switched in the hope that the GOP administration would ease up on prosecuting income tax law violation charges against members of Powell's congressional office staff.

There is still another factor that may have influenced Powell in favor of President Eisenhower. It is the purely personal matter of Powell's ego or vanity.

President Eisenhower has been polite to Rep. Powell, has received him at the White House. This is something that former President Harry S. Truman declined to do the last few years he was in the White House.

Powell committed what to Truman was the unforgivable sin of attacking Mrs. Truman in a public statement. During a controversy over whether the Daughters of the American Revolution would allow Hazel Scott (Mrs. Adam Clayton Powell) to give a concert in their Washington auditorium, Rep. Powell sent Mrs. Truman a telegram. He urged her not to be guest of honor at a DAR tea.

After Mrs. Truman did attend the DAR affair, Rep. Powell referred to her as the "last lady of the land."

Mr. Truman, who takes the dimmest of views of public criticism of women members of his family, never forgave Powell for that remark.

While technically a Democratic member of the House, Powell has never been a party team player. He seldom if ever takes the advice of Democratic leaders of the House, and he has been a frequent source of embarrassment to them.

This is far more a matter of personality than anything else. (Another Negro Democratic House member, William Dawson of Illinois, has risen to the chairmanship of the House Government Operations Committee and is vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.)

ADAM CLAYTON POWELL, Dem.

Lone-Wolf Has Gotten None Of Top Posts

POWELL'S EARNED reputation as a lone-wolf operator in Congress helps explain why he has never been appointed chairman of any subcommittees of the House Education and Labor Committee, although he is third ranking Democrat on that group. This is perhaps the only standing committee of the Congress that, in recent years (since Powell amassed his near-the-top position in seniority), has avoided the setting up of permanent subcommittees.

House Democrats are not likely, as some have suggested, to try to deprive Rep. Powell formally of his seniority rights. What they can be expected to do is to continue to find ways of getting around Powell's seniority. Only as a last resort are they apt to try to penalize Powell for his failure to back the Democratic ticket for president and vice president. (After all, a fair number of other Democrats have done variations of the same thing.)

Like the House Democrats, President Eisenhower will find that Rep. Powell is not easy to get along with.

The Powell Switch

By THOMAS L. STOKES

News + Observer
Tues. 10-16-56
Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON—In the final weeks of every presidential campaign we usually see a few switches of influential figures from one party to another. Often such a transfer of loyalty dramatizes a particular issue.

In the current case it is civil rights. This is the switch of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro Democratic leader, to President Eisenhower from Adlai Stevenson whom he supported four years ago. It was on the White House steps, after a visit with the President that he made his announcement. He not only finds Adlai Stevenson wanting, but said he was snubbed by the Democratic candidate, first in his efforts to confer with him, second when he was not invited to the recent Stevenson street rally in Harlem.

Republicans are elated, and making the most of this new recruit. They are hopeful of results from the campaign the New York congressman promised among Negroes in a dozen big cities to try to swing as many as possible to President Eisenhower. All polls taken thus far in Harlem, Chicago and other big centers of Negro population indicate fewer defections among Negroes from the Democratic party than Republican managers had expected.

Among the rank and file of Negroes the tendency is noted to remain with the Democratic Party into which so many Negroes moved during the depression years when they were beneficiaries of New Deal economic and relief measures. The economic argument seems more persuasive still than civil rights issues, though the latter weigh most with Negroes in groups which enjoy higher incomes and more educational opportunities.

It is Powell's aim to stress the civil rights issue on which he argues the President and the Republican Party hold out more hope than does the Democratic Party, and thus to bring actively to the support of President Eisenhower Negroes who up to now have been apathetic or little concerned over civil rights and integration.

Hitherto the President and Powell did not see eye to eye on an issue that the New York House member stirred up last session. This was his proposed amendment to the school construction bill to deny federal aid to school districts which did not integrate their schools. The President repeatedly deplored this as "extraneous" and having no place in a school construction bill. It stirred up southern Democrats and helped to create the confusion in the House in which the school bill finally went down to defeat.

Representative Powell's public transfer of allegiance on the White House steps after his conference with the President served to push the President into the civil rights limelight more than at any time in the campaign. He has steered clear of the school integration controversy and has refused to endorse the Supreme Court's decision, as both Adlai Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver have done, the former most recently in the heart of the South at Little Rock, Ark.

Singularly enough, the President declined once again to endorse the decision at his news conference which preceded the Powell visit. One questioner ponted out that the Presdent had said on September 5 that it was not important whether he endorsed the decision so long as it was enforced, and that since then Democrats and others have insisted it was important whether he endorsed the decision. The President was asked if he could amplify his position, and this is what he said:

"Look, I put it this way: We started out with Article I of the Constitution, and we go on right down to the end, including its amendments, and the Constitution as it is interpreted by the Supreme Court, I am sworn to uphold it. I know, I don't ask myself whether every single phase of the Constitution, with all its amendments, are exactly what I agree with or not. I am sworn to uphold it, and that is what I intend to do."

In its platform, the Republican party did not endorse the decision, which was interpreted at the time as a gesture to the South where President Eisenhower got such a handsome vote in 1952 and carried four states. The platform rests with "accepting" the decision.

Incidentally, it was pointed out to the President toward the end of his news conference that there is some talk that the Republicans are writing off the South this year. The President made it plain that he still has an interest in that section and has not written it off. While he has no present plans to campaign there, he said he had spent many years of his life in the South and hopes he'll get an opportunity to go back.

Powell Explains Support for Ike

World-Telegram
Mon. 10-15-56
New York

Changed His Mind After Conference, He Tells Press

While he was in the U.S. Court House today testifying in an income tax case against his former campaign manager, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell used the occasion to hold a press conference and explain his climb to President Eisenhower's bandwagon.

The Harlem Democrat and minister said he changed his mind after he saw the President Thursday.

"We came to an agreement," he declared without elaboration.

Rep. Powell said he was able to break through the "White House palace guard—Sherman Adams of New Hampshire and James C. Hagerty of New York"—but it was impossible to break through "the palace guard around Adlai E. Stevenson—Herman Talmadge of Georgia, James O. Eastland of Mississippi and Russell B. Long of Louisiana."

Rep. Powell said he didn't understand the Democratic National Committee because: "Four years ago all the Democrats in Dixieland ran out on the party for Eisenhower and later were received back with

Switch is laid to tax troubles

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 10-20-56

NEW YORK — Did the income tax troubles of his office staff have any bearing on the decision of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell to come out in support of President Eisenhower?

That was the question sweeping over Powell's 16th Manhattan District in the wake of Mr. Powell's announcement made after a White House conference Thursday.

Mr. Powell gave two reasons for his decision. He said he was impressed with Mr. Eisenhower's civil rights stand.

And he also contended that he had been snubbed by Mr. Stevenson when the Democratic candidate made a speaking appearance in Powell's district two weeks ago.

* * *

THAT THERE may have been other reasons for the Powell switch was first suggested by Formington Taylor, Liberal Party candidate, who seeks to unseat Mr. Powell.

"Perhaps the real reason has something to do with the tax scandal in Mr. Powell's personally hand-picked office staff, and the fact that they are all under indictment," Taylor said.

"Could it be that Mr. Brownell (Attorney General Herbert Brownell) is using the attorney general's office for political purposes?"

* * *

THE SECOND suggestion that the tax matter may have influenced Mr. Powell's decision came from a group of Harlem Democratic leaders, who issued a statement following a meeting at the Biltmore Hotel Friday.

"The people of Harlem regret that the White House was able to apply sufficient pressure upon Adam Clayton Powell—at the time of the trial of another of his personal staff now pending in Federal Court—to persuade him completely to change his convictions."

The statement was signed by Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack, City Councilman Earl Brown, State Senator James L. Watson and Assemblyman James C. Thomas, Mrs. Bessie Buchanan and Kenneth M. Phipps.

MR. POWELL promptly denied that his action was motivated by the tax difficulties of members of his office staff.

A similar denial that the White House had applied pressure to the Harlem Congressman came from a White House spokesman.

Acy Lennon, secretary on Powell's Congressional staff, went on trial Monday in U.S. Court on income tax evasion charges. Treasury agents have also been checking Mr. Powell's returns.

Meanwhile, both Congressman William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee and Rep. Charles Diggs, reaffirmed their firm support of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

Queried by the AFRO about Mr. Powell's defection, Mr. Dawson said:

"I was not too surprised. I had heard that he would do so before he made that visit to the White House."

* * *

ASKED IF he thought the income tax difficulties of Powell's office staff had anything to do with his decision, the Illinois Congressman replied:

"I would hate to believe that that was true."

Mr. Dawson said he was not disturbed by the Powell announcement, expressing the view it would have little effect on the traditional loyalty of Harlem voters to the Democratic party.

"I am of the opinion that the voters of our group," he said, "can distinguish for themselves between the candidates, on the record that the candidates have shown when they had an opportunity to perform."

* * *

OTHER SPOKESMEN were not so charitable to Mr. Powell. The most bitter comment came from Rep. Immanuel Celler, Powell's New York City colleague.

Describing Powell as a "turncoat," Mr. Celler asserted: "He ran out on his own people when the Celler civil rights bill was called up for debate in the House and went to Europe on a pleasure jaunt."

He also suggested that if re-elected, Mr. Powell should be deprived of his seniority rights in Congress.

This brought a retort from Powell's office that Mr. Celler had made no such suggestion when a number of Southern Congressmen supported Mr. Eisenhower in 1952.

Sharp comment also came from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as she campaigned for Adlai Stevenson in northern New Jersey.

* * *

DECLARING that she had had "never had any great respect for Mr. Powell," she expressed the view that "his action will have little effect if the people of Harlem realize what Mr. Powell is doing."

Powell's action was termed "a shocking betrayal of his race and party" by Willard Townsend, president of the United Transport Service Employes Union, who added, that it "displayed ignorance of what is in the hearts and minds of the colored people in this country."

Mrs. Anna Rosenberg, former Assistant Defense Secretary under President Truman, also denounced Powell's switch.

"Gen. Eisenhower," she said, "opposed integration of the armed forces and since becoming President had done nothing for civil rights, while Stevenson has worked for equal rights."

* * *

ANSWERING Powell's complaint that he had not been invited when Mr. Stevenson was a guest in Harlem, Democratic spokesman asserted that this was not Mr. Stevenson's fault.

The arrangements, they explained, were in the hands of Carmen DeSapio, New York Democratic leader. If anyone was to be blamed for the alleged snub it should have been DeSapio, not Stevenson, they said.

Mr. Powell made his announcement to reporters in the office of James C. Hagerty, White House secretary, after a 30-minute conference with the President.

He said he will organize independent Democrats for Eisenhower with headquarters in New York on a non-segregated basis and will campaign 8 or 10 key cities across the country.

* * *

MR. POWELL said he had not yet made up his mind between Robert S. Wagner, mayor of New York City, Democratic candidate for the United States Senate and his opponent, Jacob K. Javits, New York state attorney general but that he will support all local Democrats who are running for office.

One of the reasons advanced by Mr. Powell for his decision was his inability to see Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential nominee.

He said he had requested an appointment with Mr. Stevenson earlier from the ship on which he returned to New York.

He also requested an appointment after he arrived in New York and saw his Democratic leader, Carmine DeSapio, and told him he wanted to see Mr. Stevenson.

Mr. Stevenson came into his district and made two speeches, Mr. Powell said, and "I was not invited."

"But I do feel I should have had at least the courtesy of a reply from him."

Later he said he got into New York on Oct. 3 and Stevenson was in Harlem on Oct. 4.

Mr. Stevenson spoke at 135th St. and 7th Ave. and had a reception at the Savoy Ballroom.

Congressman Powell was not invited to either, but one of his employees, David Licorish, received an invitation by telegram.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN POWELL said he had not reached a decision on what he was going to do, until he talked with the President.

He said he liked the President's attitude on two things:

1. The Right to Vote Bill that Attorney General Brownell sent his Congress last spring, which the House passed, but was kept bottled up in the Senate Judiciary Committee.

2. He also said that he had discussed with the President Javits' formula (he's the attorney general of New York State, Republican candidate for U.S. Senate) for an anti-segregation amendment to Federal aid for school construction.

* * *

JAVITS, A few days ago, said the Powell Amendment lacks a standard.

Javits proposed that Federal funds be denied the school district which is ordered by a Federal court to comply with the Supreme Court decision, and which fails or refuses to do so.

He said that he did not get a definite commitment from the President on this, but that the President's attitude was favorable.

The reason he did not get a commitment was because he, Powell, had not yet made up his mind, but he would study the Javits' proposal.

* * *

ACCORDING TO the National Republican Committee, Mr. Powell said:

"I went into the White House today (Thursday) undecided; but made my decision after the President expressed his views on two matters of great concern to me.

"He indicated his strong support of the right-to-vote legislation and said it should have priority in the new congress."

open arms."

He said he wasn't going to campaign for any Democratic candidate in this election "when the Democratic office-holders are telling lies."

He added that he was preparing a letter to Mayor Robert F. Wagner challenging him on the "scurrilous, lying attacks of the Harlem leaders on me led by Borough President Hulan Jack."

As for Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt's remarks that she didn't have respect for him, Rep. Powell commented: "I have great respect for Mrs. Roosevelt and always will. Of course, she's getting old."

34c(1) 1956

NEW YORK

WHERE WAS ADAM When Black Cabinet Met?

Will He Bolt Democrats in 1956?

Powell Issues Campaign Pledge

Courier, Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-4-56 p. 3

"I will campaign for THAT NATIONAL PARTY which clearly spells out in its platform, backed up with the speeches of its candidates, the civil rights desires of the Negro people."

This was the closing paragraph of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.) as he addressed a summer forum at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

What did Powell mean?

Definitely, he was serving a "warning" on the Democratic Platform Committee!

But, was he threatening to "bolt" the party . . . if his "minimum demands" weren't met?

Where was Adam Clayton Powell . . . New York's "firebrand" Congressman . . . when Negro Democratic political leaders met in Chicago to press their demands for a strong civil rights plank in the 1956 platform?

Adam wasn't in Chicago in person . . . but he was there in spirit!

In fact, Adam addressed a summer forum of the University of Michigan on the day BEFORE the Chicago meeting.

It's not too many miles . . . as the crow flies . . . from Ann Arbor to the Windy City! Why Adam did not get to Chicago is his secret.

But, his Ann Arbor speech clearly showed that he was in sympathy with the Chicago meeting . . . if they subscribed to certain "minimum demands."

HERE ARE SOME interesting "quotes" from Powell's speech:

- **"I reject ANY platform which deals in vague generalities . . .**
- **"Immediate abolition of the increasing segregation in the Army and the Air Force, where we find the Pentagon directly contradicting the orders of the Commander-in-Chief and the Secretaries of the Departments.**
- **"Abolition of the use of "race" on civil service forms of the Pentagon where Item 15 calls for clear indication of whether the individual is Negro or white . . .**
- **"No Federal funds be allocated for any educational purpose to any state which is in defiance of the Supreme Court decision and the law of the land . . .**
- "Appoint a permanent Presidential Commission on Civil Rights, with or without the consent of Congress . . .
- "Immediate abolition of the poll tax . . . .
- **"Passage of an anti-lynching bill to give the Department of Justice the right to go into any case where the civil liberties of an individual are endangered or about to be endangered . . .**
- "The right to vote shall be clearly spelled out . . . legislation passed by Congress, giving the Department of Justice the power to initiate for the aggrieved individual civil action against the appropriate election officials who are depriving him of his right to vote . . .
- "The President's Committee on Government Contract Compliance must be strengthened and made more vigorous."

These are Adam Powell's "minimum demands."

Ike queried, no answer

Afro-American Sat. 4-28-56 Baltimore, Md. p. 1

WASHINGTON

"Why, Mr. President, is $100,000,000 flowing from the Federal treasury to defiant states for educational purposes?"

That is a question that Rep. A. Clayton Powell Jr. asked President Eisenhower in a telegram that he sent to the White House this week.

Representative Powell revealed that the question had been posed during an address before the District branch of the NAACP Thursday night.

* * *

SPEAKING AT Asbury Methodist Church, the Harlem congressman said that on Tuesday he had conferred with top officials in the Department of the Army, including Secretary Wilbur M. Bricker.

The subject of the conference, Powell said, was an apparent "drift in the Army to the days of segregation and away from the policy of integration."

* * *

CONGRESSMAN Powell said he discussed five specific points:

1—The designation of overseas levy of "for Caucasians only" on official orders signed by the various commanders in the various military installations within the U. S.;

2—The designation of color on all forms used in compiling morning reports in the Army;

3—The fact that only about one per cent of the people employed in the special services of the Army are colored;

4—That less than one per cent of those employed in educational staffs of schools for dependents in the Army are colored.

5—That the USO had established in one military installation two canteens, one for colored, one for white.

* * *

CONGRESSMAN Powell said that in a followup letter he raised a sixth point that is a policy of freezing colored personnel in the Pentagon at Grade 4 or Grade 5 levels.

Mr. Powell said that Secretary Brucker had indicated that he didn't want racial designations on any orders for any type of duty in the trainin centers.

Mr. Brucker also indicated that he would encourage more colored persons to enlist and serve in special services and the educational departments of the Army, Powell reported.

* * *

THE HARLEM congressman said that on March 14 he had asked the White House why the comptroller general had been instructed to withhold "roughly $100,000,000 which is now being appropriated from the Federal treasury to the defiant states which by legislative action, not public opinion, are defying the law of the land."

Mr. Powell added that he had received a reply from Gerald D. Morgan, special counsel to the President, dated March 28 that completely ignored that particular question.—AL SWEENEY

AVC backs Powell bill

Afro-American p. 5 Sat. 4-7-56 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON (ANP)—As the result of a recent survey, members of the American Veterans Committee have pledged full support to the Powell anti-segregation amendment to the school construction bill.

With the majority of the AVC members approving the Powell Amendment, the organization forumulated, and rleased, a statement declaring that:

* * *

"IT IS time for individuals and organizations, deeply interested in civil rights, to speak up firmly and sturdily for antisegregation amendements to the Federal aid to school construction bills now being considered before Congress."

It pointed out that nothing is gained by trying to straddle the fence in the midst of debate and decisions on whether amendments will be added to the school bill.

Organizations and individuals are "doing a disservice to civil rights by waiting to see 'which way the wind blows,' " the statement continued.

* * *

THE AVC claims the Powell amendment is vital, makes it crystal clear that Federal funds will not go to school districts which maintain compulsory segregation.

Such a position, stated the Veterans Committee, would not be a radical departure from the past. In fact it will be in line with many such actions by the Government.

Segregation Now "Official Policy" In Service--Powell

Daily World V.I. Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-25-56

NEW YORK — Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) Thursday blasted Brig. General Rush B. Lincoln, Jr., for denying segregation existed at Fort Eustis, while at the same time admitting separate dances were held on the post.

This "is the equivalent of a woman saying she is partially pregnant," the New York congressman said.

Lincoln issued his statement after charges made last Sunday by Representative Powell that he had evidence indicating "segregation is now an official policy" again in the Army and Air Force. He named Fort Eustis as one place where segregation existed.

Lincoln pointed out in his statement that the service clubs relied on the surrounding communities to furnish ladies for the dances and they "would not attend, nor would the dances be held possible, if we did not have separate dances."

MARKS NEW POLICY

"This marks a new policy of our Federal Government of abdication to the philosophy of Eastland when federal policy is determined by surrounding communities," Representative Powell said Thursday.

The New York congressman had reference to Senator James Eastland (D-Miss), a proponent of segregation.

In response to General Lincoln's assertion that no camplaint had been made to his command, Representative Powell made it clear that a complaint had been made to the White House and the Armed Services more than two weeks ago.

Representative Powell also disclosed that he had documents to prove that there was segregation at a guided missile center in Maryland, the Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Fort Bragg, Fort Bliss and Braksdale Air Force Base in Louisiana.

Powell's Creed Is Rule Or Ruin'

All Children Will Suffer From His Actions

Commercial Appeal P. 3 Memphis, Tenn. July 15-56

To The Commercial Appeal:

Your editorial, "Earned The Criticism," July 7, was a honey!

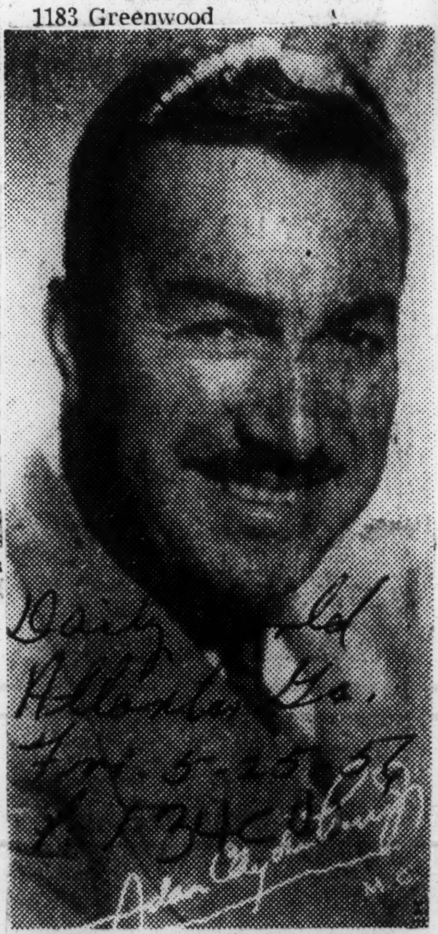
I wonder if the crusading liberal press and the NAACP and their left-wing affiliates will publish it—I think not. But we've sent them several copies just to be an old meanie.

As you stated, certain people don't want facts; just fiction or distorted half truths. Representative Clayton Powell, the New York mouthpiece for certain greedy people, follows the old line, "rule or ruin." He would deny benefits to thousands of children unless he can have his way, and the entire nation will suffer.

The press and others that endorsed Powell's fight helped defeat the school-aid bill and set progress back.

If any of you readers have not read the editorial we refer to, do so immediately and have a conference with your conscience. Bet you'll agree with Representative John Bell Williams and The Commercial Appeal in their convictions.

PAUL H. SCHRODT
1183 Greenwood



REV. A. CLAYTON POWELL

CONGRESSMAN A. CLAYTON POWELL MOREHOUSE COMMENCEMENT SPEAKER

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 5-25-56

The Rev. A. Clayton Powell, pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York City and United States Congressman from New York State, will give the 89th commencement address at Morehouse College Tuesday morning, June 5, at 10:00 o'clock.

In his speech, frequently interrupted by applause, Mr. Powell urged his Negro audience to "walk together, work together, vote togther, resist together [and], organize together."

ANTI-BIAS MEETING SET

Powell Asserts Parley Will Discuss Wide Resistance

Times P. 33-C New York Wed. 6-6-56

ATLANTA, June 5 (UP)—Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. revealed today plans for a meeting to discuss whether the "time is ripe" for a nation-wide program of segregation resistance. He gave as examples the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla.

The New York Democrat, while making the commencement address at Morehouse College, said twelve persons, "white and Negro from the North and South," would confer in New York Saturday.

The chairman of the group will be A. Phillip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, he said.

Commercial Appeal P. 3 Memphis, Tenn. Jun. 7-15-56

TARGET OF CRITICS—Representative Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), who was instrumental in the defeat of the bill to give Federal aid to education, comes in for some sharp criticism in today's Letters to the Editor. Powell, a Negro leader in the drive for integration, doubles as pastor of a Harlem church between sessions of Congress.

Negro Quits FHA Post, Hits Policy

Post + Times Herald Jun. 7-8-56

NEW YORK, July 7 (AP)—Corienne R. Morrow, Brooklyn Negro who was fired and then reinstated, resigned today as racial relations adviser to the Federal Housing Administration. Te job pays $10,000 a year.

She charged in her letter of resignation that the agency "stands firmly as the last bastion of governmentally sanctioned racism in the United States."

Mrs. Morrow was discharged by Housing Administrator Albert M. Cole on July 25, 1955, in what Cole called a "reduction in force." But the Civil Service Commission's appeals examining office ordered her reinstatement on the grounds her job rights had been violated.

She wrote Douglas E. Chaffin, the agency's personnel director, that despite her victory she found it necessary "in good conscience to terminate my services with the Federal Government."

By discharging her, she wrote, Cole acted "to repudiate and reject the concepts of cound racial relations in administration of the federally assisted housing programs" with which she had been identified since 1936.

His action, she said, was "an open invitation for the unchallenged pursuit of housing programs and policies calculated to restirct the right of racial minorities in access to housing."

The Administration, she said, is promoting a "minority housing program conceived to counteract the ffects of the Supreme Court's decision calling for public school integration."

The Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, she said, "persistently huckster ineffective gimmicks to appease the demands among minorities for proper homes under the same terms and conditions available to all other citizens."

"I'M A DEMOCRAT"--POWELL

Dispatch Fri. 11-2-56 P.1
Oklahoma City, Okla.

Says He Will Vote Straight Ticket in State; Praises Diggs

DETROIT—(ANP)—In a radio broadcast from King Solomon Baptist church here Sunday night, Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, pastor of Abyssinia Baptist church in New York, slapped a Republican candidate for office in his political face when he (Powell) got up to speak.

Atty. Willis Ward, Republican candidate for U. S. Congress in the 13th district opposing Charles C. Diggs, present encumbent, introduced Powell who had recently announced that he was coming out fighting for President Eisenhower.

In a flowery speech, Ward sought to praise Powell by reciting the tale of the "three blind mice," likening Congressman Da mice," likening Congressman Dawson, Diggs and Powell to the three blind mice in congress. "But," the speaker said, "Powell was the only one of the three who stood up to anti-civil rights Democrats and transcended party lines."

Powell must have become aroused by this statement because, when he got up to speak, he said forcefully: "I am a Democrat and if I were a citizen of Detroit I would vote a straight Democratic ticket."

He went further to say: "Here in Michigan you have a governor who has done a lot about civil rights. And you have a young congressman Charlie Diggs who has stood by me al the way. Nobody is going to use Adam Powell for a thing."

Powell then repeated: "I am a Democrat voting a straight Democratic ticket in New York."

This was taken by many in the huge crowd to mean a boast for both Governor G. Menned Williams for Governor of Michigan and Charles C. Diggs for Congress, both Democrats.

The speaker brought down the house with laughter when he said: "Soapy Williams is good enough for me in Michigan, but he doesn't mean a damn thing in Mississippi. You may vote for Charlie Diggs all you want to in Detroit but it does not mean a thing in Mississippi, and you may vote for me Adam Powell as much as you want to in New York . . . but I'm not going to Mississippi." I have passports that will carry me almost to any country in the world, but no passport in the world can take me to Mississippi."

And while Powell praised highly the work of President Eisenhower for his work in the field of civil rights, he made it plain that he intended to vote Democratic although he was campaigning for a Republican President.

POWELL URGES ADLAI TO KICK OUT DIXIECRATS

Tribune P.12
Sun. 10-28-56
Chicago, Ill.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell [D., N. Y.] in south side speeches yesterday called upon Adlai E. Stevenson to "stand up and repudiate" the campaign support of southern Democratic opponents of civil rights legislation.

President Eisenhower is being supported for re-election by Powell, a Harlem minister and one of three Negroes in Congress. He spoke at three street corner rallies on South Park way and at the Pilgrim Baptist church, 3301 Indiana av.

Powell said he had sent a telegram to Stevenson demanding repudiation of Sen. Eastland [D., Miss.], Sen. Long [D., La.], and Herman Talmadge, Democratic nominee for senator in Georgia.

Tear Down Respect

"These men are helping tear down the respect in which America is held thruout the world," Powell said. "It is time you took a stand and showed all Americans that you are not a captive of these enemies of civil rights."

All of Powell's speeches were in the 1st congressional district, where Rep. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic national and county committees, has been under heavy attack because he has sided with southern Democrats on the civil rights controversy.

Powell, who said he is still a Democrat, spoke under the auspices of Illinois Citizens for Eisenhower and did not recommend local candidates.

Sees Swing to G. O. P

The New Yorker, who is on a tour, predicted Mr. Eisenhower would get 40 per cent of the Negro vote, compared with 25 per cent in 1952.

"If the Democratic party does not divorce itself from the Dixiecrats, it is possible the Negro voter will swing back to the Republican party in two or four years," Powell said.

Powell said that Stevenson "promises much, and yet continues to accept the support of the Dixiecrats and refuses to even talk with the champions of civil rights."

The President was praised for ending segregation in the District of Columbia. Powell said Mr. Eisenhower "quietly and without fanfare has done more in the city of Washington alone, which is the showcase of America, to bring about equality and decency than Adlai Stevenson has done at any time."

CONGRESSMAN POWELL

Advertiser P.1
Montgomery, Ala.

Harlem Leader's Tax Affairs Under U.S. Grand Jury Probe

Thurs. 12-6-56

NEW YORK, Dec. 5 (AP)—A federal grand jury today began investigating the tax affairs of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) a Harlem Negro leader.

Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan issued a directive for production of Powell's congressional records and those of his congressional employes.

Two of Powell's secretaries were convincted during the past six months on income tax evasion charges.

Powell was unavailable for comment on the grand jury probe. He is on a trip to the Virgin Islands and is not due back here until Dec. 16, his office said.

The Democratic congressman attracted nationwide attention during the recent political campaign by calling upon Negroes to vote for the re-election of Republican President Eisenhower on the ground it would help the cause of desegration.

Powell denied, on Oct. 25, what he described as accusations of "smear artists" that he was supporting the administration candidate in hopes he would avoid prosecution on income tax charges.

Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas A. Bolan, conducting the investigation, said the grand jury had also subpoenaed records relating to Powell's salary as minister of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem.

It also has subpoenaed an undisclosed number of the congressman's "present and past" congressional employes, he said.

Editorials

Nation 34
Sat. 11-3-56

The Peacetime Uses of Adam Powell

Congressman Adam Clayton Powell has a penchant for setting off political chain reactions — some fission, some fusion — the latest being his dramatic endorsement of President Eisenhower. In the summer, Mr. Powell was in Europe when the Democrats assembled in Chicago — a circumstance which made it necessary for the delegates to adopt a civil-rights plank without benefit of his views. It is, of course, quite possible that it would have made little difference if he had foregone Europe for Chicago, but his decision to support the President might have carried more weight had he first tried to induce his own party to take a stronger civil-rights position.

P. 357

Almost simultaneous with Mr. Powell's endorsement of the Republican nominees, the White House released a formal retraction by him of remarks on the subject of desegregation which he had mistakenly attributed to the President. Now it's the Republicans' turn to discover that while Mr. Powell has his uses — he is an immensely effective agitator of issues — there is always a danger of fall-out from his political bombshells.

Jury Checks On Powell

Seizure of pay stubs is ordered

NEW YORK — A Federal grand jury investigation into tax returns and charges of salary "kickbacks" and payroll paddings by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.), is now under way here.

The fact that a grand jury was giving its attention to Mr. Powell's financial affairs as a congressman became known Wednesday when Judge S. J. Ryan of the U.S. District Court directed two officers of the House of Representatives to produce payroll records, vouchers, cancelled checks, deposit slips and other records concerning Representative Powell and his employees.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Thomas A. Bolan, who won convictions for tax evasion against two of Mr. Powell's congressional secretaries, and is preparing to try a third, William Hampton, is handling the current investigation of Mr. Powell's case.

* * *

IT WAS also revealed that the records of Powell's office as pastor of Abyssinian Baptist Church have been subpoenaed by Judge Ryan.

Mr. Powell was unavailable for comment, but Harrison Jackson, his attorney, stated:

"I feel certain that my client, Congressman Powell, will absolve himself of any accusation of alleged wrongdoings." Mr. Powell is due to appear before the grand jury before Congress convenes on Jan. 3.

Capital merry-go-round—

Income tax case of Harlem's Powell illuminating affair

BY DREW PEARSON

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11—The sorest man in America today against the Eisenhower administration is Adam Clayton Powell, Negro congressman from Harlem, who bolted the Democrats for Ike and now finds himself before a Grand Jury for income-tax evasion.

Early last Summer, Powell learned he faced an income-tax probe. Three of his assistants had been indicted for tax-violations. He went to see Vice President Nixon. Just what happened between them is not known. But Powell, as reported in this column on Aug. 19, wrote Nixon that he was "ready and willing" to campaign for Eisenhower.

PEARSON

Powell then went abroad, ducking out on the crucial part of the Congressional fight incident to schools and civil rights. From Italy he telephoned his assistant, William Hampton, now under indictment, and dictated another letter to Nixon, plus a letter to Max Rabb, the White House assistant in charge of minorities, expressing his willingness to campaign for Eisenhower-Nixon.

This was quite a switch for the Negro congressman from Harlem. He had been severe in his castigation of Eisenhower in the past.

How trouble began

EARLIER, however, Powell's 1954 campaign manager, Joseph Ford, had broken with him and taken with him some of the congressman's financial records. Ford got together with Powell's primary opponent, Herbert Bruce. A letter was written to the Justice Department which led to the income-tax investigation of Powell and indictment of his three secretaries.

Among the financial transactions investigated was the manner in which Powell's staff, while working for him in Washington and paid by the taxpayer, also worked for his various private interests in New York.

Two of Powell's congressional secretaries, Acy Lennon, now convicted, and William Hampton, now indicted, were each paid $8000 a year in addition to their congressional salaries from the Dorie Miller Houses on Long Island. This was an interracial housing cooperative project in which Powell was interested. Its promoter, David Kent, loaned Powell $3000 to buy an imported European sports car, and Internal Revenue agents have been investigating to see whether the $3000 was ever paid back, and, if not, whether he paid taxes on it.

This writer has unearthed evidence on three congressmen for taking kickbacks from their secretaries, which led to their convictions. But in the case of Rep. Powell, it was his secretaries who went to jail or were indicted, not he who presumably benefitted from the alleged kickbacks.

The attorney who handled the original grand jury investigation of Powell and his staff last Spring was Sam Pierce Jr., a Negro attorney with a fine record, then assistant U. S. attorney in New York. He either indicted or helped prepare the indictments of Powell's three secretaries. Then suddenly he was transferred to Washington, first to the Labor Department, then to a job with the House judiciary committee under GOP Congr. Keating of New York. Later he took leave to campaign for the Republican National Committee.

White House preparations

DURING ALL THIS investigation, an ultra-secret meeting was arranged between Congr. Powell, Democrat, and Max Rabb, White House aid, plus Charley Willis, former White House aid, now an official of the Grace Steamship Company.

Nixon had turned Powell's letter over to Willis to arrange for the switch to Eisenhower in a manner which would swing the most votes. For some time during the campaign this Fall, the chief job of Charley Willis was to chaperone Powell and make sure nothing went wrong with his switch to Ike.

The Powell declaration was considered so important that Max Rabb went to New York personally to bring him to Washington to meet the president. In Washington Powell met separately with Chairman Len Hall, Val Washington, Hall's Negro assistant; Sherman Adams and finally with Eisenhower himself. Afterward Jim Hagerty called a special press conference for Powell to make his announcement.

So you can see why the congressman from Harlem, after getting all this attention, is now sore at finding himself before a grand jury.

However, this was not all. Charley Willis and Max Rabb went back to New York, where the congressman held another press conference in Harlem. John Roosevelt, youngest son of the late president, was also present.

Terms of the deal

HERE IS THE DEAL made with Powell in return for his "throw" to Ike:

1. Powell's secretary, Hattie Dodson, who refused to testify against him in court, was to be released in the middle of a seven-month sentence. This was done on Oct. 17

2. Another Powell friend, Fred Weaver, assistant housing commissioner in New York, to be given a federal job. During the course of a conversation in New York Weaver denied to Jack Anderson of this column that he had been offered a federal job, but Congr. Powell interrupted to say "I'm going to see that he gets one. I'm going to talk to Max Rabb about it right now. Fred owes me money and that's the only way I'll get it."

3. Powell to appoint eight to 10 federal jobs in the New York area.

4. Willis' father-in-law, Harvey Firestone of Firestone Rubber, to help raise a large campaign fund by which Powell was to swing Negro votes. This fund was mentioned as around $150,000. Ironically the late Harvey Firestone Sr., was once cited by the League of Nations and excoriated by the late Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson for using Negro slaves in Liberia on the Firestone Rubber plantations.

Finally it was supposed, presumed, and believed that part of the deal was that the Justice Department would forget the tax case against Powell.

NOTE: Powell has called at the White House twice since the election to straighten out his tax troubles. He was unable, however, to quash the case.

Powell On Stand: 'No Kickbacks'

Herald Tribune
Tues. 5-15-56
New York, N.Y.

Surprise Witness For His Secretary

P. 1

By Judith Crist

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell denied "unqualifiedly" yesterday that he had ever received any salary kickbacks from Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, his Congressional secretary since 1945.

The Democratic Congressman appeared as a surprise witness for the defense at Mrs. Dodson's trial on charges of filing false income tax returns. Earlier Federal Judge Irving Kaufman granted a motion to dismiss similar charges in a two-count indictment against her husband, Howard T. Dodson, a choir master at the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 W. 138th St., of which Mr. Powell is pastor.

Specifically, Mrs. Dodson, forty-seven, is charged with evading $5,000 in taxes and receiving $2,000 in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952. Earlier in the trial, Joseph E. Ford, a former campaign manager for Rep. Powell, and the accountant who made out Federal income tax forms for Mr. and Mrs. Dodson, testified that she told him her $3,875-a-year Congressional salary in 1946 "belonged to the Congressman," and she kept for herself only a few hundred dollars in tax refunds. She now receives $5,200 a year.

"Not a Penny"

Asked whether Mrs. Dodson had kicked back any of her salary, Mr. Powell replied, "Unqualifiedly no. Never. Not a penny." Asked if, as Mr. Ford had testified, Mrs. Dodson had an agreement with Mr. Powell whereby she would not receive her Congressional salary, Mr. Powell denied one existed, declaring, "Never, never, not a word." He added, "I don't believe she would ever say anything like that."

He launched into an attack on Mr. Ford, who had been a Democratic leader of the 12th A.D. in Harlem and campaign manager for Mr. Powell from 1941 to 1951. He described him as a man who ran a "tax mill" and was "not to be trusted." He had used him as a campaign manager because "he was a practical politician and I needed someone like him."

Herald Tribune

As to Mrs. Dodson, asked by her attorney, Frederick Block, whether he believed that she would list false dependents on her returns, as charged, Mr. Powel said, "No. No. No. No."

Mr. Powell and Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan exchanged sharp words during the latter's cross-examination of the Congressman. Mr. Bolan wanted to know if Mr. Powell would change his opinion of his secretary if he knew she admitted she deliberately lied before the grand jury. Mr. Powell said it would not since he would not change his opinion if a person did one wrong thing. How many times would a person have to do a wrong before Mr. Powell would change his opinion, Mr. Bolan asked.

"The Bible tells me seventy times seven," Mr. Powell replied. He apparently referred to Matthem 18:21 and 22:

Mr. Bolan noted that the quoation refers to forgiveness and not to capabilities of doing wrong. Mr. Powell, however, reterated his high opinion of Mrs Dodson, who, he said, had worked for him since his election to Congress twelve years ago, serving as his $3,100-a-year church secretary as well as his "top executive" in his Congressional office here, since his constituents are in New York rather than in Washington.

It is charged that Mrs. Dodson asked Mr. Ford to prepare a separate return under her maiden name for her Congressional salary while filing a joint return for her husband for their churc hsalaries.

Powell "Shocked"

Mr. Powell said he knew her as both Miss Freeman and Mrs. Dodson, noting that his own wife, Hazel Scott, is known both by her manden name as a professional pianist and as Mrs. Powell. He said he did not know Mrs. Dodson had consulted Mr. Ford on tax matters and was "shocked" to learn that she had. He said he was "surprised" to learn in 1954 that she was in trouble on tax matters.

Before a grand jury in 1954 Mrs. Dodson denied that she had remitted any of her salary to Mr. Powell. Yesterday, however, her attorneys unsuccessfully sought dismissal of the charges against her on the ground that she was "a conduit for the Congressional salary" and that if anything, a scheme to evade Congressman Powell's taxes, and not Mrs. Dodson's taxes, had been indicated by the prosecution. Judge Kaufman denied the motion, declaring it was up to the jury to rule on the "conduit" theory, declaring the government had tried neither to prove nor disprove the kickback charges.

Mrs. Dodson is also accused of receiving tax refunds after claiming non-existent children for dependents. Mr. Powell testified that he knew his secretary personally but did not know whether she had children.

Another witness at yesterday's session, Samuel R. Pierce jr., former Assistant United States Attorney who initiated the investigation of the Dodson case in May, 1954, denied that it was "carried as a case against Powell." He said it was a John Doe investigation with many persons involved, based on confidential information that Mrs. Dodson was kicking back her salary.

Mr. Pierce denied that he had threatened Mrs. Dodson with jail unless she admitted kickbacks to Mr. Powell; denied that there were attempts to coerce or frighten her, and denied that he went to interview her at her home at 2170 with a retinue in order "to get something on Adam Clayton Powell."

Mr. Pierce, a Negro, termed "ridiculous" a suggestion by Mr. Block that he had at one time contemplated running against Mr. Powell to win the Negro Congressman's seat.

Powell's Aide Gets 7 Months And $1,000 Fine

Courier-Journal
Tues. 6-5-56
Louisville, Ky.

New York, June 4 (AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Representative Powell (D., N. Y.), today was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined $1,000 for income-tax evasion.

P. 16

Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who said that for the purposes of the sentencing he had rejected charges made in the trial that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Powell.

Mrs. Dodson had been found guilty by a jury. Kaufman granted a defense motion for her freedom in $2,500 bail pending an appeal.

Mrs. Dodson was convicted of evading $5,000 in income taxes and retaining $2,000 she received in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952.

Powell Aide Is Sentenced In Tax Case

Post + Times Herald
Tues. 6-5-56
Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, June 4 (AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N.Y.), today was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined $9000 for income tax evasion.

P. 3

Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who said that for purposes of the sentencing he had rejected charges made in the trial that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Powell.

Mrs. Dodson had been found guilty by a jury.

Kaufman granted a defense motion for Mrs. Dodson's freedom in bail pending an appeal. Bail was set at $2500.

The kickback allegation had come from a prosecution witness.

Mrs. Dodson was convicted of evading $5000 in income taxes and retaining $2000 she received in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952.

Powell secretary gets seven months in income tax case

News P. 1
Mon. 6-4-56
B'ham, Ala.

NEW YORK, June 4—(AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), today was sentenced to seven months in prison and fined $9000 for income tax evasion.

Sentence was imposed by Federal Judge Irving S. Kaufman, who said that for the purposes of the sentencing he had rejected charges made in the trial that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Powell.

Mrs. Dodson, a Negro, had been found guilty by a jury.

Kaufman granted a defense motion for Mrs. Dodson's freedom in bail pending an appeal. Bail was set at $2500.

THE KICKBACK allegation had come from a prosecution witness.

Said Kaufman:

"If you believe her (Mrs. Dodson's) assertion that she received and retained her congressional salary, the seriousness and blazeness of the tax evasion becomes more marked."

The judge added he would have been more severe were it not for the defendant's "impeccable record." She also is business secretary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which Powell is pastor.

Mrs. Dodson was convicted of evading $5000 in income taxes and retaining $2000 she received in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952.

POWELL AIDE GETS 7 MONTHS IN JAIL

Times 6-5-56
New York

Mrs. Dodson Is Also Fined $9,000 in Tax Evasion—$2,500 Bail Continued

Tues. 6-5-56

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, Congressional secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., was sentenced yesterday to seven months in prison and fined $1,000 on each of nine counts for income tax evasion.

Mrs. Dodson was found guilty of evading $5,000 in income taxes and receiving $2,000 in illegal tax refunds from 1948 to 1952. She filed dual returns, one for her Congressional salary, the other for her income as secretary of the Abyssinian Church, of which Mr. Powell is pastor.

Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman continued Mrs. Dodson, 46 years old, in $2,500 bail pending appeal.

For purposes of sentencing, Judge Kaufman said he had rejected charges at her trial that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Mr. Powell. He added:

"If you believe her assertion she received and retained her Congressional salary, the seriousness and brazenness of the tax evasion becomes more marked."

Judge Kaufman said that if it had not been for the "impeccable record" of Mrs. Dodson, then sentence would have been more severe.

Frederick Block, defense counsel, pleaded for a suspended sentence, contending that the Government had "singled out" Mrs. Dodson for prosecution.

Thomas A. Bolan, assistant United States Attorney, charged that Mrs. Dodson had impeded the Government's investigation into asserted kickbacks to Mr. Powell and had "lied repeatedly."

Herald Tribune—United Press

"NOT A PENNY"—With these words Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, left, leaving court yesterday with attorney Harrison S. Jackson, denied salary kickbacks.

Herald Tribune—United Press

INCOME TAX TROUBLES—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, and her husband, Howard Dodson, at Federal court yesterday. Mrs. Dodson is on trial on charges of filing false returns. A similar charge against Mr. Dodson was dismissed.

Opportunity Rejected?

IN OUR LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Column on this page, there is a communication from REPRESENTATIVE ADAM C. POWELL, of New York, pointing out the difficulty he is having in getting men to apply for admission to West Point, Annapolis, and the Air Force Academy.

REP. POWELL

He also reveals an experience which should cause Southern state and private colleges to strengthen their courses and improve, where necessary, the calibre of their instructors.

When only three out of thirty-five applicants pass an examination for foreign service personnel under the State Department, something is wrong with their educational background, or, perhaps in this case, something was wrong with those who applied. Perhaps the screening process should be tightened.

34c(1) 1956 NEW YORK

REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL
SCHOOL AID BILL

Courier P. 12 Sat. 3-24-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

Voice of the People . . . What Courier Readers Think

Glad of Opposition to Cong. Powell's Suggestion

To the Editor.

I am glad of your opposition to Congressman Powell's suggestion that Negroes stop work one hour and school children leave classes for one hour.

That would cause a loss of millions of dollars in cash and untold bad feelings.

Why not give an hour's pay in defense of the right and add an hour, if possible for education.

Also pray all day!

FRANK DENTON

Wichita, Kan.

* * *

Thanks for Leland College

To the Editor:

This letter comes as an expression of gratitude to The Courier for the effort manifested by your services in the interest of my alma mater, Leland College, Baker, La.

CARLETHER POLK

Lake Charles, La.

* * *

Hour's Pay for Boycotters

To the Editor.

Your editorial sounding a new, progressive approach to the Negro problems of the South, particularly in Montgomery, Ala., is as welcome as it is vital to the Negro people. I express the sentiments of many when I write to thank you, and may I assure you that the hour's pay called for is on its way.

EUGENE BRANHAM

Washington, D. C.

* * *

Invite Africans

To the Editor:

An article in The Courier (March 10) suggested that Afro-Americans get acquainted with their brothers in Africa. I suggest we do this by inviting African students into our homes and talking to them about our mutual interests.

LAWRENCE JENKINS

Mount Vernon, N. Y.

To You, Mr. Morrow . . .

To the Editor:

I am one of thousands, I dare say, who are tired of the ranting and raving of E. Frederick Morrow about Negroes spending so much on "Gee Gaws."

How does Mr. Morrow know whether or not these people who can afford the "Gee Gaws" (and I am sure he is not one of them) contribute to charities? Most of the men and women who can afford the "Gee Gaws" are heavy contributors to charitable organizations.

Why doesnt' he use as his subject in some of his speeches something about the Special Projects Group of the White House to which he was appointed to serve on the staff "as a kind of office manager for the . . . Group"?

Ever since he has been in office in Washington he has made it very clear that he is not engaged in race relations. No? What, then?

Personally, I do not think he is doing the Republican party any good with his attacks on individuals.

MRS. MONTGOMERY ALABAMA

Washington, D. C.

* * *

People Wrong on Lincoln?

To the Editor:

Perhaps it will interest the people who write and praise Abraham Lincoln for freeing the slaves to know that Lincoln did not free one single Negro because he wanted to. History will teach you that Lincoln was not interested in slaves, but rather, was interested in saving the Union.

FRANK L. ROBERSON

Atlanta, Ga.

* * *

For Complete Integration

To the Editor:

I am 100 per cent for equal public school facilities for all, irrespective of race, creed or color. The idea of separate but equal as advocated in the Southland is contrary to our sense of social justice. We must fight to win our Constitutional rights.

S. SOLOMON

New York City

Prayer Best Weapon

To the Editor:

As was stated by the Rev. Russell Roberts in his interview by The Courier, I also am of the opinion that the Negroes of Montgomery clearly demonstrate that they are using prayer as their major weapon in their fight for equality, rather than the customary mass meetings with more emphasis on donations from citizens elsewhere.

MRS. FRED D. HALL

Camden, N. J.

* * *

Ministers Back Montgomery Drive

To the Editor:

The position of the Montgomery, Ala., Negroes with reference to segregation on the buses in their city must be looked upon by every right-thinking citizen of America as meritorious and worthy of endorsement and support by everyone who believes in fair play.

BAPTIST MINISTERS CONFERENCE

Detroit, Mich.

* * *

Praises for Schuyler

To the Editor:

I have been a reader of your very fine paper for nine years and I enjoy it very much. My special commendation is for the column, "Views and Reviews," by George S. Schuyler. In my humble opinion he is a brilliant man of very great vision and plenty of common sense.

L. A. C.

Clewiston, Fla.

* * *

Courageous Autherine

To the Editor:

Congratulations (Autherine Lucy) for your courageous fight in defense of social justice.

But please, Miss Lucy, find some other way to fill your educational needs for it would be impossible to apply yourself to studies in an atmosphere of bigotry emanating from half-trained white barbarians found in Alabama.

ANTHONY DANOWSKI

Detroit, Mich.

Sees Defeat For Powell On School Aid Bill

Kansas City, Mo.

By RAYMOND WILCOVE . . .

WASHINGTON.—(INS)— An opponent of the Powell anti-segregation amendment, which is holding up passage of the school aid bill, reported Monday that 205 members have promised to vote against it.

This is only 13 votes shy of a clear majority of the present 434 membership of the house, and would ordinarily be sufficient to scuttle the controversial amendment.

A strong supporter of the school aid bill, who asked not to be identified, reported the figure as the result of a survey he has made among his colleagues. His estimate could not be confirmed.

The school aid bill would authorize one billion, 600 million dollars in federal funds for school construction over a four-year period, plus government loan and credit aids. It is sponsored by Rep. Augustine Kelley (D) Pa., and is awaiting clearance to the House floor by the rules committee.

Leadership plans had been to call up the measure before the 11-day house Easter recess which begins March 29. However, the absence of Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) Texas, who is at the bedside of his ailing sister, has delayed action.

Fri. 3-16-56

The bill's proponents said Rayburn's help was needed to defeat the anti-segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D) N. Y. The amendment would bar funds to districts which do not conform to the Supreme Court decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

The general consensus is that the amendment's adoption would doom the bill to a southern filibuster in the senate and consequent defeat.

Kansas City

A rules committee member said one reason for the group's failure to report out the measure was to permit opponents of the Powell amendment to line up support.

President Eisenhower has urged adoption of a school aid bill without the amendment, but House Republican Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr., Mass., has stated he will vote for it and has predicted its adoption.

Another rules committeeman said privately that the only thing that could defeat the Powell amendment in his opinion was a well-timed statement by the President urging members to vote against it.

Powell Denied U.S. Statement On School Aid

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16 (AP)—The White House told Rep. Powell (D-NY) today it planned no policy statement in regard to its intent or authority to withhold federal school aid funds from states practicing racial segregation.

Powell said in view of this he will refuse to withdraw his proposed desegregation amendments to the pending school construction bill.

Fri. 2-17-56

He said on the contrary he will press for enactment of the amendments to withhold federal school money from states refusing to integrate schools racially.

The amendments would bypass states, in some cases, and allow direct federal grants and loans to local school districts which break away from state segregation and practice racial integration locally.

Bryce N. Harlow, administrative assistant to President Eisen-

hower, wrote Powell that issuance of a policy statement, as requested by Powell, is not "presently scheduled."

The letter continued:

"The executive branch will, of course, continue fully to discharge whatever obligations are imposed on it whether by congressional enactment or by the Constitution as interpreted by decision of the Supreme Court of the United States.

"Executive obligations under legislation cannot, of course, be predicted until its specific provisions become known through its enactment by Congress."

Twelve persons, "white and Negro from North and South," will attend the meeting, Powell said.

The group will consider whether the "time is ripe" for a nationwide program of passive resistance to segregation similar to the bus boycotts in Montgomery, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla., the congressman said.

A. Philip Randolph, president of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, will be chairman of the session.

In his hour-long talk, Powell said America is losing its battle with communism in the rest of the world because of segregation.

The United States will become a "second-rate power within the next five years," he said, "unless changes are made.

Rep. Powell Wins; Kill School Bill

WASHINGTON — The federal school aid bill, complete with an anti-segregation amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D.-N. Y.), was defeated Thursday by a coalition of Republicans and Democrats, touching off what may well become the bitterest issue of the election campaign.

Powell's rider, which last week brought an open break between Powell and Rep. William L. Dawson (D.-Ill.), provided most of the fireworks and a great deal of confusion before it was finally tacked onto the doomed measure.

The clash between Powell and Dawson came earlier in the week during debate on the measure. Dawson had previously announced his opposition to Powell's amendment, and took the floor to make an impassioned plea against the proposed legislation.

DAWSON FOR BILL

In the final vote which killed the entire school aid bill, Dawson voted in favor of it, although the Powell amendment had been attached.

Earlier in the day, the House accidentally stripped the Powell rider from the bill when it voted out a section containing the amendment. However, Powell immediately offered the measure again and got it passed on a standing vote, 177 to 123.

Finally passed by a formal roll call vote of 225 to 192, it would have provided that "no funds shall be allotted or transferred to any state which fails to comply with the decisions of the Supreme Court" outlawing segregation in public schools.

WOULD BAR FUNDS

This presumably would have barred funds to southern states which by legislative or other action defy the court.

The Kelley bill would have authorized 400 million dollars annually to the states over a four-year period to help them finance the construction of badly-needed classrooms.

The measure also contained various federal loan and credit provisions aimed at achieving the same end.

ACCUSE EACH OTHER

The two parties accused each other of responsibility for killing the bill, which was defeated, 224 to 194, late Thursday after a bitter battle to bar assistance to segregated schools.

On the final roll call, 119 Republicans and 105 Democrats voted to kill the legislation while 75 Republicans and 119 Democrats favored the measure.

Rep. Augustine B. Kelley (D) Pa., sponsor of the legislation, said: "The Republicans didn't want a bill. Otherwise we would have had one."

BLAMES GOP

Kelley conceded that Southern Democrats, who almost to a man opposed the measure, helped defeat the bill, but he placed most of the blame for its rejection on the Republicans.

He declared: "I don't know how much the President wanted it. If he had put his finger on the Republican members and asked them to vote for it, the bill would have passed. We only needed 16 votes."

But Assistant Republican Leader Charles A. Halleck, of Ind., blamed the Democrats for the bill's death.

Many Republicans voted against the measure despite President Eisenhower's repeated requests to Congress that it extend financial aid to the states for classroom construction.

PREDICTED FILIBUSTER

Southern members voted "no" because the bill contained Powell's amendment, which was expected to doom the legislation to a filibuster in the Senate even if it passed the house.

Defeat came as a bitter blow to advocates of federal aid, who have been trying for years to obtain government assistance for schools.

While Mr. Eisenhower has approved federal state aid for schools, he never specifically endorsed the Kelly bill, and while he urged defeat of any provision which might delay enactment of a school program, he never specifically urge rejection of the Powell amendment.

House GOP leader Joseph Martin, Mass., Halleck and Minority Whip Leslie Arends (R) Ill., all voted for the Powell amendment.

"WORD PASSED"

Rep. Kenneth Keating (R) N. Y., in a news statement, said, however, that it was when the anti-segregation amendment was finally adopted that "the word apparently was passed around by the Democratic leadership to kill the bill entirely."

The New York congressman, top-ranking Republican on the Judiciary committee, added: "They preferred to leave the needed schools unconstructed rather than have to live up to the law as the court has laid it down."

amendment — but said they could of the House: see no chance of Senate approval. "If the House were to adopt the

The House roll call vote killing Powell amendment, the result the measure was a surprise. It would be that no legislation would was greeted with applause and be enacted and the losers would joyous shouts from Southern be our children of every race and Democrats and some Republicans. creed in every state in the Union."

Opposition to Powell's amendment came also from former President Harry S. Truman, who Democratic sponsors of the measure earlier had predicted House passage of the legislation even with the anti-segregation

Truman said he was very much in favor of federal aids to schools, but stated that the Powell amendment would kill the whole bill. said in a letter read on the floor

CONGRESSMAN POWELL EXPLAINS HIS VIEWPOINT ON ARMY POLICIES — Legislator talks freely to Daily World reporter Marion Jackson after commencement address and prior to leaving for airport. — (Perry's Photo)

Kickback?

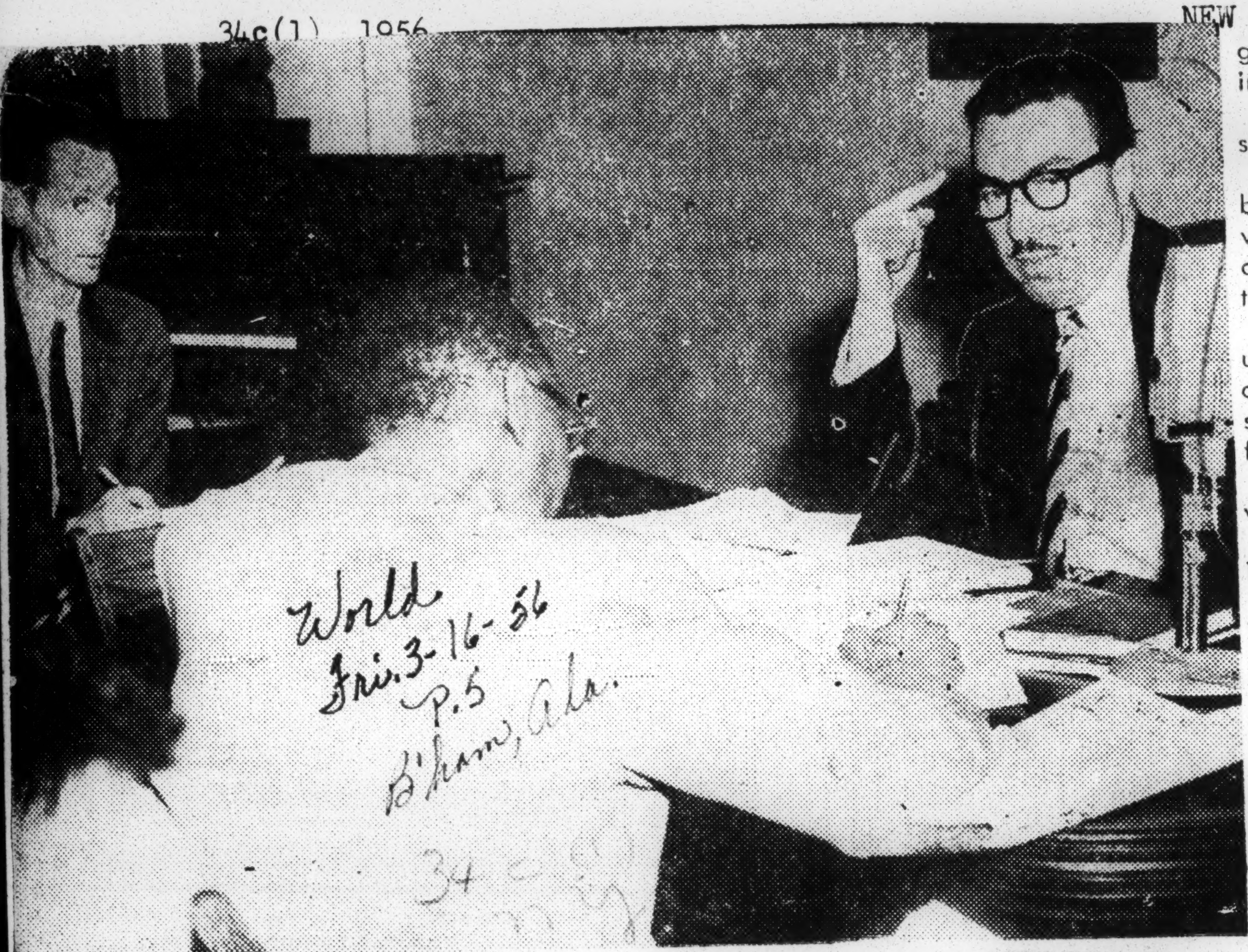
Associated Press Wirephoto

Representative Powell (D., N. Y.) was named by a court witness yesterday as recipient of $5,600 kickback from his Congressional secretary in 1946. Ex-secretary is accused of income-tax evasion. Powell is pastor of New York Abyssinian Baptist Church. Story on Page 4.

Negroes to discuss nationwide plan to resist segregation

ATLANTA, June 5 — (UP) — A meeting to consider a nationwide program of "passive resistance" by Negroes to segregation will be held in New York Saturday, Adam Clayton Powell, New York Negro congressman, said today.

Powell, a Democrat, revealed plans for the meeting during an address at commencement exercises at Morehouse College.



TIME FOR A CHANGE?—New York's congressman-pastor, Adam Clayton Powell, set the public back on its ear recently with the simultaneous announcement that he may quit Congress and resign his post as head of the Abyssinian Baptist church. Powell dropped the bomshells after declaring that he has "heard the call to preach the gospel to my brothers all over the country." This was looked upon as a signal for Powell to sound the clarion call for unity among all Negro-Americans. (Newspress Photo).

Congress[illegible]n Powell, This Is No Time For Splinter Parties

Daily [illegible] Sun. 3-18-56 Atlanta, Ga. P.4

Realizing [illegible]ly what he is not saying in so many words, it is interesting to note a ranking Democratic Congressman advocating a Third Party as a haven for those who feel that both major parties are not measuring up to his standard in the progress of civil rights. Congressman A. Clayton Powell does not say that such a haven exists in his own party, but when he avers "we may be able to change the Democratic Party back to what it was under Harry Truman" he admits a serious situation which he sums up in his "if the Democratic Party doesn't change its present stand, then I predict that Negroes will desert the Democratic party in droves."

Now, it would occur that in the face of the president's record now current during his administration, no fair minded person who reads would take the position that he has abdicated; his order to the Department of Justice to ask the Supreme Court to declare unconstitutional the segregation of American citizens alone should stand out in bold relief his attitude on the race question.

The President has used his executive authority to end segregation in the nation's capital. He did the unprecedented thing of singling out the Negro by name in his January message to Congress in which he asked for protection of the race's right to vote in the South.

His advice of asking "patience without complacency" is sound. In time, the courts will meet correctly, the issue.

To be effective on the national scale, the Negro must avoid being misled on tangents of splinter parties. We must exert our voting strength within one of the two major parties — Republican or Democratic — and choose the party we think is most unified and therefore, most able to meet the issue of the hour.

We say to Congressman Powell: If your spot is becoming too uncomfortable, do not ask your fellowmen to embark with you out on the dismal chaos of splinter separations which even under such a sagacious person as Theodore Roosevelt, never got far from embarkation.

The voters of this country will have the intelligence to know what to do. We have confidence in the people.

Jack Claims Unauthorized Use Of Name

Defender Chicago, Ill. Sat. 3-24-56 P.10

NEW YORK — (INS) — Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack Tuesday charged the unauthorized use of his name by American Labor Party workers resulted in his being linked with left-wing organizations.

During an "unfortunate period" from 1940 to 1950, Jack said, he like other Democratic candidates received support of the ALP which became infiltrated with Communists.

He said that when ALP workers frequented his political headquarters in the 1940's in his campaigns for the state assembly, some of them might have used his name in an attempt to give sanding to their activities.

"You never know where anybody will put your name," he said, "but these never had my approval."

Under the leadership of Carmine G. De Sapio, Jack said, the Democratic party had rejected ALP support.

Questioned about his possible attendance at meetings of communist-front groups, Jack, first Negro to be elected a borough president in New York, said:

"In this game of politics you attend a lot of meetings."

Jack declined to comment on a report that documents linking him with subversive organizations had been obtained from the house un-American activities committee by Sen. Eastland (D) Miss.

The borough president spoke Sunday at a non-segregated interracial meeting at Loyola university of the South in New Orleans.

Jack charged the New Orleans incident was an outgrowth of efforts of the southern white Citizens Councils to undercut the U. S. Supreme Court ban on school segregation.

He described as "diabolical" the charges asserting he signed a petition of the committee to free Earl Browder, former communist party boss, and linking him with about a dozen subversive groups.

It was learned in Washington that at least two references to a Hulan E. Jack were included in public printed documents of the House Un-American Activities Committee which also contained the name of Corrections Commissioner Anna M. Kross.

The names of 10 persons who allegedly signed a call to a national meeting that set up the Civil Rights Congress — on the U. S. Attorney General's list of subversive groups — were listed on a house hearing record of July 21, 1947.

They were Hulan E. Jack, Anna M. Kross, Gene Woltfish, Saul Mills, Adam Clayton Powell, Vito Marcantonio, Johannes Steel, Lisa Sergio, Joe Curran and Joseph P. Selly.

On a hearing record of July 21, 1953, a Hulan E. Jack also was listed among about 1,000 persons who signed a 1943 petition asking Congress to abolish the committee then headed by Rep. Dies, (D) Tex.

Jack could not be reached for comment on the later information.

2 N.Y. Judges Sworn In Office

Defender Chicago, Ill.

ALBANY, N. Y. — Two New York City judges, recently appointed to the bench by Gov. Harriman, were sworn into office March 24 during ceremonies in State office building.

Secretary of State Carmine De Sapio administered the oath of office to Thomas Dickens and Emilio Nunez.

In addition to Gov. Harriman, and other state officials, Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York City, and Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough president, attended the ceremonies.

Scofflaw Judge Contests Appellate Fitness Probe

Herald Tribune P. 1
Tues. 3-20-56

Justice Carson DeWitt Baker of Municipal Court yesterday challenged the authority of the Appellate Division of New York Supreme Court to investigate his fitness to continue serving on the bench as an admitted traffic scofflaw.

The question was raised by Justice Baker's counsel, Howard H. Spellman, at a hearing before Orrin G. Judd, special referee appointed by the Appellate Division to conduct the inquiry. The hearing was at the Appellate Division, Madison Ave. and 25th St.

Court of Record

Mr. Spellman contended that the State Legislature did not give the power to the Appellate Division to take action against justices of Municipal Court since it became a court of record. He said that the law only empowers the Appellate Division to remove justices of lower courts which are not courts of record.

Mr. Judd cited a case which the Appellate Division contended gives it the power to proceed against Justice Baker. Mr. Spellman, however, argued that Justice Baker's argument against the Appellate Division's authority was the first of its kind and that action taken by the Appellate Division in a previous case did not mean it was right.

"Serious" Question

It was agreed finally that Mr. Judd, Mr. Spellman and Charles J. Colgan, chairman of the Municipal Court Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York, would place the question before Presiding Justice David W. Peck of the Appellate Division. This morning Mr. Judd, during an off-the-record period, told the hearing that he considered Mr. Spellman had presented a "serious" question. The hearing itself was adjourned to 10 a. m. Friday.

On March 12 Justice Baker pleaded guilty to seventeen traffic tickets dating from 1952 and was fined $135 by Chief Magistrate John M. Murtagh. Last Friday, Justice Baker was convicted for speeding for the third time and his driver's license was lifted by Chief Magistrate Murtagh.

Herald Tribune—Kell

Justice Baker

JUDGE C. D. BAKER

Afro-American P. 5

Justice Baker questions probe

Sat. 3-31-56
Baltimore, Md.

NEW YORK — The Appellate Court investigating the fitness for duty of Municipal Court Justice Carson DeWitt Baker brought the revelation that only six tickets, all for illegal parking, were charged against him since he became judge.

The Justice, who pleaded guilty to 17 traffic summonses, had his driver's license suspended in an earlier hearing before Chief Magistate John Murtagh.

* * *

AT THE OPENING of the Appellate Court investigation Howard Spellman, Justice Baker's attorney, challenged the right of the court to conduct such a probe.

He contended that the legislature does not give the court the power to act against municipal court justices after they take office.

Orrin G. Judd, special referee over the hearings, agreed to place the matter before Presiding Justice David W. Peck of the Appellate Division.

The New York Times

DESCRIBES PROJECT: Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan, tells Broadway Association luncheon about the plans for proposed West Side stadium.

Courier P. 1
Sat. 5-26-56

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Oh, to Be a Mayor!—Besides having a parade in his honor, being sworn in by General Sessions Judge Thomas Dickens, given a show by Sammy Davis Jr. and Dinah Washington, and congratulated by Borough President Hulan Jack, Harlem's "Mayor" Tommy Smalls had Jayne Mansfield, too. Big swearing-in ceremony was held in Smalls' Paradise. Among the many luminaries on hand was the luscious Broadway star of "Will Success Spoil Rock Hudson?"

DR. CLARK APPOINTED TO YOUTH COMMISSION

NEW YORK — Governor Harriman last week announced the appointment of Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, NYCC psychology professor, to a nine-member permanent State Youth Commission.

27 Traffic Tickets, N.Y. Judge Quits

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Carson Dewitt Baker, the scofflaw judge, has resigned.

In a letter to Mayor Wagner, Baker said he had been "embarrassed" and that whenever the prestige of the courts is "impaired," every effort must be made to prevent it.

The letter dated Nov. 23, was released last week by the Mayor's office with the note that it had been "received", but with no mention of whether it had been accepted.

Justice Baker ran into difficulty when his penchant for collecting traffic tickets — 27 since 1951 — was revealed when he took advantage of an amnesty period to square 17 tickets he had ignored since 1953.

PAID $135

He pleaded guilty to 16 of them and paid $135 in fines. He maintained he was innocent of a 30-month old speeding charge, his third.

Chief Magistrate John M. Murtagh convicted Justice Baker of the speeding charge, revoked his license and fined him $50.

Justice Baker Quits Over Scofflaw Case

By PAUL CROWELL

Municipal Court Justice Carson deWitt Baker has sent Mayor Wagner his resignation, effective immediately. His fitness to serve now being weighed by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

The question of Justice Baker's fitness was raised last February when he revealed himself as a traffic scofflaw who had ignored seventeen summonses for speeding, illegal parking and other violations of traffic regulations.

Late in February Justice Baker was one of several traffic violators who took advantage of an amnesty granted by Chief City Magistrate John M. Murtagh. This permitted persons who had ignored traffic summonses to avoid more drastic penalties

The New York Times

RESIGNS POST: Justice Carson deWitt Baker, who last February revealed that he was a traffic "scofflaw."

if they voluntarily appeared and paid up old tickets.

Justice Baker paid $135 in fines in connection with seventeen tickets, dating from April, 1953.

He has been on leave from his $15,000-a-year post since the Appellate Division began its inquiry last spring.

In his letter of resignation, Justice Baker told the Mayor that he was quitting because he was "embarrassed," and he added:

"I am conscience-bound to prevent such embarrassment to the court and feel that I can best do so by submitting my resignation herewith, effective immediately."

Explantion Is Offered

The letter told the Mayor that Justice Baker was quitting despite the fact that "my service as a Justice of the Municipal Court has been highly praised and characterized as beyond reproach." It cited the Citizens Union description of him in the fall of 1955 as "an intelligent, scholarly attorney with wide legal experience and special training in economics."

At the time of the citation Justice Baker, who had received an interim appointment to the court the previous January, was a candidate for the full ten-year term. His status as a traffic scofflaw was not then a matter of public knowledge.

"My delegating to others the responsibility of answering some traffic summonses issued to me and my omission to see to it personally that they were attended to", Justice Baker wrote," have placed me in the position where improper inferences may be drawn; and this, notwithstanding that the learned Referee appointed by the Appellate Division to inquire into the matter has found no evidence that I 'ever attempted to use political influence or other means to quash a ticket or to penalize any policeman for having issued a ticket' against me or my car."

Ruling May Be Obviated

Soon after the Justice's status as a scofflaw was disclosed the Appellate Division appointed Orrin G. Judd as special referee to investigate his conduct. Mr. Judd's report has been in the hands of the Appellate Division since June. In some quarters it was felt that Mr. Baker's resignation would make it unnecessary for the court to make any ruling in his case.

The Municipal Court Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York also planned an investigation, but withheld action pending the outcome of the inquiry directed by the Appellate Division.

At hearings before Mr. Judd there was testimony that summonses issued against Mr. Baker were ignored because of the failure of subordinates to see that they were answered. Counsel for Mr. Baker questioned the right of the Appellate Division to conduct the investigation.

Testimony indicated that Justice Baker had received twenty-eight tickets since 1952, answered seven and ignored twenty-one. It was also brought out that six of the unanswered tickets were issued after the Mayor appointed him in January, 1955.

Last March the justice was tried on a speeding charge dated Aug. 11, 1953. He was found guilty by Chief Magistrate Murtagh, who ordered his license revoked and imposed a fine of $50. The verdict was later reversed by the Court of Special Sessions, which restored the license and ordered the fine refunded.

The resignation creates a vacancy that must be filled by the Mayor within twenty days. It was indicated that another Negro would receive an interim appointment. The law requires that an incumbent for a full ten-year term be chosen at the general election in the fall of 1957.

Before Justice Baker's interim appointment was active in Tammany politics, serving as a vice president of the New York County Democratic Committee.

Adam Powell Income Under Scrutiny By Federal Jury

Defender Sat. 12-15-56 p.1
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — A federal grand jury in New York Wednesday launched an investigation into the income tax record of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, of New York.

A directive for the investigation was issued by Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan, who ordered the production of Powell's congressional records and those of his employees.

It had been hinted that such an investigation was pending after two of Powell's employees were convicted of income tax evasion within the past six months.

Powell is currently on a trip to the Virgin Islands and was not immediately available for comment. He is due back in New York about Dec. 16, according to a statement issued by his office.

The New York Congressman, a Democrat, switched allegiance during the recent election and supported President Eisenhower. He stated that the President could probably do more for integration.

After Powell announced his support of Eisenhower, a syndicated columnist charged that the Congressman was courting favor with the administration to avoid prosecution on tax discrepancies.

Powell denied the charges and branded the columnist as a "smear artist."

The investigation of the Harlem leader's record is being conducted by Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas A. Dolan, who said the grand jury has subpoenaed Powell's records from the Abyssinian Baptist church, of which Powell is pastor.

The grand jury has also called as witnesses several of Powell's employees, past and present.

At a victory rally in the Abyssian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, of which he is pastor, Mr. Powell and other speakers charged that the Representative was to be punished because he was a Negro.

Mr. Powell, a Democrat, who was elected to his sixxth term in the House last month, supported the re-election of President Eisenhower.

The victory rally in his behalf was arranged by a city-wide committee of Negro clergymen who will form the nucleus of a "march" on Washington Jan. 2. Fifty-two New York City ministers will visit the capital to ask Democratic Representatives to help preserve Mr. Powell's seniority on House committees.

Mr. Powell is third in line for the chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee, to which is referred House legislation dealing with schools and fair employment practices. Ahead of him on the committee among the Democratic members are Representatives Graham Barden, North Carolina, chairman, and Augustine Kelly, Pennsylvania.

the rally was called "to reaffirm our confidence in Congressman Powell and reassure him that we are going to continue to march with him through these dark days."

Cong. Powell

Speaking for the city-wide committee sponsoring the rally, the Rev. Mr. Dempsey stated that "the members of the committee firmly believe that Congressman Powell is being punished by the Democrats solely because he is a Negro, and we will use every ounce of strength that God has given us to oppose any punishment levied against Congressman Powell by Democrats in Congress, or anywhere else."

Among those who will speak at the rally are Dr. O. Clay Maxwell Sr., Dr. Milton A. Galamison, Dr. Gardner C. Taylor, Dr. Richard Hildebrand and Dr. David N. Licorish. Congressman Powell will

the entire New York State Congressional delegation, New York Secretary of State Carmine DeSapio, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Gov. Averell Harriman and Speaker Sam Rayburn, the Rev. Richard E. Hildebrand, pastor of Bethel AME Church, urged that these leaders use their "influence to stop this attempted purge with all its student undertones of racial prejudice and retaliation.

"In a resolution unanimously passed and endorsed by the Ministers Alliance of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, the idea of disciplining Mr. Powell for his actions was roundly condemned. A committee was further instructed to make our position known to the leaders of the Democratic party, particularly the members of the New York State Congressional delegation."

No Slush Fund Or Payoff Found In Powell's Records

By LOUIS LAUTIER

Reports that Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, got plenty for throwing his support to President Eisenhower during the Presidential campaign aren't borne out by reports of campaign contributions and expenditures on file with the Clerk of the House, as required by law.

The records have been searched but no contributions on payments of Powell resembling a slush fund or a payoff have been found.

The Independent Democrats for Eixenhower, whose headquarters were in New York City and with whom Charley Willis, former assistant to Sherman Adams, the Assistant to the President, worked, listed two modest contributions to committees supporting Mr Powell.

Powell got no support from the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee or any regular Democatic state or city committee, or the AFL—CIO Committee on Political Education which contributed heavily to Democratic Senatorial and House candidates throughout the country.

Sat. 12-22-56

Expenditures listed by Independent Democrats for Eisenhower included:

Nov 1, People for Powell Committee, 132 W. 138th Street, New York City, $2,620; Nov 2, Powell, travel, $119.50; Nov 5, Independent Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for Reelection of Adam Clayton Powell $2,940; Oct 25 Powell, travel, $143.49.

Other items of expenditure listed by Independent Democrats for Eisenhower included:

Oct 22, Negro Press Photographers Ball, $1,000; Oct 23, William Hampton, 132 W. 138th Street, New York City, $75; Oct 25, Pittsburgh Courier, $250; C. D. Lawrence, New York Amsterdam News, $560; $100; Hotel Theresa, $241; Oct 26, New York Amsterdam News, 7560; New York Age, $262.50; C. D. McMullan, $30.

Oct 29, R. Fleming, 3808 Hayes Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., $25; the Rev O. D. Dempsey, 563 Park Ave, New York City, $18; L. Dargan, 2171 Madison Ave., New York City, $25; the Rev Mr Dempsey, $25; C. Halloway, 545 W. 146th Street, New York City, $60; William Hampton, $25; Nov 1, New York Age, $315; Nov 2, Theresa Purveyors, 2090 Seventh Ave, New York City, $531.50.... ... ...

Nov 2, Interstate United Newspapers, Inc, $1,280; J. H. McMullan, 132 W. 138th St, New York City, $40; Nov 5, James E. Grade, 2090 Seventh Ave, New York City, $67.5; Ministers Advisory Council, Detroit, $1,000; John Young, 6 St, Nicholas Place, New York City, $150.

R. Fleming, Washington, D. C. $40; C. Halloway, $60; William Hampton, $35; T. Richardson, 2170 Madison Ave, New York City $40; for reelection to Congress.

L. Dargan, 2171 Madison Ave, New York City, $40; Nov 8, C. Dunbar Lawrence, 10 E. 138th St, New York City, $100.

Nov 21, Hotel Theresa, $113; F. (Fred) Weaver, 2265 Fifth Ave, New York City, $575; J. Weaver,

Condemn Democrats' Punishment

Victory Rally Set for Powell

Courier
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sat. 12-15-56 p.3

NEW YORK—A victory rally, called by supporters of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell who are aroused by "attempts to punish him," will be staged Sunday, Dec. 16, at 4 P. M., at Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Led by the Rev. O. D. Dempsey, assistant to Mr. Powell and director of religious education at the church,

speak from the theme, "What is the Future for Civil Rights in 1957?"

■

MEANWHILE, in letters to

POWELL SEES CABAL ON HIM IN CONGRESS

Times Mon. 12-17-56

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. declared yesterday that a bipartisan coalition in Congress was working for his removal from the House Education and Labor Committee.

same address, $275; D. Hampton, $240; J. Coles, 471 E. 145th St, New York City, $351.50; R. Fleming, Washington, D.C., $227.50; Hampton, Dempsey, Dargan and Fleming, $25 each.

The report of campaign contributions and expenditures filed by Mr Powell with the Clerk of the House on Nov 5 showed total contributions of $350. This amount was listed as having been donated by the Independent Non-Partisan Citizens Committee for the Reelection of Adam Clayton Powell Jr. No expenditures were reported.

The second Powell report, filed Nov 29, listed no additional contributions, but listed expenses of $350 for meals, lodging, transportation etc.

Joseph A. Bailey, the Republican candidate who ran against Mr Powell, in his post-election report filed Dec 4, listed total contributions of $795 and total expenditures of $900.

Contributors to the Bailey campaign included Henry J. Clay, $25; New York County Republican Committee, $150; Helen Gordon Bailey, $500; Albin O. Bailey, $80; Dorothy Gordon, $25, and Justine Grandpre $15.

Formington Taylor, the Liberal party candidate, reported no contributions and no expenditures.

Incidentally, Powell carried the district by a vote of better than 2 to 1 against both of his opponents. The vote was: Powell 57,530 Bailey, 16.509, and Taylor, 8,470.

Contributors to Citizens for Eisenhower for the District of Columbia in September and October included ex-Judge James A. Cobb, two contributions, one $200 and the other $112; J. Flipper Derricotte, Barrington D. Parker, Mrs J. Ernest Wilkins, wife of the Assistant Secretary of Labor and Mrs Virginia R. McGuire, wife of Robert G. McGuire Sr, $112 each.

The District of Columbia Citizens for Eisenhower contributed to the campaigns of Republican Congressional candidates in nearby Maryland, including Representative De-Witt S. Hyde, who got $1,000, and Attorney General Jacob K. Javits of New York, who defeated Mayor Bob Wagner of New York City for the seat being vacated by Senator Herbert H. Lehman.

The D. C. Citizens for Eisenhower also contributed $500 to the Virginia State Republican Committee, but when the question of making a contribution to the campaign of Representative Joel Broyhill in the 10th District of Virginia came up, Judge Cobb spoke against it and was joined by other Citizens for Eisenhower who didn't like Broyhill's votes against civil rights and the Powell anti-segregation amendment to the school-aid bill and his signing the Southern Manifesto. So Broyhill got nothing.

Margaret Just Butcher, professor of education on leave from Howard University, got a salary of $125 a week from the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education for the weeks ended Sept 14 through Oct 29.

One of three Virgin Islands contributors to the campaign of Representative Earl Chudoff, who defeated Dr Horace Scott in the Fourth Pennsylvania District, was Ralph Paiewonsky.

There are two rum distilleries in the Virgin Islands, both of which are doing capacity business. They are owned by Ralph and Isidor Paiewonsky, Polish Jews, who were born in the Virgin Islands.

The Government has no interest in their rum business, but it has a $100,000 loan on their distilleries.

'Discipline' Of Powell Stirs ADA

Last Jun. 11-18-56

Washington D.C.

Associated Press

Americans for Democratic Action said yesterday it is "inequitable discipline" for the Democrats to deny patronage to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.) while not taking similar action with respect to Rep. John Bell Williams (D-Miss.).

Asserting Williams supported a State's Rights ticket in the Nov. 6 presidential election, ADA said in a statement:

"Failure to withhold patronage from Williams would indicate that the Democratic congressional majority views desertion of the party by a pro-civil rights Northerner as a much more grievous sin than desertion of it by an anti-civil rights Southerner."

Powell, a Negro, jumped party lines to support the reelection of President Eisenhower. Last night it became known that two House employes hired under Powell's patronage had been dismissed by the House Democratic Patronage Committee.

ADA, which defines itself as a liberal, independent organization, supported Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic presidential nominee.

Meanwhile, in Baltimore, Clarence Mitchell said "the real reason why some Democrats are trying to strip" Powell of his House seniority is a "fear he has a chance" to become chairman of the House Labor Committee.

Mitchell, Washington bureau director for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored ePople, said that in the North "Democrats sowed the wind of double talk in their civil rights platform promises."

13

34c(1) 1956 NEW YORK

INCOME TAX
REP. ADAM CLAYTON POWELL

At secretary's trial—

Powell denies he took kickbacks

NEW YORK, May 15 — (AP) — Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N.Y.) has denied under oath that he ever took salary kickbacks from his congressional secretary.

Powell made a surprise appearance in federal court yesterday as a defense witness in the income tax evasion trial of his secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson.

"Did Hattie Freeman Dodson ever kick back any of her congressional salary to you?" Defense Atty. Frederick H. Block asked Powell.

"Unqualifiedly no," Powell replied in subdued tones. "Never. Not a penny."

Powell and Mrs. Dodson are Negroes.

MRS. DODSON is accused of evading $5000 in taxes and accepting $2000 in illegal tax refunds from 1948 to 1952. She also is charged with listing non-existent dependents on her returns.

Last week a government witness testified that Mrs. Dodson once told him her congressional salary "belonged to the congressman."

The witness, Joseph E. Ford, was Powell's political manager from 1941 to 1951.

In testimony yesterday, Powell said Ford had the reputation of being a man "who cannot be trusted, a man who indulged in sharp practices."

Earlier, Judge Irving R. Kaufman dismissed the secretary's husband, Howard T. Dodson, also a Negro, a co-defendant in the case and dropped a charge against him of falsely listing dependents on his tax return.

Mrs. Dodson would have a possible maximum 45 years in prison if convicted.

Mrs. Dodson was accused of cheating the government out of $5,000 in income taxes from 1948 to 1952 and of collecting $2,000 in illegal tax refunds.

Defense Atty. Frederick Block claimed the government's prosecution of Mrs. Dodson was a fishing expedition to try to get something on Powell. Once behind bars Mrs. Dodson would be "brainwashed" for evidence against the congressman, Block said.

However, the government called her guilty of tax cheating, whether or not there was a salary kickback. Asst. U. S. Atty. Thomas A. Bolan told the jury Mrs. Dodson listed in her tax returns "a whole flock of fake dependents."

Mrs. Dodson drew between $3,200 and $5,200 a year as Powell's congressional secretary. In addition, she got $3,200 as business secretary of the congressman's Harlem church. Her husband, Howard, drew $3,000 a year also as the church choirmaster.

Dodson went on trial with his wife May 7 but was cleared of tax fraud charges midway in the case.

Powell Aide Is Convicted In Tax Dodge

9 Counts Could Bring 45-Year Prison Term

New York, May 18 (U.P.)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, a Congressional secretary to Representative Powell, Jr., (D., N.Y.), was convicted today of evading income-tax payments, receiving illegal refunds, and claiming nonexistent dependents.

Mrs. Dodson, 47, was found guilty by a Federal Court jury of 10 men and two women after 2½ hours of deliberation.

She was convicted on all nine counts of an indictment and faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count. That could mean a top penalty of 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines. She will be sentenced June 4.

Powell Defended Her

Powell, a Negro, testified Monday in defense of his Negro secretary. He said she had a reputation for honesty and truth and had worked for him as his "top executive" since he was elected to Congress 12 years ago.

The chief prosecution witness, accountant Joseph E. Ford, testified for the Government that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her $3,875 Congressional salary for 1946 to Powell and kept only a refund for herself.

Powell denied on the witness stand that he had ever taken a kickback from Mrs. Dodson. The indictment against Mrs. Dodson did not mention any alleged kickbacks.

Husband Also Indicted

In his charge to the jury, Judge Irving R. Kaufman said Mrs. Dodson was not on trial for participating in kickbacks, but for evasion of taxes and making false statements and claims.

Mrs. Dodson was charged with evading $5,000 in taxes by claiming false dependents, and filing two separate returns, one under her maiden name and one under her married name. She also was accused of receiving $2,000 in refunds to which she was not entitled.

Her husband, Howard T. Dodson, 46, was indicted with her on charges of listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952, but Kaufman dismissed these charges.

Powell's Former Secretary To Be Sentenced June 4

NEW YORK, May 19 (AP).—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, congressional secretary for Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, yesterday was convicted of income tax evasion.

A federal court jury, after deliberating 3½ hours, found the 46-year-old woman guilty of all nine counts in the indictment.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman set sentencing for June 4. Mrs. Dodson faces a maximum of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each of the counts. Pending sentencing, Mrs. Dodson was freed in $500 bail.

She was accused of cheating the Government out of $5,000 in income taxes from 1948 to 1952, of collecting $2,000 in illegal refunds, and of claiming nonexistent dependents on her tax returns.

Joseph E. Ford, tax consultant and former campaign manager for Mr. Powell, testified Mrs. Dodson told him she kicked back her congressional salary to Powell.

Denied by Powell

Mr. Powell denied this on the witnes stand last Monday.

Mrs. Dodson, who did not testify during the two-week trial, is business secretary at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, where Mr. Powell is pastor. Both are Negroes.

Mrs. Dodson wept in her husband's arms when the case went to the jury. But she was in full control of her emotions three and a half hours later when the 10 men and two women on the panel pronounced her guilty.

She is one of three present or former secretaries of Mr. Powell to face income tax evasion charges. The other two, both men, have pleaded not guilty and are awaiting trial.

Defense Attorney Frederick Block claimed the Government's prosecution of Mrs. Dodson was a fishing expedition to try to get something on Mr. Powell. Once behind bars Mrs. Dodson would be "brainwashed" for evidence against the Congressman, Mr. Block said.

Tax Evasion Stressed

However, the Government called her guilty of tax cheating, whether or not there was a salary kickback. Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Boland told the jury Mrs. Dodson listed in her tax returns "a whole flock of fake dependents."

Mrs. Dodson drew between $3,200 and $5,200 a year as Mr. Powell's congressional secretary. In addition, she got $3,100 as business secretary of the Congressman's Harlem church. Her husband Howard drew $3,000 a year also as the church choirmaster.

Dodson went on trial with his wife May 7 but was cleared of tax-fraud charges midway in the case. Mrs. Dodson filed a joint return with her husband on their church income and a separate return in her maiden name on her congressional salary.

U. S. Out to Get Powell, Tax Trial Witness Says

NEW YORK, May 17 (AP).—A defense witness says Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, on trial on income tax evasion charges, was called before a Federal grand jury because the Government wanted to know whether she ever kicked back her congressional secretary's salary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

Both sides make summations today, and Federal Judge Irvin R. Kaufman is expected to give the case to the jury tomorrow.

Mrs. Dodson is accused of evading payment of $5,000 in taxes from 1948 to 1952, and illegally collecting $2,000 in tax refunds. The Government charges she listed her congressional salary in a separate return under her maiden name and also claimed non-existent dependents in joint returns filed with her husband, Howard Dodson.

Taking the witness stand yesterday was Arnold Bauman, former chief of the criminal division of the United States attorney's office.

Judge Kaufman asked Mr. Bauman why Mrs. Dodson was called before the grand jury in May, 1954, if she was to be a defendant on tax evasion charges. The judge implied it was not customary for prospective defendants in tax cases of this kind to appear before a grand jury.

Frederick Block, Mrs. Dodson's attorney, contended that the United States Attorney's office was "anxious to get" Mr. Powell on kickback charges and, therefore, was anxious to incriminate his secretary.

Mr. Bauman denied that he had been "out to get something" on Mr. Powell, but said the Government was interested in the "possibility" there had been kickbacks to the Representative.

On Monday, Mr. Powell emphatically denied on the witness stand that he ever had taken a penny of Mrs. Dodson's salary.

Mrs. Dodson and her husband both hold salaried jobs in Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church of which Mr. Powell is pastor.

The Dodsons and Mr. Powell are Negroes.

Charges against Mr. Dodson that he also claimed non-existent dependents in income tax returns were dismissed during the trial.

The final defense witness was Attorney James W. Johnson, formerly a collector of internal revenue for the Upper Manhattan District.

Mr. Johnson said Mrs. Dodson had reported the entire net income of herself and her husband, and that if one joint return had been filed instead of separate returns, the tax owed might have been lower.

Mr. Johnson further said under cross-examination that the defendant's returns would have been correct if the matter of alleged non-existent dependents was disregarded.

Secretary To Powell Convicted In Tax Case

Mrs. Dodson Found Guilty on 9 Counts; Penalty Could Be 45 Years in Prison

NEW YORK, May 18 (U.P.) Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, a congressional secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N. Y.), was convicted by a Federal Court jury today of evading income tax payments, receiving illegal refunds and claiming nonexistent dependents.

Mrs. Dodgson, 47, wife of the choirmaster at Powell's Harlem Abyssinian Church and a secretary on the church staff as

well as a member of Powell's congressional staff, was found guilty by a jury of 10 men and two women after two-and-one-half hours of deliberation.

She was convicted on all nine counts of an indictment and faces a maximum sentence of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine on each count. That could mean a top penalty of 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines. he will be sentenced on June 4.

Powell, a Negro, testified in the defense of his Negro secretary last Monday. He said she had a reputation for honesty and truth and had worked for him as his "top executive" since he was elected to Congress 12 years ago.

The chief prosceution witness, accountant Joseph E. Ford, testified for the Government that Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her $3875 congressional salary for 1946 to Powell and kept only a refund for herself.

Powell denied on the witness stand that he had ever taken a kickback from Mrs. Dodson. The indictment against Mrs. Dodson did not mention any elleged kickbacks.

In his charge to the jury, Federal Judge Irving B. Kaufman said Mrs. Dodson was not on trial for participating in kickbacks but for evasion of taxes and making false statements and claims.

POWELL LINKS BIAS TO 'KICKBACK' ISSUE

New York

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. said yesterday that "kickback" innuendos against him were part of a drive to stop his Congressional fight against White Citizens Councils.

"There is someone, or group," he said, "trying to stop the fight I am making. I'm accumulating evidence in both parties, and the number is beginning to narrow. I think definitely that I will be able soon to put my finger on who it is."

Mon. 5-21-56

His Congressional secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, was found guilty by a jury in Federal Court Friday of income tax evasion. She is to be sentenced June 4. At the trial, Joseph E. Ford testified that Mrs. Dodson had told him that she turned over her Congressional salary to Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell described Mr. Ford, his former campaign manager, as a "vindictive man."

Mr. Powell was interviewed on the C. B. S. television program, "Eye on New York."

Rep. Powell's Secretary Is Found Guilty of US Income Tax Evasion

New Orleans La.

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell's congressional secretary was convicted by a federal court jury today of income tax evasion.

Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson's 11-day trial was highlighted by testimony that she kicked back her secretarial salary to the Democratic Negro congressman from New York. Powell, however, took the witness stand to deny he ever received any salary kickback from her.

Mrs. Dodson wept in her husband's arms when the case went to the jury shortly after noon. But she was in full control of her emotions three and a half hours later when the 10 men and two women on the panel pronounced her guilt of all nine counts in the indictment.

Mrs. Dodson faces a maximum 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines when she is sentenced June 4.

The Negro woman is one of three present or former secretaries of Powell to face income tax evasion charges. The other two, both men, have pleaded innocent and are awaiting trial.

U.S. JURY CONVICTS AIDE TO POWELL

Times P. 31C

Mrs. Dodson Found Guilty on 9 Counts of Tax Evasion and False Swearing

Sat. 5-19-56

A Federal Court jury yesterday found Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, Congressional secretary to Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., guilty of income tax evasion and making false statements to a Government agency.

Mrs. Dodson could get five years in Federal prison and a $10,000 fine on each of nine counts. She did not take the stand.

New York

Judge Irving R. Kaufman denied a motion by Frederick H. Block, defense counsel, that he set aside the verdict as contrary to the evidence. He set June 4 for sentencing.

Joseph E. Ford, a Government witness, had testified that Mrs. Dodson had told him in 1946, when he helped prepare her tax return, that her Congressional salary belonged to Mr. Powell. Mr. Ford, an accountant and Democratic politician in Harlem, was formerly Mr. Powell's campaign manager. Mr. Ford's charge was denied by Representative Powell on the stand last Monday.

In his charge to the jurors yesterday, Judge Kaufman said they could take cognizance of the kickback allegations in their deliberations.

Mrs. Dodson, who is 46 years old, swallowed hard when the jurors announced their vredict. Otherwise, she showed no emotion. The only time her self-control deserted her during the two-week trial was at noon yesterday. After the jury left the courtroom to begin two and a half hours of deliberation, she wept in the arms of her husband, Howard T. Dodson.

Secretary of Church Also

Mr. Dodson was originally a co-defendant. However, the Government dropped its charges against him midway in the trial.

In addition to being Mr. Powell's Congressional secretary, Mrs. Dodson is business secretary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, of which he is the pastor. Her husband is music director of the church.

Mrs. Dodson was accused in five counts of having evaded her taxes between 1948 and 1952 by filing dual returns and listing false and nonexistent dependents. One set of returns, for her Congressional salary, was in her maiden name of Hattie Freeman. Her church earnings were listed in joint returns in her and her husband's names.

In the four other counts, she was accused of making false statements to the Government in 1951 and 1952 by giving a false address on her Hattie Freeman returns and listing a false dependent on her Dodson returns.

Mrs. Dodson's counsel sought to establish that Mr. Ford had conducted a tax mill at the church before he broke with Mr. Powell in 1951, and that the false statements on her tax returns had been filled in by Mr. Ford.

The defense also charged that the Government had prosecuted Mrs. Dodson because it hoped to send her to jail where it could "brainwash" her into giving evidence against Representative Powell.

Pending sentence, Mrs. Dodson was continued free in $500 bail.

Arguments End In Powell Case

Star P. 5-A

Fri. 5-18-56

NEW YORK, May 18 (AP).—The Federal tax evasion trial of Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, congressional secretary of Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, goes to the jury today.

Washington D.C.

Both sides summed up yesterday before Judge Irving R. Kaufman, who will charge the jury after a trial that lasted two weeks.

Mrs. Dodson is accused of evading payment of $5,000 in taxes from 1948 to 1952, and illegally collecting $2,000 in tax refunds. She also is charged with having listed false and nonexistent dependents.

Mrs. Dodson, who did not testify at the trial, is business secretary at the Abyssinian Baptist Church in Harlem, where Mr. Powell is pastor. Both are Negroes.

Separate Returns

In his summation, Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson filed separate tax returns each year—one for her congressional salary under her maiden name and one for her church earnings. Mr. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson had listed "a whole flock of fake dependents."

Frederick H. Block, defense attorney, said in his summation that the Government was trying to prove Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Mr. Powell.

"They want to send my client to jail to brainwash her every day so they can break her down and get her to give a story against Powell," said Mr. Block.

Mr. Bolan denied Mr. Block's assertion.

Accountant Testified

During the trial Joseph E. Ford, accountant and former campaign manager for Mr. Powell, testified that Mrs. Dodson told him her congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

Later in the trial, reading of the minutes during Mrs. Dodson's appearance before a Federal grand jury in 1954 contradicted that testimony.

Last Monday, Mr. Powell took the stand to deny emphatically that Mrs. Dodson had turned over even a penny of her earnings as his congressional secretary.

Kickback testimony barred—

Powell aid admits lying about tax

News P. 2
Fri. 5-11-56
B'ham, Ala.

NEW YORK, May 11—(AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, a secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), admitted before a federal Grand Jury that she lied about listing non-existent dependents on her income tax returns, the Grand Jury minutes disclose.

Mrs. Dodson and her husband, Howard, are charged with listing non-existent dependents on their returns.

Mrs. Dodson further is charged with evading $5000 in taxes from 1948 to 1951 and illegally collecting $2000 in refunds.

At the Dodsons' Federal Court trial yesterday, Assistant U. S. Atty. Thomas A. Bolan read Mrs. Dodson's 1954 testimony before the Grand Jury which indicted her. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson, asked if she knew it was wrong to list non-existent dependents on her income tax returns, quoted her as replying: "I admit that."

"WHY DID YOU DO IT?"

"I don't know."

Quoting again from the transcript, Bolan said she was asked, "You claim everything you have told is the truth?"

"Today?" she answered.

"Every day you have been here."

"No. It hasn't always been the truth. No sir."

Mrs. Dodson had told the federal Grand Jury previously that she helped support her brother's three children and listed them as dependents.

IN THE TESTIMONY read by Bolan she admitted to the Grand Jury she lied about that.

The government further contends Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her salary as Powell's secretary in Washington, D. C., even after she returned here in 1946—but that she filed a separate return for this income under her maiden name.

A prosecution witness, Joseph Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, has testified that Mrs. Dodson told him her congressional salary "belonged to the congressman."

The government terms this a kickback. Powell has declined comment on Ford's testimony.

POWELL AND the Dodsons are Negroes.

Ford's testimony was contradicted Wednesday by a defense reading of another part of Mrs. Dodson's testimony before the 1954 Grand Jury.

Federal Judge Irving Kaufman, who is hearing the case with a jury, told the panel it was "not trying a case of alleged kickbacks" and the court was interested only in the intent of the defendant to "file income taxes in the fashion as charged."

The trial recessed until Monday.

Powell's Aide Denied Charge Before Jurors

Evening Star
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 5-10-56

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP).—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson's statement before a grand jury contradicts trial testimony that she turned over her congressional secretary's salary to her employer, Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York.

P. 17-A

Mrs. Dodson and her husband, Howard Dodson, are on trial in Federal Court on charges that they falsified income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. Mrs. Dodson also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

Mr. Powell and the Dodsons are Negroes.

The trial resumes today before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 10 men and 2 women.

Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Mr. Powell, testified on Tuesday that Mrs. Dodson told him to file a separate return in her maiden name because the congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

Yesterday, Defense Attorney Frederick Block read from 1954 grand jury minutes in which Mrs. Dodson told the panel which subsequently returned the indictments: "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

The grand jury minutes further showed Mrs. Dodson was asked:

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?"

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No, sir."

Served as Secretary

Mrs. Dodson also told the grand jury, according to the transcript, that she "guessed" she had about $9,000 in a safe deposit box saved from the congressional salary and that she had not told her husband about it.

Mrs. Dodson started as Mr. Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5,200 a year. In 1946 she was married to Mr. Dodson and returned to New York.

Mrs Dodson also took a position here as $3,100-a-year secretary of the Harlem Baptist Church where Mr. Powell is pastor. Her husband is a $3,000-a-year musical director at the same church.

In 1946 the Dodsons filed a joint return.

The Government charges, however, that Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her congressional salary and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

Tax Evasion Charged

Grand jury minutes read yesterday disclosed that Mr. Dodson testified he did not know his wife had received money from the Government or had worked as Mr. Powell's congressional secretary after 1945.

Mrs. Dodson was quoted as saying she kept from her husband the fact that she had saved some $9,000 because she hoped to surprise him some day when they could buy "a little house."

The Government charges Mrs. Dodson evaded $5,000 in taxes and received $2,000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952. Both Dodsons are accused of listing non-existent dependents on their joint tax returns.

Mr. Ford said on the witness stand he had a falling out with Mr. Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by animosity toward Mr. Powell.

Mr. Powell has not commented on Mr. Ford's testimony.

POWELL DISPUTES KICKBACK CHARGE

Times
New York

At Secretary's Tax Trial, He Denies That She Returned Any of Her Salary

Tues. 5-15-56

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. denied under oath yesterday that he ever had received salary kickbacks from Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, his Congressional secretary.

Mr. Powell, who is a Baptist minister as well as Democratic Representative from Manhattan, was a surprise defense witness at the income tax evasion trial of his secretary. The case is being tried in Federal Court.

Mrs. Dodson is charged with having defrauded the Government between 1948 and 1952 by filing dual returns and listing nonexistent dependents.

Mr. Powell testified in a voice so subdued that it sometimes was inaudible to those in the courtroom.

Tues. 5-15-56

Co-defendant Is Freed

Earlier in the day, Judge Irving R. Kaufman, with the consent of the Government, dismissed the charges against Howard T. Dodson, who had been a co-defendant with his wife.

Mr. Powell's denial that he had received kickbacks was made to questions by Frederick H. Block, Mrs. Dodson's counsel.

"Did Hattie Freeman Dodson ever kick back any of her Congressional salary to you?" Mr. Block inquired.

"Unqualifiedly, no," Mr. Powell replied. "Never. Not a penny."

This testimony contradicted that given last week by Joseph E. Ford, a Government witness and former campaign manager for Mr. Powell. Mr. Ford is an accountant.

Mr. Ford asserted that, when he helped Mrs. Dodson prepare her return in 1946, she had told him her Congressional salary belonged to Mr. Powell and that she kept only the refund from the tax.

Told to Make Dual Returns

Mr. Ford testified also that Mrs. Dodson had instructed him to make out dual returns, one under her maiden name and a joint return under her married name. He said she had told him that it was Mr. Powell's wish that she file that way.

In addition to being Mr. Powell's Congressional secretary Mrs. Dodson is business secretary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street of which Mr. Powell is the pastor. Her husband is choirmaster of the church.

Representative Powell denied yesterday that he had instructed Mrs. Dodson how to file returns or that he knew she was filing two sets. He also denied having discussed her income tax problems with her prior to her appearance before the grand jury in May, 1954.

Mr. Powell also had some harsh things to say about Mr. Ford, with whom he broke politically in 1951 after a ten-year association. Mr. Ford was formerly Democratic leader of the Twelfth Assembly District.

Powell Assails Ford

Mr. Powell asserted that Mr. Ford had the reputation of being a man "who cannot be trusted, a man who indulged in sharp practices."

He accused his former political associate of having operated a "tax mill" in the community center owned by the Abyssinian Baptist Church and said that "scores of people" who had used Mr. Ford's tax service "have been in trouble."

Judge Kaufman refused to rule, at this stage of the trial, on a defense motion that the charges against Mrs. Dodson be reduced from felonies to misdemeanors. He said also the jury of ten men and two women would have to decide for themselves whether Mrs. Dodson had kicked back her salary to Mr. Powell, since there existed contradictory testimony on that point.

The trial will be resumed at 10:30 A. M. today.

Negro Congressman's Aide Tangled In Income Tax Case

Advertiser
Thurs. 5-10-56
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Grand jury minutes today contradicted testimony that Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell took his secretary's salary as a kickback.

P. 9-A

The secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, is on trial on income tax charges on the ground that she filed a separate return in her maiden name for the congressional salary.

An accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, Joseph E. Ford, has testified that Mrs. Dodson told him to file the separate return because the congressional salary "belonged to the congressman." The government called this a kickback.

Defense Atty. Frederick Block read from 1954 grand jury minutes, in which Mrs. Dodson had told the jury "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

GOT ALL PAY

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?" the minutes showed she was asked.

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No sir."

According to the grand jury transcript, Mrs. Dodson told the grand jury she "guessed" she had about $9,000 in a safe deposit box, saved up from the congressional salary, and that she had not told her husband about it.

Mrs. Dodson served as Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5,200 a year. In 1946 she married Doson and returned to New York and resumed a job as secretary of the Harlem Church where Powell is pastor.

JOINT RETURN

Her husband was choirmaster at the church. Their combined salary was a little more than $6,000 a year and they filed a joint return for this in 1946.

However, the government charges, Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her congressional salary, and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

The government says Mrs. Dodson evaded $5,000 in taxes and

received $2,000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952.

Both the Dodsons also are accused of listing non-existent dependents on their joint tax returns.

CONTRADICTION

Ford had testified that he told Mrs. Dodson it was wrong to file a return under her maiden name for the congressional salary. He said she told him "she would only get the refund. She said the money belonged to the congressman."

In her testimony to the grand jury, as read by Block, Mrs. Dodson denied that she had been warned not to file two returns. She said she didn't know it was illegal and merely signed tax returns that had been filled out by Ford.

Ford has admitted he had a political falling out with Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by enmity toward Powell.

At one point, Federal Judge Irving Kaufman noted that Powell was not on trial.

Powell, a Democrat, so far has declined comment on Ford's testimony.

Mrs. Dodson is the third of Powell's secretaries to run afoul of the income tax laws. Two male former secretaries have pleaded innocent to tax evasion charges are awaiting trial.

indictments: "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

Powell and the Dodsons are Negroes.

The Grand Jury minutes further showed Mrs. Dodson was asked:

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?"

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No, Sir."

MRS. DODSON also told the Grand Jury, according to the transcript, that she "guessed" she had about $9000 in a safe deposit box saved from the congressional salary and that she had not told her husband about it.

Mrs. Dodson started as Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5200 a year. In 1946 she married Dodson and returned to New York.

Mrs. Dodson also took a position here as $3100-a-year secretary of the Harlem Baptist Church where Powell is pastor. Her husband is a $3000-a-year musical director at the same church.

In 1946 the Dodsons filed a joint return.

THE GOVERNMENT charges, however, that Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her congressional salary and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

Powell Ex-Aide Denied Acquittal in U.S. Tax Trial

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, May 10 (AP)—Federal Judge Irving R. Kaufman today denied a motion to acquit Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, who is charged with various income tax violations.

Mrs. Dodson, a former congressional secretary to Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N. Y.), and her husband, Howard, are charged with falsifying income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. She also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

Fri. 5-11-56

Judge Kaufman reserved decision on another defense motion to acquit Dodson.

The motion involving Mrs. Dodson was denied after a reading of grand jury minutes in which she admitted she had lied to the grand jury about dependents listed on her income tax return.

Yesterday the defense read some of her grand jury testimony which contradicted trial testimony that she had turned over her congressional secretary's salary to Powell.

Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, testified Tuesday that Mrs. Dodson told him to

eral Court by Joseph E. Ford, former campaign manager for the Democratic member of Congress from Harlem. Mr. Ford also is a former Democratic leader of the Twelfth Assembly District.

Mr. Ford, who is an accountant, testified as a Government witness at the income tax evasion trial of Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson and her husband, Howard T. Dodson. Mrs. Freeman is Representative Powell's Congressional secretary, as well as business secretary of the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, of which he is the pastor. Her husband is choirmaster of the church.

Mr. Ford said Mrs. Dodson had told him in 1947 that her Congressional salary "belonged" to Mr. Powell and that all she received was the tax refund from it. She was being helped by Mr. Ford at the time with her Federal tax return. Her salary in 1948 was $3,875.

Mrs. Dodson is charged with having filed fraudulent returns between 1948 and 1952 and with having listed false dependents. Her husband is accused of having listed false dependents in 1951 and 1952.

The Government charges that Mrs. Dodson filed two sets of returns in those years, one for

out of animosity toward Mr. Powell.

"I have nothing at all against Mr. Powell," he said. "I voted for him at the last election."

Testimony given by Mrs. Dodson before the Grand Jury in May, 1954, was read to the trial jury of ten men and two women by assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan. In it, Mrs. Dodson admitted that she and her husband, who are childless, had listed children and other nonexistent relatives as dependents.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman adjourned the trial until 10:30 A. M. today.

Government Won't Comment

WASHINGTON, May 8 (UP)—A Justice Department spokesman had "no comment" today to a question of whether the Government planned to try to prosecute Representative Powell as a result of the kickback charge.

and receiving $2,000 in illegal tax refunds.

Mr. Dodson is charged with listing false dependents for 1951 and 1952.

To Washington in 1945

Mr. Bolan said Mrs. Dodson went to Washington in 1945 to serve as Mr. Powell's secretary. He said she returned to New York later in the same year, but continued to receive her secretary's salary.

In filing her 1946 return, Mr. Bolan continued, Mrs. Dodson sought aid from Accountant Joseph E. Ford, Mr. Powell's former campaign manager.

The Government alleged Mrs. Dodson asked Mr. Ford to file two returns—one in her married name for her church salary and one in her maiden name for the Washington salary.

Mr. Ford will take the stand today as the Government's main witness, Mr. Bolan said.

If convicted, Mrs. Dodson would face a possible maximum penalty of 45 years in prison and $90,000 in fines. Her husband would face a possible maximum of 10 years and a $20,000 fine if convicted.

Powell Ex-Aide Due to Testify On 'Kickback'

Star P. 10-A

Tues. 5-8-56

Washington D.C.

NEW YORK, May 8 (AP).—The Government claims that Representative Adam Clayton Powell's congressional secretary—on trial on tax evasion charges—kicked back $5,600 in salary to him. Mr. Powell, a Democrat, could not be reached for comment.

Assistant United States Attorney Thomas A. Bolan said a Government witness will testify to the alleged kickback today.

Mr. Bolan made the statement yesterday at the opening of the trial of Mrs. Hattie Freedom Dodson, 46, and her husband, Howard, 47, on income tax violation charges.

Wrongdoing Denied

Mrs. Dodson is Mr. Powell's congressional secretary and is also business secretary of New York's Abyssinian Baptist Church, where Mr. Powell, a Negro, is pastor. Mr. Dodson is church choirmaster.

The Dodson's defense attorney told the jury there was no "wrongdoing whatsoever in this case."

Mrs. Dodson is charged in nine counts with tax evasion and the fraudulent use of dependents on her returns. She is accused of evading $5,000 in Federal income taxes from 1948 through 1952

Powell Denies Kickback Cut

Tues. 5-15-56

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D - NY) denied in federal court today ever having received a kickback of money from his congressional secretary, Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson.

He appeared as a surprise witness at the Dodson trial on income tax evasion charges. Judge Irving R. Kaufman previously had refused a defense motion to dismiss the charges but cleared her husband, Howard.

"Unqualifiedly no, never, not a penny," Powell said in reply to a question on whether he ever got a kickback.

Mrs. Dodson is accused of evading $5,000 in taxes and getting $2,000 in refunds for 1948 to 1952 by listing dependents fraudulently.

The Dodsons and Powell are Negroes.

In '54 testimony—

Powell aid denies salary kickbacks

NEW YORK, May 10—(AP)—Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson's statement before a grand jury contradicts trial testimony that she turned over her congressional secretary's salary to her employer, Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.).

Mrs. Dodson and her husband, Howard, are on trial in Federal Court on charges that they falsified income tax returns between 1948 and 1951. Mrs. Dodson also is charged with income tax evasion and receiving illegal refunds.

The trial resumes today before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of 10 men and two women.

Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, testified on Tuesday that Mrs. Dodson told him to file a separate return in her maiden name because the congressional salary "belonged to the congressman."

Thurs. 5-10-56

YESTERDAY, DEFENSE Atty. Frederick Block read from 1954 Grand Jury minutes in which Mrs. Dodson told the panel which subsequently returned the

Grand Jury minutes read yesterday disclosed that Dodson testified he did not know his wife had received money from the government or had worked as Powell's congressional secretary after 1945.

Mrs. Dodson was quoted as saying she kept from her husband the fact that she had saved some $9000 because she hoped to surprise him some day when they could buy "a little house."

The government charges Mrs. Dodson evaded $5000 in taxes and received $2000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952. Both Dodsdons are accused of listing non-existent dependents on their joint tax returns.

FORD SAID on the witness stand he had a falling out with Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by animosity toward the congressman.

Powell has not commented on Ford's testimony.

file a separate return in her maiden name because the congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman."

Ford said on the witness stand he had a fallink out with Powell in 1951, but denied his testimony was motivated by animosity toward the Congressman.

Powell has not commented on Ford's testimony.

POWELL ACCUSED IN KICKBACK CASE

New York

Ex-Campaign Manager Says He Heard of a Deal From Represenative's Aide

Wed. 5-9-56

Representative Adam Clayton Powell was accused yesterday of having received the salary paid to his Congressional secretary.

The charge was made in Fed-

her Congressional earnings under her maiden name of Hattie Freeman, and a joint return with her husband for their church salaries.

Mr. Ford testified that he had warned Mrs. Dodson that she was inviting trouble by filing a return under her maiden name. He also said she told him that she had been instructed by Mr. Powell to file in such manner. He testified that he had continued to perepare her returns in a similar fashion through 1952, and that each year she ignored his suggestion that she file properly.

It was conceded by the witness that until he broke politically with the Congressman in 1951 he had conducted a profitable tax-advisory business at Mr. Powell's church. He said that he had his office there and that one year he had grosed as much as $10,000 from preparing parishioner's returns.

Under cross-examination by Frederick H. Block, defense counsel, Mr. Ford denied he had testified for the Government

His Way Or Not At All

OPPOSITION, even among "liberals," is mounting to the announced intention of Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr., of Harlem, to torpedo federal aid to education with an anti-segregation clause.

Powell has said he will offer an amendment to the pending House school aid bill to prohibit use of federal funds in school districts which refuse to mix the races in the classroom. The Powell amendment is a thinly disguised adoption of the familiar carrot & stick device. The school aid bill is now in the House Rules Committee awaiting clearance for floor action. Should the House approve the amendment (Powell claims he already has enough votes pledged for its passage) a Southern filibuster in the Senate is inevitable. The predictable result would seem to be: no federal aid to education.

Latest to recognize this is Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, educator, sociologist and wife of Eugene Meyer, chairman of the board of the pro-integration *Washington Post & Time Herald*. Mrs. Meyer urges that the NAACP abandon its efforts in support of the Powell clause, which, she says, will kill federal aid to school construction.

As of course it will. But this does not seem to concern Powell any more than President Eisenhower's plea that a similar clause proposed for the reserve bill would wreck chances for an adequate manpower preparedness program. Powell is the wrecker type. If he can't have it his way—the NAACP way—he doesn't want the nation to have it at all.

MAGISTRATE V. C. RIDDICK
Gets new 10-year term

Riddick renamed to $16,000 post

NEW YORK — Vernon C. Riddick, who has served as a magistrate for the past 10 years, was sworn in for a new 10-year term at $16,000 a year, Thursday, by Mayor Robert Wagner.

Mayor Wagner took time out to praise Justice Riddick for his excellent record at the brief swearing in ceremonies at City Hall. Mr. Riddick is the only colored city magistrate.

Riddick, now 58, was appointed to the magistrate's post in 1945 by former Mayor O'Dwyer, after he had served several years as an assistant state attorney general.

DURING WORLD WAR II he was a lieutenant colonel in command of an anti-aircraft battalion.

He is a member of the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, the New Era Democratic Club, on the board of the Grand Street Boys Club and is affiliated with several veterans and lawyer groups.

During the past 10 years, he has gained a reputation as one of the city's most able magistrates and has been considered for possible promotion to a judgeship.

Powell Will Seek Anti-Bias Amendment To School Bill

WASHINGTON—(A N P)— Rep. Adam Clayton Powell said last week that the House civil rights bloc "has the votes" to write an anti-segregation provision into the school aid bill.

His announcement was immediately followed by predictions that the bill would fail to pass if such an amendment is tacked on. The prediction was made by southern congressmen.

Powell says he will introduce the amendment as soon as the bill comes up. He has the backing of the NAACP and, according to his statement, 150 members of the House.

Last year, Powell's insistence on adding the anti-bias measure to the federal education bill resulted in his engaging in a fist fight with a fellow legislator.

Despite his brilliant oratory and skillful manuevering, the bill ended up in the Rules Committee without being acted upon.

Congressional leaders admit there is a possibility of the bill passing the House with the anti-discrimination rider intact, but no one gives it a chance in the Senate.

Powell's amendment would insist, that in line with the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school segregation, any school-aid bill would ban sending government funds to states which continue to segregate pupils.

Rep. Cleveland M. Bailey, a Virginia Democrat, who was Powell's opponent in the fist fight, said the amendment is not necessary and would serve only to defeat the bill.

Rep. Charles A. Halleck, Indiana Republican, said the bill would probably pass the House, but doubted that "it would pass the Senate. They would probably will it over there."

Most determined opposition came from Representative from Mississippi and Louisiana.

Rep. William M. Colmer of Mississippi said the segregation amendment would mean the death of the bill. He added that he would like to go through the session without a civil rights battle.

Rep. Edwin E. Willis, of Louisiana, also expressed opposition to the segregation amendment.

Judge Paige tells students to see all sides of issue

BALTIMORE

"Be patient. Do not jump at conclusions but try to see both sides of the question."

This was the advice offered to Morgan State College students on Wednesday by Judge Myles Paige of New York City at the installation ceremonies for the officers of the recently constituted student court.

"This is a grave responsibility and you must be guided by fairness," he told the court members.

* * *

TO THE students he said: "These years in college are the most important in your life. If you build well your future will be bright. There is only so much pleasure in life for a person and you can't have it all at once so don't use it all in your college days. There is time enough for this."

Installed as chief justice of the court was George T. James a political science senior.

Associate judges are:

Vernon Robinson Jr., Rossie Wilis Herbert Edwards, Patricia Smith, Jack Connor, Charles Pollard.

* * *

OTHER OFFICERS are:

Raymond Webster, Theodore Stokes, court representatives; George Cumbs, public counsel; Robert Johnson, William Cummins, clerks; Rheeta Brooks, Mrs. Ruby Thompson, stenographers.

Under the province of the court are disciplinary cases such as fighting, gambling, drinking, the use of profanity, and undesirable public behavior.

Students have the right to appeal the decisions to the faculty council

Powell May Quit Congress

NEW YORK. — (INS) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D) N. Y., Monday was considering resigning his seat in Congress to devote full time to a campaign for a National Day of Prayer March 28 seeking equality for Negroes in the South.

If the drive "extends itself successfully," Powell said, he would resign as Democratic member of the House of Representatives.

The pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist church Powell is chairman of the National Deliverance of Prayer committee.

Powell said he had received the support of Rabbinical leaders and would confer with Francis Cardinal Spellman Thursday to discuss the prayer movement.

He also said he would ask President Eisenhower to join in prayer with the nation's spiritual leaders on the steps of the White House March 28 to help spur the work of the committee.

The committee proposes that every Negro in the nation stop work from ... March 28 to pray that members of their race will be given equality in the South.

Afro-American Sat. 1-28-56 P.8

Baltimore, Md.

JUDGE MEETS JUDGE—Judge Myles Paige of New York City (left) greets George T. James, Morgan College senior and chief justice of the student court at the school. The jurist spoke at Morgan on Wednesday at the installation of the court officers.

NEGROES MAY START OWN POLITICAL PARTY

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn. Fri. 3-16-56

Powell Ties Warning To Civil Rights Demands

WASHINGTON, March 15. — (UP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. said Thursday he and other Negroes may consider starting a third party unless either the Republicans or Democrats take a firmer stand for Negro rights in the South.

Powell, a New York Democrat, and one of three Negroes in Congress, assailed both major parties. He said they failed to support the Supreme Court's school desegregation edict and to protect Negro voting rights and physical safety in Southern states.

Renewing his appeal to President Eisenhower to mediate the issue, Powell told newsmen he and other traditionally Democratic Negroes will vote for Mr. Eisenhower in November if the President "resumes his leadership."

But Powell said he will confer with Representative Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D., Mich.) and other Negroes about possibilities of a third party movement if the Chief Executive refuses to call a White House racial conference or take other active steps toward school integration.

Consideration of a third party move also would hinge, he added, on whether Adlai E. Stevenson and other Democratic presidential candidates continue what Powell called a "middle of the road" stand on integration.

Mr. Eisenhower appealed at his news conference Wednesday for "moderation" on the school issue.

Sworn In as City's Chief Of Intergroup Relations

The New York Times Studio

Dr. Frank S. Horne

A specialist in racial relations, Dr. Frank S. Horne, was sworn in yesterday by Mayor Wagner as executive director of the city's Commission in Intergroup Relations.

Dr. Horne, whose annual salary will be $15,000, is 57 years old and lives at 189 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn. The swearing-in ceremony at City Hall was attended by seventy-five friends and relatives.

Powell Insists President Act In Race Crisis

World-Telegram, N. Y. Fri. 3-2-56

By the United Press.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Rep. Adam C. Powell Jr. (D., N. Y.) demanded today that President Eisenhower act to head off threatened race violence in the South where, he said, "the future of America as a first class power" is being decided.

Rep. Powell called on Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. to place on the Justice Department list of subversive organizations "some, if not all" of the South's White Citizens Councils.

Attacking leaders of both political parties, Rep. Powell said Gen. Eisenhower, instead of shooting quail in Georgia recently, might profitably have spent his time "in conference with Negro and white leaders to keep Negroes from being shot."

The House member said that Gen. Eisenhower has the physical strength to call a White House racial conference at once "we are not going to be able to accept his words that he is physically fit to be President of the United States another four years."

Rep. Powell spoke at Founder's Day exercises at Howard University here. He said Gen. Eisenhower was "dodging the issue, passing the buck, trying to wash his hands like Pilate of the blood of innocent men and women in the Southland."

He assailed Adlai E. Stevenson for his policy of "moderation" in race matters.

MISUSE OF NAME CHARGED BY JACK

Times-Picayune, New Orleans, La. Wed. 2-29-56

Received ALP Support in 'Unfortunate Period'

Hulan E. Jack, Negro president of Manhattan borough, New York city, the center of a controversy since delivering an address in New Orleans, Tuesday blamed unauthorized use of his name for his being linked with left-wing organizations.

International News Service quoted Jack as saying in New York, "You never know where anybody will put your name. But these never had my approval."

In referring to "these," Jack was speaking of a number of organizations listed in files of the United States House committee on un-American activities.

Jack Blames ALP

In particular Jack blamed the American Labor party. Jack said he and other Democrats received ALP support between 1940 and 1950, an "unfortunate period," he said. He claimed that in the 1940s his political headquarters were visited by ALP workers and that some of them might have used his name in an attempt to give standing to their activities.

Asked about his possible attendance at meetings of left-wing groups, Jack said: "In this game of politics you attend a lot of meetings."

Jack's appearance here Sunday, as a guest of Loyola university, triggered a controversy started by Emile A. Wagner Jr., New Orleans attorney. Wagner produced copies of files from the House un-American activities committee in which Jack was linked with organizations declared subversive and Communist by the attorney general.

Speaks at Loyola

Meanwhile, in New Orleans, Wagner persisted Tuesday in his stand that Loyola's president, the Very Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, had ample time to act on Wagner's information about Jack's background.

Jack was guest speaker, as a prointegrationist, on a program marking local observances of Catholic Interracial Sunday.

Wagner contended Tuesday that Loyola "should have taken the same pains as I took in checking on Mr. Jack . . ."

His statement follows:

"With reference to Father Donnelly's most recent statement on my disclosures of Hulan E. Jack, the important fact still remains that Father Donnelly had the opportunity in time to corroborate the information given him, as it has been corroborated but too late.

Earl Browder Case Cited

"I do not consider a telephone call to the officials of 'America' an adequate investigation in so serious a matter. I also believe that Loyola university, on its own, should have taken the same pains as I took in checking on Mr. Jack prior to the information.

"None of the other references to the exemplary conduct of Mr. Jack can erase from my mind the fact, among others, according to the files of the House committee on un-American activities, that the name of Hulan E. Jack is found on an undated letterhead of the citizens committee to free Earl Browder in a list of 'prominent Americans who favor presidential clemency for the release of Earl Browder'; that he signed a petition of the citizens committee to free Earl Browder; that he spoke for the New York community divisions of the committee to free Earl Browder, all as reported either in the People's Voice or the Daily Worker in February and March, 1942; that the United States attorney general cited the citizens committee to free Earl Browder as a Communist organization as shown in the Congressional Record of Sept. 24, 1942; that at the time of these activities, Earl Browder, then general secretary of the Communist party, was in Atlanta penitentiary serving a sentence involving his fraudulent passports."

SEEKING $10 MILLION — An assistant to New York's Mayor Wagner, Mrs. Anna Hedgeman has been named chairman of the municipal employee group of the Greater New York Fund, now seeking $10,000,000 for 425 affiliated hospitals and health and welfare agencies. In addition to other posts, Mrs. Hedgeman has held high office in the Federal Security agency, and is a widely-known lecturer.

Powell Reports Kidnap Threat

Sunday Star
Washington, D.C.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., July 14 (AP). — Representative Powell, Democrat of New York, said tonight his housekeeper received a telephone call during the day which Powell interpreted as an attempt to kidnap his son.

Mr. Powell said the male caller told the housekeeper that Mrs. Powell had authorized him to pick up the boy at Powell's home here.

Sun. 7-15-56

The housekeeper, Mrs. Sally Walker, replied that Mrs. Powell had not authorized her to turn the boy over to anyone. Mrs. Powell, who is Pianist Hazel Scott, was not at home at the time. Mr. Powell was en route home from Washington.

No attempt was made by anyone later to call for the boy, Adam, jr., 9.

NEW YORK COUNCIL OFFICER — New York attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the powerful 29-member Woman's council, appointed by Governor Harriman in March. The council's ranks include women prominent in the fields of industry, labor, education, the professions and women's organizations. (NEWSPRESS PHOTO).

Mr. Powell said he had not notified local police, but would report the incident to the Justice Department in Washington.

The Negro Representative said he had received numerous threats over his stand against school segregation.

Three weeks ago, Mr. Powell said, he received a letter at his home here signed by a Mary Healy, threatening to mail him a bomb if Powell did not withdraw his amendment to the school construction bill.

The Powell amendment would deny Federal aid funds to any segregated schools.

Mr. Powell said he turned this letter over to the Justice Department and was informed this week that the matter was being returned to the jurisdiction of the Southern District of New York.

POWELL'S SUPPORT KEYED TO RIGHTS

P. 26 C
Times

Will Demand Ban on Federal Help to States Defying Law as Condition of Backing

Wed. 10-3-56

By CLAYTON KNOWLES

Adam Clayton Powell said yesterday in a ship-to-shore telephone interview that he would "come down the gangplank at New York with an open mind" on supporting the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

As a condition for his support, the Democratic member of the House of Representatives from Harlem declared, he wants a commitment from the ticket "against continued use of Federal funds in states that defy Federal law."

"And I don't want that pledge confined to education," he said.

Without such a pledge, Mr. Powell said, it is "quite conceivable" he might "take a walk" to support the Republican ticket.

But he emphasized he would demand a like pledge from the Republicans, whose platform plank on civil rights he found "so little better than that of the Democrats as to provide a Hobson's choice."

Representative Powell was interviewed aboard the Independence, due to dock here today. He has been traveling in Europe for the last three months. During his absence, both parties held their national conventions and framed their respective positions on civil rights.

Asked if there was any political significance to his absence from the Democratic convention, Mr. Powell replied: "I wasn't invited."

He said, however, that the Democratic platform plank was "wishy washy" and "definitely a retreat from the ideas of Truman and Roosevelt." Indeed, he said, he finds it "worse than four years ago, and that was pretty weak." In 1952, Mr. Powell was so unhappy he predicted many Negroes would "sit out" the election.

Seeking Seventh Term

Now seeking a seventh term in Congress, the Representative disclosed he had had aides at work trying to set up a date for him "with Adlai Stevenson, the President and Nixon." It will be his purpose, he said, to "try to get them all to go beyond their party platform positions."

Mr. Powell confirmed that, while abroad, he had said the Democratic platform was "so wishy washy" that it might result in the defeat of Mayor Wagner, the party nominee for Senator in New York. He said, however, he thought he would support the Mayor's bid even though he had a high regard for the record of Jacob K. Javits, the Republican candidate, while he was a member of the House.

"I want to see Wagner, too," he said. "And, above all, I want to see Abe Stark about certain situations in the city that need correction."

Council President Stark would succeed to the Mayoralty in the event of Mr. Wagner's election to the Senate. Mr. Powell said he wanted to talk to Mr. Stark about vestiges of discrimination in the schools and even hospitals.

"There still are segregated schools and hospitals," he said. "There rae five hospitals right in my district that will not permit Negro doctors to practice in them."

In demanding that party leaders "face up" to the civil rights question, Mr. Powell declared:

"By legislative action, a number of states in the South have virtually seceded from the Union to avoid compliance with the Supreme Court decision barring segregation in public schools. I do not favor the use of force, violence or Federal troops but I do favor the use of every form of moral and legal suasion to see that they live up to federal law."

Uses Riders Effectively

In Congress, Mr. Powell repeatedly has offered riders barring discriminatory practices to legislation dealing with housing, education, and other Federal programs. At times, his success in incorporating such amendments has led to the death of the programs. The most recent such instance was the Eisenhower aid-to-education bill in the last Congress.

After three months in Europe, Mr. Powell said, he is more convinced than ever that discrimination in the United States "must be fought at every turn." He said the newspapers, even in nations "friendly to us," played up every incident, no matter how slight, whether it was in Clay, Ky., or Clinton, Tenn."

Mr. Powell, overseas on Congressional business, attended in London the World Conference of parliamentarians, of which he is vice president, and toured the Continent. He visited Army and Air Force installations at many points. He started his trip July 19.

Did he plan to attend the Harlem street rally tomorrow night at which Mr. Stevenson and Mayor Wagner will speak?

"I haven't been invited," he said.

RIGHTS ISSUE HELPS G. O. P., POWELL SAYS

Times P. 15-C

Special to The New York Times.

BELGRADE, Sept. 11—Representative Adam Clayton Powell said here today that the "wishy-washy" civil rights plank of the Democratic platform might help elect a Republican Senator in New York this year and give the Republicans control of the House.

The Democrat whose New York City district includes Harlem declared that the Republican platform was just as feeble on civil rights but that many Negroes were likely to register a protest vote against the Democrats for deserting the principles of Franklin D. Rosevelt and Harry S. Truman.

He predicted that Jacob J. Javitts, the state Attorney General, who is the Republican nominee for the Senate, would defeat Mayor Wagner, the Democratic nominee.

He said that both had "excellent records on civil rights" but that he expected the Negro protest vote to elect Mr. Javitts.

He himself remained a Democrat, he asserted, but an independent one. "I do not know yet how I am going to vote," he said.

He added that he had refused work in the camjaign with Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic nominee for President, because Governor Harriman alone of Democratic candidates in the convention stood for a liberal civil rights program.

"I expect Eisenhower to win, anyway," he said. "There has been tremendous progress in civil rights during the Eisenhower years."

Powell denies he'll help GOP

Afro-American Sat. 9-29-56

"I have never written Vice President Nixon, or anyone else at any time offering to campaign for the Republicans."

Thus wrote Rep. A. Clayton Powell Jr. (Dem., N.Y.) in a letter to Drew Pearson, Washington columnist. "Your column of Sept. 1, written by Mr. Jack Anderson, is totally wrong," Mr. Powell wrote.

That was one point of a four-point correction which Mr. Powell, in Europe on an official congressional committee tour, told Mr. Pearson he would "like to see printed in your column."

First acting mayor to run Buffalo for week in August

Afro-American Baltimore Md. Sat. 7-21-56

BUFFALO, N.Y. — Councilman King W. Peterson, who represents the Ellicott District, will become this city's first colored acting mayor during August.

The precedent-setting event will occur during the week of August 12 when Mayor Pankow and Council President William B. Lawless will be in Chicago attending the Democratic National Convention.

Peterson, who is president pro-tem of the council, will take over the duties of "his honor" while both men are absent.

Afro-American Sat. 9-22-56 Baltimore Md. P.17

LEGISLATORS WITH MAYOR — Members of the New York State Legislators met recently with Mayor Robert F. Wagner at the Biltmore hotel to pledge their support to the candidate for the U.S. Senate being vacated by Senator Herbert H. Lehman. Left to right, Assemblyman Felipe N. Torres; Senator James L. Watson; Mayor Wagner; Assemblyman Kenneth M. Phipps; Assemblywoman Bessie A. Buchanan; Assemblymen Walter F. Gladwin; and James C. Thomas.

New York Honors Assemblyman

Journal & Guide Norfolk Va.

New York Assemblyman Bertram Baker was recently honored at a testimonial ball attended by some of the state's most outstanding political and civic figures. A citation from Gov. Harriman was read during the evening.

Above, Assemblyman Baker is presented a plaque "for his courageous fight against discrimination" by Mrs. Marie P. Flagg on behalf of the United Action Democratic Association.

Jack Says Stadium 'Will Be Built'

Herald Tribune P.20 Sat. 5-13-56 New York

Sure About Giants Plan: Site's Owner's Less Positive

By Robert A. Poteete

A stadium for the New York Giants "will be built" over the New York Central System's tracks on the West Side, Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack declared yesterday.

Mr. Jack has been working on plans for such a structure since early in March when he first announced them. At the time, however, he had not discussed the plans with either "The New York Times" or the New York Central, owners of the area.

The stadium and its auxiliary installations, as described previously, would cover all except the northeast quadrant of a large area bounded by W. 60th and W. 72d Sts., and West End Ave. and the West Side Highway.

Mr. Jack said yesterday that the Central was "sympathetic" to the plan. A representative of the railroad said, however, that Mr. Jack's remarks sounded "encouraging" but that "we haven't heard anything about it."

Previously, the Central had said only that Mr. Jack's plan was an "interesting surprise."

"The Times" had no comment again yesterday. Mr. Jack said on April 4 that he intended to negotiate for the paper's plot.

Yesterday, Mr. Jack reported also that Horace C. Stoneham, president of the Giants, had written a "latter of intent" to proceed with relocation of the baseball team.

Jack's Statement

"I have just come from a conference and I can tell you that a stadium will be built to [accommodate] 110,000 persons on the West Side," Mr. Jack told a conference on rehabilitation of the West Side at P. S. 75, West End Ave. and 96th St.

Mr. Jack told a reporter there had been a "meeting of the minds" between the parties involved in the undertaking. He said the stadium would be built by private investors.

Mr. Jack declined to disclose further details of the project, saying he would leave that to a special committee he has appointed to see the stadium through. He said, however, that he would have more to say about the project when he speaks tomorrow at a luncheon meeting of th Broadway Association at the Hotel Sheraton-Astor.

Last month, Mr. Jack described the project as a $20,000,000 triple-deck, roofed stadium, to cover 2,000,000 square feet. He said it would be large enough to serve as a site "for the future Olympic games of either 1960 or 1964" and also be able to accommodate large crowd-attracting events like the Army-Navy football game.

Herald Tribune—Rice

Hulan E. Jack

It's Official! Smalls Is New Mayor Of Harlem

Defender P.14 Sat. 6-2-56 Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — (ANP) — Many things may happen in disc jockey Tommy Smalls' life but the night that he will long remember most happened to him last week at his Small' Paradise cafe when he was crowned the new "Mayor of Harlem."

Starting in the afternoon with a parade through the city, the affair was the biggest that the community ever witnessed. Fifteen cops were on hand outside the famed cafe to handle the crowds that sought entrance and jammed every inch inside.

After the ceremonies the entertainment was headed by Sammy Davis, jr., star of the Broadway show, "Mr. Wonderful," Dinah Washington and comedian Slappy White, all who drew rounds of applause for their performances.

Seated at Ringside were such well-known political, civic and theatrical figures as Manhattan Borough President, Hulan Jack and his wife, Rose Hardway; Noble Sissle, Leigh Whipper, Frankie Dee, Jean Wright, George Treadwell, Lawson Bowman, Hibby Brown, Ben Kanig, ex-Deputy Police Commissioner Billy Rowe, bandleaders Buddy Johnson, Cootie Williams and Louis Jordan; singer Clyde McPhatter and the heads of many top recording companies including Atlantic Savoy, Mercury, Chess and Peacock.

World Tues. 6-12-56 P.4 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW 'MAYOR' OF HARLEM—Dodger catcher Roy Campanella (left) can hardly hide his admiration, as three lovely New York models, Mae Madrid, Roberta Springs and Yvonne Silva congratulate youthful disk jockey Tommy Smalls, following his recent inaugural as "Mayor" of Harlem. The DJ succeeded famed emcee, Willie Bryant, now in Detroit. (Newspress Photo).

Powell Left Off 24 Member Slate

Daily World Fri. 6-22-56 P.1 Atlanta, Ga.

NEW YORK — (NNAP) — Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat, of Harlem was left off the 24member delegation from the state-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

The 24 delegates-at-large and an equal number of alternates were selected at a meeting of the Democratic State Committee at the Hotel Biltmore Tuesday.

Mr. Powell, who was a delegate in 1948 and 1952, reportedly was dropped because of an article he wrote two years ago in which he said President Eisenhower had made more progress in the field of civil rights in two years than had ever been made by any other President since Lincoln.

In what was reported as an effort to emphasize the liberal attitude of Gov. Averell Harriman, candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination, on the issue of civil rights, the committee included among the delegates Hulan E. Jack, president of the Borough of Manhattan, and Mrs. Thurgood Marshall, wife of the well known NAACP lawyer who has had remarkable success in the prosecution of civil rights in the Federal courts, particularly before the Supreme Court.

Two of the alternates at large are Councilman Earl Brown, and Mrs. Bessie A. Buchanan, a member of the New York Legislature.

The committee called for a strong "unequivocal" civil rights plank in the Democratic national platform.

By a unanimous vote the committee approved a resolution, urging the delegates to work for "a strong progressive platform."

The platform, the resolution said, should recognize "that the welfare of our country depends upon an unequivocal stand on civil rights as stated in the 1952 national platform, to which must be added the recognition and acceptance of the Supreme Court decision (on school desegregation) as the law of the land.'

The resolution apparently was designed to distinguish between a "moderate" civil rights position attributed to Adlai Stevenson, the front-running candidate, and the "unequivocal" position ascribed to Gov. Harriman.

GETS NEW POST: Arnold C. DeMille, veteran newsman and Legal Defense and Education Fund, has been appointed to the $9,500 post of director of recruitment and public relations in the New York City Department of Personnel. His appointment became effective June 11. He was formerly on the staff of the Chicago Defender.

Letters to The Times

Times P.16-C

Against Powell Proposal

Sat. 3-10-56

Withholding of Funds From Areas of Segregation Queried

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The Times has again rendered a public service in presenting Congressman Adam Clayton Powell's letters in your recent issues, together with your splendid editorial of Feb. 21 taking a different view on the subject of the so-called Powell amendment to the Federal aid bill for school construction before Congress.

At Arden House in October the New York State Committee to the White House Conference on Education (of which the writer was a member) after several hours of debate reached the conclusion by a vote of over two to one that no amendment involving desegregation should be attached to any bill for Federal aid to schools. This in spite of the fact that the approximately thirty members of the committee present were in unanimous agreement with the fundamental proposition that desegregation was democratic and should be brought about as quickly as possible in all the schools of our nation.

At the White House Conference meeting in Washington in November the same issue was discussed, and although by a vote of nearly three to one Federal aid for school construction was approved, less than 10 per cent of the delegates "recommended that Federal aid be made available to states only for those districts certifying that they are conforming to the Supreme Court decision prohibiting racially segregated school systems."

No Place in Bill

During the debates both at Arden House and Washington it was repeatedly pointed out that the place to fight desegregation was in the community and under the aegis of the courts, following the spirit of the decision of the United States Supreme Court, and not in connection with the bill for Federal aid to schools. The argument was made and accepted by the vast majority that the desegregation issue had no more place in the Federal aid to school construction bill than it would have in any or all of the other bills for Federal aid.

It would seem unbelievable that even Congressman Powell would withhold appropriations for roads to Southern states conducting segregated schools because the children attending these schools used these Federally financed roads; or that he would withhold Federally financed Salk vaccine from all school children in states having segregated schools. The Congressman must know, however, that ignorance (caused by inadequate school facilities) cannot be isolated any more than polio can be isolated and that substandard schools in Southern states put a burden on the New York taxpayer.

Surely Congressman Powell would not withhold Federal appropriations for rivers, harbors or flood relief from states not conducting desegregated schools.

Fight in the Courts

The United States Supreme Court has recently held that public funds cannot be used to maintain parks if conducted on a segregated basis. Yet in connection with the recently introduced bill for appropriations for the maintenance of Federal parks, Congressman Powell has not advocated an amendment providing that the funds shall be used only for those parks maintained on a desegregated basis, nor has he added an amendment providing that the funds shall be appropriated to maintain parks only in those states that have desegregated schools. The reason that no amendment has been suggested in this and the other instances cited above is that Congressman Powell, together with other citizens and legislators, believes that the law of the land will be obeyed.

It is unlikely that Congressman Powell could feel that any or all such unnecessary amendments would improve the economy, the health, welfare, education or social conditions of the Negro people in states from which these funds were withheld. The courts have the matter of desegregation in the schools before them—that is where the battle should be fought.

FRANK E. KARELSEN,
New York, Feb. 28, 1956.

NEW YORK COUNCIL OFFICER — New York attorney, Mrs. Joyce Phillips Austin, has been appointed Executive Secretary of the powerful 29-member Woman's council, appointed by Governor Harriman in March. The council's ranks include women prominent in the fields of industry, labor, education, the professions and women's organizations.

(NEWSPRESS PHOTO).

Here's profile of controversial figure—

Powell, top Negro Democrat, switches over to Eisenhower

News Fri. 10-12-56 P.35
B'ham, Ala.

By ARTHUR W. EVERETT

NEW YORK, Oct. 12—(AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, Democratic congressman from Harlem, likes to refer to himself as "a disciple of protest."

The latest protest by this grandson of a Virginia slave came yesterday. He announced that he's supporting the Republican presidential ticket.

However, Powell says he's remaining a Democrat. But he proclaimed that he's voting for a Republican president and vice president.

Powell, 48, has been a congress man for 11 years, and is one of three Negroes in the U. S. House of Representatives.

Just how tangible his backing may be in drawing the Negro vote to Eisenhower is difficult to estimate. Powell has said he will campaign for Eisenhower in New York, Baltimore, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Los Angeles and San Francisco.

HE IS NOT demanding an immediate end to segregation. He wants an immediate start on solving the problem. He talks of passive resistance. But there has been little that is passive in his declarations in and out of Congress.

Powell's own Congressional district is New York's 16th where more than 336,000 persons — mainly Negroes — live crowded together in a noisy, run-down area.

Powell has represented the district for five terms. He is running again on the Democratic ticket.

Powell is a forceful speaker, relying on the rise and fall of his voice rather than manual gestures for emphasis and effect. Powell was born Nov. 29, 1908, in New Haven, Conn. He holds degrees from Colgate, Columbia and Shaw University at Raleigh, N. C. In 1938, he succeeded his father as pastor of the 9200-member Abyssinian Baptist Church.

HE MARRIED Pianist Hazel Scott in 1945 after his first marriage was dissolved.

Between them, Powell and his wife have an annual income of $80,000 to $125,000 and more than $100,000 in savings. Powell dines well, dresses smartly, lives expensively, and travels widely.

In 1941, Powell went to the City Council of New York as its first Negro member. He went to Congress four years later. At that time he was the coalition candidate of the Democratic and Republican parties and the now defunct American Labor Party. In later years, he ran on a straight Democratic ticket.

In 1952, Powell denounced the civil rights planks of both Democrats and Republicans, said the parties had sold the Negro down the river, threatened a Negro boycott of voting booths on election day.

However, Stevenson conferred with Powell, mollified him and won his pledge to go "the limit" for the Democratic ticket.

In 1955, Powell sponsored the amendment to the federal schools aid bill.

THE RIDER, which was defeated, would have banned federal funds for segregated schools.

Powell was in Montgomery,

REP. ADAM C. POWELL
. . . At White House yesterday

Ala., two weeks before its Negro residents began a boycott of city buses in 1955 as a protest against segregation laws. The congressman denied he was the brains behind it.

Earlier this year, Powell's congressional secretary, Hattie Freeman Dodson, 47, went to prison for seven months for cheating on her income tax. Powell took the witness stand at her trial to deny government allegations that she kicked back her salary to him.

So yesterday, the man from Harlem dropped into the White House for a chat with President Eisenhower. When Powell left 30 minutes later, he announced the Republican candidate for reelection had his support.

Rep. Powell Of Harlem Backs Ike

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Fri. 10-12-56

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Rep. Adam Powell Jr., Harlem's Democratic congressman, announced today he will support President Eisenhower for reelection because he is pleased with Eisenhower's attitude on civil rights. P.2

Powell

The Negro House member, who is also pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church in New York, told reporters at the White House he feels that Adlai Stevenson "snubbed the whole liberal group —Republicans and Democrats" on the civil rights issue this year.

Powell supported Stevenson in 1952. But now, he said, he intends to form a national organization to work for a second term for Eisenhower. It won't be a Negro movement, he added, but "an organization of independent Democrats for Eisenhower."

SCHOOL AMENDMENT

Powell was the author of an anti-segregation amendment attached to the $1,600,000,000 school aid bill before the legislation was killed in the House last July. Eisenhower opposed the Powell rider, which would have withheld federal money from public schools which persisted in racial segregation. The President said the school aid legislation should be considered on its own merits.

The 6-foot-3 congressman-clergyman emphasized that he is still a Democrat and would campaign up and down the line for Democratic candidates except for Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, and possibly Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, the Democratic nominee for U.S. senator.

NEW FORMULA

Powell reported that Eisenhower seemed to look with "enthusiasm"—but without making a commitment—on a new formula for withholding federal money from school districts which refuse to go along with the Supreme Court's edict against racial segregation in public schools.

Last Sunday Powell told his congregation in New York that he could not campaign either for Eisenhower or Stevenson, the Democratic nominee.

"How can I," he asked, when both parties "take Negro money and send it to Mississippi and other Southern states to build separate schools for whites and Negroes?"

Powell Remaining Democrat After Endorsing GOP

Advertiser P.9-B
Wed. 10-17-56
Montgomery

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-NY) said today he is still a Democrat even though he has endorsed the Republican Eisenhower - Nixon ticket in the coming election.

Powell told newsmen that "Eisenhower by virtual executive order has done more for civil rights during his term than Truman and Roosevelt."

Powell did not elaborate.

Concerning reports that he might be "read out" of the Democratic party, Powell said:

"Nobody can read me out. The citizens can vote me out. I still consider myself a Democrat and I'll be more of a Democrat and work harder after this campaign."

Powell said he had made seven attempts to see Adlai Stevenson, Democratic presidential candidate.

The congressman said he saw President Eisenhower and "reached an agreement" after contacting a member of the Republican National Committee.

Powell Snubs Adlai Ticket, Supports Ike

Advertiser P.1
Montgomery, Ala.
Fri. 10-12-56

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Rep. Adam Powell Jr., Harlem's Democratic congressman, announced today he will support President Eisenhower for re-election because he is pleased with Eisenhower's attitude on civil rights.

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"How can I," he asked, when both parties "take Negro money and send it to Mississippi and other Southern states to build separate schools for whites and Negroes?"

Advertiser

Powell spent half an hour with Eisenhower at the White House today. Afterward he told reporters he went into the President's office with "an open mind" as to which presidential candidate he would support this year. P.2-A

The 6-foot-3 congressman-clergyman emphasized that he is still a Democrat and would campaign up and down the line for Democratic candidates except for Stevenson, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, and possibly Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, the Democratic nominee for U.S. senator.

Fri. 10-12-56

Powell said he hasn't made up his mind whether to vote for Wagner or New York State's attorney general, Jacob Javits, who is the Republican candidate.

He related that he made up his mind to support Eisenhower during today's conference with the President, and that he did so because he was pleased with Eisenhower's attitude regarding various civil rights matters.

34c(1) 1956

JUDGE MYLES A. PAIGE, judge of the Court of Special Sessions, New York City, congratulates George T. James, newly installed "chief justice" of the Morgan State college Student Court, (Baltimore, Md.). At right is Morgan State President Dr. Martin D. Jenkins. Judge Paige addressed an assembly at which officers of the student court were installed.

Chief Exec. Like Pilate, Adam Powell Charges

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 3-2-56

WASHINGTON—(I N S)— Rep. Adam C. Powell, (D) N. Y., Friday accused President Eisenhower of "trying to wash his hands like pilate of the blood of innocent men and women in the southland."

Powell's remark came as he made public part of a letter he received from the President advising him that Congress had taken no action on Mr. Eisenhower's recommendation for establishment of a commission on civil rights.

The Legislator had asked the President to use his powers to protect the "lives, physical security and civil liberties" of the Negroes arrested in Montgomery, Ala.

Charging that Mr. Eisenhower's action amounts to buck-passing Powell declared that the President alone has the "clear and immediate duty" to summon to the White House leaders of both races in all areas of tension.

The Negro Congressman said: "He cannot delegate this conference to anyone else. The amount of time that he has spent shooting quail could have been profitably spent in conference with Negro and white leaders to keep Negroes from being shot."

Powell said "right thinking American people" demand that Mr. Eisenhower show that "he has the physical strength for an immediate conference." Otherwise, Powell said, "we are not going to be able to accept his words that he is physically fit to be President of the United States for another four years."

Powell's remarks were made in a speech prepared for delivery at the Founder's Day exercises at Howard University in Washington.

The New York Democrat also attacked Democratic Presidential hopeful Adlai Stevenson, who has asked that civil rights be taken out of the campaign.

City Judge Is Revealed As a 16-Ticket Scofflaw, Signs Up for Amnesty

Herald Tribune
Fri. 3-2-56 P. 1

6 Tags Given Since He Was Named to Post

New York, N.Y.

He Was Busy, Forgot, Justice Baker Says

By Milton Lewis

Municipal Court Justice Carson DeWitt Baker, a sixteen-ticket scofflaw, got under the wire just before the amnesty period ended Wednesday night.

Six of the tickets were issued since he was appointed to the bench by Mayor Wagner on Jan. 20, 1955, for an interim $15,000 one-year term, and last November he was elected to a full ten-year term as the Democratic-Liberal candidate in the 10th Municipal Court District, Harlem.

Three-Year Interval

The sixteen summonses go back to 1953, and include two for speeding in his Cadillac, which carries a "JMC" plate since he has been on the bench. It represents "Justice Municipal Court."

"I didn't try to get any one to help me," Justice Baker said yesterday when he was asked about his being a scofflaw. "I did like any other citizen—I took advantage of Chief Magistrate (John M.) Murtagh's amnesty period."

Justice Baker explained that on Tuesday he went to the Traffic Summons Control Bureau, got a form to fill out as a scofflaw, and at 7:30 p. m. Wednesdayl he handed the completed form personally to Saul J. Allen, director of the bureau, in the Criminal Court Building. When the form is checked by Mr. Allen, Justice Baker will be notified how much he owes, at the normal rates.

Had Justice Baker waited until yesterday, he would have been subject to arrest by warrant as a scofflaw and faced a $50 fine on each ticket plus a possible jail term, under Mr. Murtagh's edict. The amnesty period had been in effect for six weeks.

"What Happened?"

"What happened—did you forget about the sixteen tickets?" a reporter asked Justice Baker.

"That's right. Is that the number—sixteen? I didn't know how many there were."

"Why did it take so much time for you to get around to those tickets—were you busy?"

"That's right, I was busy. I went from my chambers Wednesday night personally to hand in the completed form."

"Well, Judge, some citizens might think that if a judge doesn't answer traffic tickets when he is supposed to—well . . .'

"My position is no different from Joe Citizen, though as a judge I suppose I should be more meticulous. This judge seems not to have been as meticulous as he should have been. I read in the newspapers and heard on the radio about scofflaws and I tried to make amends.

"Remember this—I didn't try to get any one to help me—I didn't sneak around. I stood on line the way everybody else did."

Before Justice Baker was reached by telephone, Chief Magistrate Murtagh was asked to check a report that the justice was a multiple scofflaw.

"This will be my only and last comment," Mr. Murtagh said. "It appears that the Judge (Baker) availed himself of the period of amnesty like so many others at the eleventh hour. He will be notified shortly as to when he is to appear and pay. Scofflaws are still an enigma to me. I prefer to leave any comment on the matter to the Judge himself."

Herald Tribune—Kell

Municipal Court Justice Carson DeWitt Baker.

Negro Vote Is Root of Dispute, Powell Says

(Will passive resistance replace the lawsuit in the Negro's fight against discrimination? A bus boycott in Alabama is spreading the idea and a further answer may come in a Nation-wide day of prayer Wednesday. Here's a closeup of the man behind the observance, and his own ideas of what it means.)

By Watson Sims

NEW YORK, March 24 (P)—The Abyssian Baptist Church, one of the oldest (1808) and probably the largest (9200) of America's Negro congregations, was jammed as its pastor spoke on issues facing his race.

An occasional "amen!" sounded from the balcony as Adam Clayton Powell Jr., minister, Congressman and advocate of passive resistance, assailed plans for avoiding the Supreme Court decision against school segregation.

At times the spacious, high ceilinged church was stirred by cries of "yes, Lord!" and "oh, yes!"

The minister, a light skinned, powerfully built man who

ADAM C. POWELL JR.
. . . "massive resistance"

stands 6 feet 3 and weighs 190 pounds, used few gestures.

Emphasis was conveyed by his voice and expressions on his face, which is dominated by piercing eyes, large nose and a black brush moustache. His voice rose at times to a shout, fell again to a barely audible whisper.

The climax came when he called for an end to racial discrimination and exhorted his congregation to join in "massive resistance to everything that's wrong."

"There is something you can do!" he shouted. "Montgomery, Alabama, is an example of what Christian men, marching together, can accomplish."

Powell and his followers have given close and sympathetic attention, even financial support, to a boycott in which Montgomery Negroes, protesting segregation laws, have refused to ride city buses since Dec. 5.

The Montgomery demonstration, too, was a primary factor in a call by Powell for next Wednesday to be observed as "National Deliverance Day of Prayer."

Many of Montgomery's Negro leaders have been indicted for illegal boycott activities. In issuing a call for the observance Wednesday, Powell said, "we want all our brothers, black and white, Jew and gentile, Protestant and Catholic" to pray one hour for "deliverance of our brothers in Montgomery and all Americans who are the victims of prejudice."

Powell says that if the response is sufficient he will resign both from his pulpit and from Congress, where he is known as the most militant Negro spokesman, to devote full time to fighting racial prejudice.

Such a campaign could mark a new chapter in the Negro's battle for full equality. Actually, both Powell and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) believe the page may already have been turned in Montgomery.

There are some who feel that Powell has already assumed leadership in the campaign. Adm. John G. Crommelin, in announcing on March 9 his candidacy for Senator from Alabama, said "the real brains" behind the Montgomery boycott is Powell.

Is this true?

"No," said Powell. "The idea came from the Montgomery people."

Then he added:

"It is true that I was in Montgomery two weeks before the boycott began; and that I talked with the churchmen there about passive resistance."

Views of Him Differ

What kind of man is Powell?

To some he is the leading spokesman for his race; to others a rabble rouser who stirs up, rather than quiets, racial frictions.

His own biographical sketch says that as Director or Relief for Harlem in 1930 he "conducted the first successfull campaign for jobs for Negroes . . . Increased the payroll of Harlem $1 million per year."

In 1941 he became the first Negro member of the City Council of New York. In 1945 he was the first Negro Congressman to be elected from the east.

He has sponsored numerous bills against discrimination in Government jobs, in the military services and in public schools.

Rep. John Rankin (D-Miss.) introduced a charge of leftism which subsequently was to be used by critics against both Powell and his wife, pianist Hazel Scott.

"Sending this individual to Congress is the worst thing that could happen to members of his race," said Rankin. "It just shows what a certain communistic element is trying to bring about in this country."

Powell has repeatedly maintained that his opponents—not he—further the opportunities for Communism in America. He says the biggest single step America can take to counter Communism is to wipe out racial discrimination at home.

Wife Also Denies It

Miss Scott has been equally vehement in denying charges of Communist sympathies. In 1950 she told the House Un-American Activities Committee that the action of the private publication "Red Channels" is listing her as affiliated with allegedly subversive organizations was a "vile and un-American lie."

Does Powell's fiery crusade result from any single factor in his past?

"My grandfather was a branded slave in Franklin County, Virginia," he said. "As a child, I can remember tracing with my finger the letter 'P' which had been burned on his back after an attempt to escape."

But Powell's own life has been far removed from slavery. His father, working as a hotel waiter, put himself through college and the Yale Divinity School.

By the time Adam Jr. started taking note of the life around him, his father was pastor of Harlem's largest church, with a reputation as one of the nations top Negro spokesmen.

The father also had become wealthy—chiefly through buying, at bargain rates, real estate sold by whites who became panicked by the settlement of thousands of Negroes in Harlem after World War I.

Powell, now 48, received his B.A. at Colgate; his M.A. at Columbia; his D.D. at Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C. in 1937 he was elected to succeed his father as pastor of the Abyssinian Baptist Church.

He has no shortage of resources. He estimates that he and his wife have a combined annual income of $80,000 to $125,000. His biographical sketch notes that he has $100,000 on deposit with his church credit union.

His tastes and his hobbies are expensive. He is an ardent sports car fan, maintaining a jaguar in Washington and a specially built Italian model in New York.

Talking of current racial frictions in the South, Powell pours fourth his views with a facility born of long reflection.

"The root of the whole matter is the vote," he maintains. "If the Negro had his vote he could set things right.

"It isn't 'mongrelization' of the races and the men who preach this know it isn't so.

"It isn't segregation in schools. Many southern politicians who shout the loudest about mixing races in schools send their own children to northern schools and colleges where the raes are mixed.

"It isn't economics. In many, many places in the South the Negro and white are working side by side for the same pay. There are jobs for all and they know it.

"The whole thing comes back to the vote. The people who preach other reasons the loudest are racist politicians who'd be the first to go if every man had his ballot the way the Constitution intended."

Does Powell feel troops should be used to enforce the school decision?

$30,000—Judge Thomas Dickens' nomination to the Court of General Sessions in New York has been confirmed by the Senate Judiciary Committee. He is expected to be sworn in this week when Governor Averell Harriman arrives in New York. Judge Dickens' new salary will be $30,000 annually.

JUDGE HAROLD A. STEVENS of the New York Supreme Court will be the principal speaker at the 1956 Communion breakfast of the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago May 6 at the Morrison Hotel. Featured on the program with the justice will be Father Harold W. Rigney, S. V. D., recently released from imprisonment by the Chinese Communists and Thomas Cardinal Tien, S. V. D., archbishop of Peking, China.

Surprise Witness

Post + Times Herald

Powell Denies Getting Kickback From Aide

Washington, D.C.
Tues. 5-15-56
P. 1

NEW YORK, May 14 (AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-N.Y.) appeared as a surprise witness at his secretary's income tax evasion trial today and denied "unqualifiedly" that he ever received a kickback from her congressional salary.

The Negro pastor of Harlem's Abyssinian Baptist Church testified for the defense in the Federal Court trial of Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, 47. She is charged with evading $5000 in taxes and receiving $2000 in illegal refunds from 1948 to 1952.

An earlier witness for the prosecution had testified that Mrs. Dodson, a Negro, kicked back her $3875 congressional salary for 1946 to Powell and kept for herself only a few hundred dollars she received as a tax refund.

Powell, under questioning by Mrs. Dodson's attorney, was asked:

"Did Hattie Freeman Dodson kick back any of her congressional salary to you?"

"Unqualifiedly, no. Never. Not one penny," Powell replied quietly.

Powell also denied that Mrs. Dodson ever had talked to him about her tax returns and praised her as having a reputation for honesty and truth. He said Mrs. Dodson had worked for him since he was elected to Congress 12 years ago. In addition to acting as his "top executive" in his congressional office here, he said, she also has served as his church secretary.

Mrs. Dodson went on trial last week with her husband, Howard T. Dodson, 46, choirmaster of Powell's church. But Federal Judge Irving Kaufman dismissed charges against Dodson.

Attorneys for Mrs. Dodson had sought dismissal of the charges against her as well, on the ground she was a "conduit for the congressional salary." Kaufman ruled the Government had tried neither to prove nor disprove the kickback charges.

Mrs. Dodson is accused of receiving tax refunds after claiming nonexistent children as dependents. Powell testified that he knew his secretary personally but did not know whether she had children.

Powell denied the kickback charge when he was asked about testimony by Joseph E. Ford, an accountant and former campaign manager for Powell.

Ford testified for the prosecution last week that Mrs. Dodson told him her congressional salary belonged to Powell but she could keep any refund she received.

Powell testified that Ford had "a terrible reputation" in the Negro community. He said he severed relations with Ford in 1951 because he was "a man who could not be trusted, a man who engaged in sharp practices and operated a tax mill for scores of people."

When asked if he did not think it strange that Mrs. Dodson sought income tax advice from Ford when he had a "terrible reputation," Powell replied: "I think she was naive."

'Kickbacks' To Powell Contradicted

Post + Times Herald P. 2
Washington, D.C.

NEW YORK, May 9 (AP)—Grand jury minutes today contradicted testimony that Congressman Adam Clayton Powell took his secretary's salary as a kickback.

The secretary, Hattie Freeman Dodson, is on trial on income tax charges on the ground that she filed a separate return in her maiden name for the congressional salary.

An accountant and former campaign manager for Powell, Joseph E. Ford, has testified that Mrs. Dodson told him to file the separate return because the congressional salary "belonged to the Congressman." The Government called this a kickback.

Defense Attorney Frederick Block read from 1954 grand jury minutes in which Mrs. Dodson has told the jury "I never gave any money to Mr. Powell."

"Did you always get every cent of the money from the checks that were sent you by the United States for your work as a congressional secretary?" the minutes showed she was asked.

"Yes," was Mrs. Dodson's reply.

"No one else ever got any of that money?"

"No, sir."

According to the grand jury transcript, Mrs. Dodson told the grand jury she "guessed" she had about $9000 in a safe deposit box, saved up from the congressional salary, and that she had not old her husband about it.

Mrs. Dodson served as Powell's secretary in Washington in 1945 at a salary of $5200 a year. In 1946 she married Dodson and returned to New York and resumed a job as secretary of the Harlem church where Powell is pastor.

Her husband was choirmaster at the church. Their combined salary was a little more than $6000 a year and they filed a joint return for this in 1946.

However, the Government charges, Mrs. Dodson continued to receive her Congressional salary, and filed returns for it under her maiden name.

The Government says Mrs. Dodson evaded $5000 in taxes and received $2000 in illegal refunds between 1948 and 1952.

Both the Dodsons also are accused of listing nonexistent dependents on their joint tax returns.

KICKBACK DENIED BY POWELL AIDE

Times 5-17-56
New York

Statement by Congressional Secretary Rebuts Earlier Testimony in Tax Case

Times 5-10-56

A statement by Mrs. Hattie Freeman Dodson, in which she denied giving Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr. the salary she had received as his Congressional secretary, was read into the record yesterday at her trial for income tax evasion.

This contradicted testimony given Tuesday by Joseph E. Ford, an accountant who was campaign manager from 1941 to 1951 for Mr. Powell, the Democratic Representative from Harlem.

Mr. Ford testified that Mrs. Dodson had told him in 1947, when he helped her with her tax return, that her Congressional salary belonged to Mr. Powell and that she kept only the tax refund from it.

Mrs. Dodson's statement of denial was taken from her testimony before a Federal grand jury on Sept. 23, 1954. It was introduced yesterday by her counsel, Frederick H. Black.

"I never gave any money to Mr. Powell," she told the grand jury.

She testified also that her husband, Howard T. Dodson, who is a co-defendant, did not know she worked for Mr. Powell as his Congressional secretary after 1945.

Mrs. Dodson was quoted as saying she kept from her husband the fact that she had saved about $8,000, hoping to surprise him some day when they could buy "a little house."

Grand jury testimony given by Mr. Dodson on May 24, 1954, also was read by Mr. Block. In it, her husband testified that he did not know his wife had received money from the Government or had worked as Mr. Powell's Congressional secretary after 1945, when the two defendants were married.

In addition to her Congressional chores for Mr. Powell, Mrs. Dodson is employed as business secretary for the Abyssinian Baptist Church, 132 West 138th Street, of which Mr. Powell is pastor. Her husband is music director of the church.

The Government has charged that Mrs. Dodson fraudulently filed two sets of returns between 1948 and 1952 and that she listed nonexistent dependents. Her husband is accused of having listed false dependents in 1951 and 1952.

The trial before Judge Irving R. Kaufman and a jury of ten men and two women will continue at 10:30 A. M. today.

34c(1) 1956

NEW YORK

Assemblywoman Bessie Buchanan Is a Warm, Smiling, Exciting Person

Courier Pittsburgh Pa.
Sat. 11-3-56

By EVELYN CUNNINGHAM

NEW YORK — Last March 7, on her birthday, Bessie Buchanan received one of the biggest thrills of her life.

Up in Albany at a meeting of the State Assembly, Minority Leader Gene Bannigan suddenly made a motion that the entire Assembly rise and sing "Happy Birthday" to the little lady who was the first Negro woman elected to that body. After the song, a page boy delivered a white orchid to her, and another page brought to her a hand-written birthday greeting from Governor Harriman.

■

THAT ABOUT sizes up what almost everybody in New York thinks about Bessie Buchanan, now running for re-election to the Assembly.

It is a far cry from the Colony Theatre in 1927 where "A Dixie Jubilee" was being presented in a vaudeville show. In the program, it mentioned "Bessie Allison, ingenue soubrette." In those days, and for 15 years before that, Bessie Allison was doing well in dramatics and musical comedy as a singer-dancer. She retired from the theatre in 1929, shortly after her marriage to Charles Buchanan, now vice president and managing director of the Savoy Ballroom. During the years of her marriage, she has devoted practically all of her time and effort to community and city-wide projects. She has also gained a wide reputation as a social leader and one of the city's best-dressed women.

She has been given dozens of plaques, citations, trophies and scrolls, and all of them have been well merited.

■

IN ALBANY, she is still the warm, smiling, exciting person she was before she became a political figure.

Not too long ago at a party given by Jonathan Bingham, secretary to Governor Harriman, they called on Mrs. Buchanan to sing. She captivated the party with a medley of songs from "Show Boat." In Albany, they think she's a doll!

ASSEMBLYWOMAN BESSIE BUCHANAN
... lady politician in mad, mad bonnet

Scofflaw Justice Quits His Bench

World Telegram and Sun
Mon. 11-26-56

Municipal Court Justice Carson deWitt Baker, an admitted traffic scofflaw, has resigned his $15,000-a-year post in a letter to Mayor Robert F. Wagner.

After he admitted ignoring 17 traffic summonses, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court decided March 3 to investigate Justice Baker's fitness to hold judicial office.

Orrin G. Judd was appointed special referee of the probe. Mr. Judd's report has been in the hands of the Appellate Division since June. A decision was expected some time after the court reconvened in September, but it has not been made public yet.

Justice Baker's letter, dated Nov. 23, was released by the Mayor's office yesterday with the note that it had been "received," but with no mention of whether it had been accepted.

In his letter, Justice Baker said, in part:

"I am embarrassed, and the great Municipal Court of which I am a member must thereby, necessarily, also be embarrassed. Accordingly, I am conscience bound to prevent such embarrassment to the court and feel I can best do so by submitting my resignation herewith, effective immediately."

The resignation creates a vacancy that must be filled by the Mayor within 20 days.

Justice Baker was appointed to the post in 10th District of Manhattan Municipal Court Jan. 10, 1955.

Justice Baker was first revealed as a scofflaw by the World-Telegram and Sun on March 2. He subsequently paid a $135 fine for 17 traffic violations.

JUSTICE CARSON BAKER.

NEGRO TO SUCCEED SCOFFLAW JURIST

Times

Mayor to Swear In Telesford Today to Replace Baker—City Collector Named

The appointment of Darwin W. Telesford, a Negro lawyer, as an interim justice of the Municipal Court was announced yesterday by Mayor Wagner.

Mr. Telesford succeeds former Justice Carson deWitt Baker, whose resignation was announced last Nov. 25 while his fitness to serve was being considered by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

A question as to former Justice Baker's fitness to serve was raised last February when he revealed himself as a traffic scofflaw who had ignored seventeen summonses. These were for speeding, illegal parking and other traffic violations.

Mayor Wagner will administer the oath of office to Mr. Telesford at City Hall at 11 o'clock this morning.

Another major post was filled yesterday when City Treasurer Joseph A. Saratta announced the appointment of Joseph E. Keegan of 88-44 Eighty-first Road, Glendale, Queens, as City Collector.

Mr. Keegan also will be sworn in by the Mayor at City Hall at the 11 A. M. ceremony today. He is a district deputy commissioner of the State Bureau of Motor Vehicles assigned to Queens County. He will succeed Alexander E. Frontera, who recently retired from the City Collector's post.

In a brief City Hall ceremony yesterday Mayor Wagner swore in Lawrence M. Orton, a charter member of the City Planning Commission, to a new eight-year term in his $11,750 job.

Mr. Telesford lives at 409 Edgecombe Avenue. He is a former New York State assistant Attorney General.

In his new $17,000-a-year judicial post Mr. Telesford will serve through 1957. A successor for a full ten-year term will be chosen at the general election next November.

The new appointee will be 56 years old next Thursday. Born in Grenada, B. W. I., he came to the United States in 1920 as a permanent resident. He is a graduate of City College and of the New York Law School.

Mr. Keegan, who will become City Collector, was born here Jan. 23, 1897. A Navy veteran of World War I, he is married to the former Caroline Weiss. They are the parents of three married daughters.

34c(1) 1956

NORTH CAROLINA

Defender
Sat. 3-24-56
Pg 3
Chicago, Ill.

DR. RALEIGH MORGAN (left) who is resigning his post as chairman of the French department at North Carolina college, Durham, to enter the State Department's Career Service, chats with Dr. Charles H. King, NCC sociology professor. Dr. Morgan left Durham Thursday for a three month lecture tour of Nicaragua and Haiti under auspices of the International Education Exchange, U. S. Department of State.

Afro-American
Sat. 3-31-56
P. 13
Baltimore, Md.

DR. RALEIGH MORGAN, former chairman of the department of French at North Carolina College, Durham, has accepted appointment in the State Department career service. He left last week for a three-month tour of Nicarauga and Haiti.

NCC PROFESSOR NAMED TO STATE DEPT. POST

DURHAM, N.C.—Dr. Raleigh Morgan has resigned as chairman of the French Department at North Carolina College to take a position with the U.S. State Department's career service.

Bowen Wins High Ohio Legal Post

Daily World P.1 Tues. 1-31-56 Atlanta, Ga.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—City Attorney Chalmers P. Wylie announced the promotion of John W. E. Bowen to the position of Senior Assistant City Attorney, succeeding Russell Leach, who was promoted to the position of chief counsel in the city Attorney's Office. As such, Mr. Bowen becomes the highest paid Negro attorney in the state of Ohio employed in governmental service.

Mr. Bowen has been an assistant city attorney for the past two years serving as legal advisor to the Board of Purchase, the Columbus Board of Education, the Board of Health and several divisions of the Department of Public Service. He has written many legal opinions on complex problems involving the city of Columbus and served as trial counsel for the ciy in negligence cases.

The new Senior Assistant City Attorney is 29 years old, the son of J. W. E. Bowen of Atlanta, Georgia, Bishop of the Methodist Church and Mrs. Margaret Davis Bowen, a former teacher in the Cincinnati public schools.

Mr. Bowen received his early education in the Cincinnati and New Orleans public schools. He later attended Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, the University of Southern California and was graduated in the upper fourth of his class from the College of Law at Ohio State University.

While a student in the College of Law, he served as a research assistant in the Legislative Research Commission and later was employed as an assistant cashier in the office of Roger W. Tracy, Treasurer of State. Mr. Bowen received the highest grade of any member of his class in the course on state taxation, for which he received the Lawyers Cooperative Publishing Company Award for exceptional work in the field of taxation.

Mr. Bowen served in the forces during World War II, is married to the former Jeanne Leahr of Cincinnati and is the father of two children.

Mr. Bowen is a member of the Columbus and Ohio State Bar Associations, the Ohio Municipal Attorneys Association, the Frontiers of Columbus, Inc.; Capital City Young Republican Club, the Ohio State University Association, YMCA, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, the Asbury Methodist Church and is the first Negro admitted to membership in the Columbus Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Bishop's Son Wins High Post In Columbus

Call P.22 Fri. 3-9-56 Kansas City, Mo.

COLUMBUS, Ohio. — (ANP) — John W. E. Bowen, son of Bishop and Mrs. J. W. E. Bowen of the Methodist church, was promoted recently to the post of senior assistant Columbus city attorney and became the highest paid Negro lawyer in the state of Ohio.

Bowen, 29, has been an assistant city attorney for the past two years, serving as legal advisor to the Board of Purchase, the Columbus Board of Education, and several divisions of the Department of Public Service. He has authored several legal opinions on complex problems involving the city of Columbus and served as city's trial counsel.

He is a graduate of Ohio State university where he was enrolled in the College of Law. He also attended Lincoln university (Pa.), and the University of Southern California.

While at Ohio State he won the lawyers Cooperative Publishing company award for exceptional work in the field of taxation.

He is a veteran of World War II, is married, and the father of two children.

Negro To Get $7,500-a-Year Toledo Post

Call P.4 Fri. 4-27-56 Kansas City, Mo.

TOLEDO, Ohio. — (ANP) — The City council last week created the position of assistant executive secretary of the Board of Community Relations in a move to step up the agency's educational phase of the administration of the city's fair employment practices ordinance.

Informed sources believed the $7,500-a-year position will go to a Negro. The executive secretary is Frank W. Fager.

Among those who have indicated interest in the position are Mrs. Rosa Spears Moody, former associate executive director of the Toledo YWCA; Larnell Liggens, an examiner for the Toledo Civil Service commission, and Sylvester Hoffman, a supervisor in the city recreation division.

When the board was seeking a replacement for John G. Field, now director of the Michigan FEP commission, it interviewed at least one Negro among several applicants. After the selection of Mr. Fager, it was reportedly agreed that when the active assistant was named, the job would go to a Negro.

Of the three Toledo candidates, it is believed that Mrs. Moody will receive the more serious consideration. She is a former member of the Board of Community Relations, having resigned at the end of 1955. She has been active in a movement for a state FEP law.

34c(1) 1956 OHIO

Atty. Mann Gets Ohio Post

Defender P. 2
Sat. 2-4-56
Chicago, Ill.

COLUMBUS, Ohio — Daniel L. Mann, jr., was sworn in last week by Attorney General C. William O'Neill as an assistant attorney general.

An alumnus of Wilberforce university, Mann received his law degree from Howard University School of Law in Washington, and has been associated in the practice of law with Frank C. Shearer of Columbus.

A veteran of World War II and a member of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity, he is married to the former Shirley Jones of Welch, W. Va. They have a fourteen-months-old daughter and reside at 222 Woodland ave .

NEW INVESTIGATOR — County Attorney J. Howard Edmondson (extreme right is shofn congratulating his new employee, Attorney Ceasar Latimer, who was appointed as county investigator late Wednesday evening. Looking on in the background are (from left to rgiht) Xenophon Jones, Tulsa county land owner, W. M. Hopson, 638 East Marshall street, and Dr. J. W. Jones, owner Jones Drug store, 1450 North Lansing avenue, and president of the Greenwood Chamber of Commerce.

Appointee to Act as Investigator

Ceasar Latimer Begins Work Thursday; N. Tulsans Laud Edmondson for Action

By Bill Dillard
Of The Eagle Staff

County Attorney J Howard Edmondson late Wednesday evening added another item to his long list of accomplishments when he announced that Ceasar Latimer, well known Tulsa attorney, has been appointed to work on the county staff as an investigator.

The employment of Latimer will chalk up the first time in Tulsa's history that a Negro has occupied this position. The appointee began work Thursday morning at 8:30.

"I am very pleased that we could name a Negro to the position "and I'm happy that Latimer accepted it. I know he will give Tulsa county good service.

Able to Get Information

"Then, too, I know Latimer will be able to obtain information, in connection with two unsolved murders in North Tulsa, that white investigators have had difficulty in getting.

Edmondson explained that his office has not slackened their probe into the unsolved double slaying of Mrs. Gladys Coots and her son, and the midnight murder of Dr. Claude G. Ramsey. He said he is looking forward to the day when the killers are brought to justice.

Kept His Word

Commenting further on Latimer's appointment, Edmondson explained that he promised to hire a Negro investigator and he believes in keeping his word. He added, however, that the appointment may be on a temporary basis.

Edmonson pointed out that he was able to hire Latimer as a result of an accumulated salary account and a vacancy created by James P. Goeppinger when he resigned to take the job as Municipal Judge.

"I could have employed another investigator in 1955,' he said, "but he would have been working for nothing. I don't think anyone wants to work for nothing."

Did Everything Possible

For the past two years Edmondson said he has done everything possible to get a Negro investigator hired to his staff. He has cut corners with his budget and campaigned for additional appropriations in order to employ another investigator, but his efforts were futile.

At one time he had four investigators but insufficient funds caused him to dismiss one of them. W. A. (Ace) Lang and Forrest Castle are the other two investigators, besides Latimer.

"If our budget is not sufficient, we may have to dismiss someone," cautioned Edmonson, "because it is mandatory I employ only one investigator. I could have 100 investigators if the board approved the budget."

Latimer Comments

Said Latimer on his new appointment: "I appreciate the appointment and I will do my utmost to carry out the duties assigned me as county investigator for Tulsa county.

Latimer is the son of Mrs. Maria Latimer, and the late Major S. Latimer, Sr., of 1605 North Frankfort place. He is a graduate of Indiana university, having received his law degree in June, 1953.

A graduate of Booker T. Washington hgih school, class of '44, he attended Wilberforce university, Xenia, Ohio for one year then transferred to Indiana university where he acquired his bachelor's degree in 1951. While there, he distinguishd himself by being a membr of the famed Indiana "Marching 100" the university band.

He is married to the former Bernadine Edwards and they reside at 546 East ueen street.

Leaders Praise Edmonson

Negro leaders who were contacted by The Eagle for comment on the recent announcement praised Edmonson, saying that the action fulfills the County Attorney's two promises: (1) to prosecute to the limit of the law all persons (white or Negro) accused of crimes, and (2) to hire a Negro investigator to his staff.

Edmondson, during his campaign for office, assured Negroes that cases involving Negroes would be prosecuted just as stiffly as cases involving whites. Heretofore, Negroes who killed other Negroes were given light sentences. On the other hand, Negroes who killed whites were given the maximum penalty.

Since Edmondson has been in office, Negro leaders said, he has prosecuted all cases the same, whether Negroes or whites were involved. They recalled the cases of the trio (Betty Lois Hayes, Marion Bruton, and Willie Madison) who received stiff penalties for the murder of Ernest Riley; Blanche Wallace was given 50 years for murder; Rufus J. Johnson obtained a life sentence for murder; Nameon C. Bolton was slapped with 55 years for murder; a trio of rapists were put away for assaulting a young woman.

Other Comments

"The appointment is a great step forward for Tulsa," commented J. W. Jones, owner of Jones Drugs, 1450 North Lansing avenue, and president of the Greenwood Cahmber of Commerce, when asked his opinion of Edmondson s announcement.

W. M. Hopson, Sr., said: Latimer is a good man. I know him well and I know he will give Tulsa fine service."

Xenophon Jones, land owner in Southern Tulsa county said: "This should open a wedge for Negroes in Oklahoma. We should be proud of men like County Attorney J. Howard Edmondson.**

Nominate Negro For Tulsa Post

TULSA, Okla. — (ANP) — For the first time in history, Tulsa County has nominated a Negro for a courthouse post.

He is the Rev. [illegible], 68, who was victorious as Republican nominee for first district county commissioner.

Tom McNeely Named County Tax Assessor

J. T. (Tom) McNeely, 6 North Douglas, was recently appointed deputy tax assessor for the county of Oklahoma.

Mr. McNeely spent all of this week attending a training school for tax assessors in the county at Oklahoma A&M college, Stillwater.

An active civic, church and social leader in Oklahoma City, Mr. McNeely is the first Negro ever appointed the position of tax assessor in Oklahoma county.

Veteran Negro Lawyer Named Muskogee County Attorney

MUSGOGEE — In a surprise appointment last week, County attorney Louis Smith, named Cecil Robertson, veteran Negro attorney of Muskogee and Eastern Oklahoma, as his assistant. Robertson replaces Ray Pierce, who resigned from the post to take effective October 1st. Robertson's appointment takes effect immediately.

The new county attorney was born in Georgetown, British Guiana (South America), and came to the United States when 16 years old. He studied law at Howard university, Washington 26 D. C., and came to Oklahoma 26 years ago. He is organist at St. Philip's Episcopal church, and has played the pipe organ since he was a child. His chief hobby is music, especially religious music. Horseback riding is his principle outdoor activity. His only child, Mrs. Frankie May Eldridge, lives in New York City.

Starting from scratch in Muskogee during the hey day and bloom of the brilliant barristers Emmett R. Stewart and G. W. P. Brown, Robertson has patiently plodded away and bided his time. A patient, kindly man, Robertson saw many a anxious moment in

CECIL ROBERTSON

his climb to the top, but today he is recognized as one of the ablest attorneys in Northwestern Oklahoma.

In addition to his other responsibilities, Robertson is a member of the Bishop's Committee of St. Philips Episcopal church, and also serves as church organist. He is Worshipful Master of Trinity Lodge No. 84, F.&A.M., Muskogee, and Grand Attorney for the Most Worshipful Prince Grand Lodge of Oklahoma, a member of Zoan Shrine Temple, Tulsa, and a 33rd degree Mason. He is also a member of Rho Iota Chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

In discussing his new appointment the new county attorney said Saturday:

"I appreciate very much the offer and the chance he (Smith) has given me," Robertson said. "It takes a lot of courage to take the step he took. I will try to uphold his trust and confidence in me and work hard for his office."

Asst. County Atty. Named In Oklahoma

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Muskogee County Atty. Louis Smith appointed Cecil E. Robertson, British Guiana, South American-born lawyer, as the first Negro to serve as an assistant county attorney in Oklahoma.

Coming to the United States at 16, Robertson finished law school at Howard University in 1929, came to Muskogee in 1930, and began practicing law here in 1931.

He is a Democrat, a member of the Bishop's Committee of St. Philip Episcopal Church and church organist.

Made County Legal Aide In Oklahoma

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — Cecil E. Robertson became the first Negro to serve as an assistant county attorney in Oklahoma when he was appointed to that post by Muskogee county Attorney Louis Smith last week.

The newly appointed assistant was born in British Guiana, South America, and came to the United States at the age of 16; he finished law school at Howard university, Washington, D. C., in the class of 1929, and came to Muskogee in 1930, beginning the law practice here in 1931.

Robertson is active in democratic politics, fraternal, church and civic organizations. He is a member of the Bishop's Committee of St. Philips Episcopal church and also serves as church organist. He is a 33rd Degree Mason, and is presently Worshipful Master of Trinity Lodge No. 84, Muskogee.

Robertson's wife, the former Mamie Diggs, of Des Moines, Iowa, died April 14, 1956; their only child, is Frankie Mae (Mrs. Joseph Eldridge) who lives in Ozone Park, Long Island, N. Y. His chief hobby is religious music and he has played the organ since childhood; he is an ardent student of Free Masonry and never misses a lodge meeting.

Muskogee has three Negroes in office at county court house — Robertson, Pliny Twine, deputy sheriff, and Mrs. Jennie D. Crow, truant officer, juvenile delinquents, out of the office of the county superintendent of schools.

History Made in Oklahoma; Negro Named Assistant County Attorney

MUSKOGEE, Okla. — The youthful and popular Muskogee county attorney, Louis Smith, made history last week when he appointed Cecil E. Robertson as an assistant in his office. Robertson thereby became the first Negro to serve as an assistant county attorney in the entire history of Oklahoma.

CECIL E. ROBERTSON

The newly appointed assistant was born in British Guiana, South America, and came to the United States at the age of 16; he finished law school at Howard university, Washington, D.C., in the class of 1929, and came to Muskogee in 1930, beginning his law practice here in 1931.

Robertson is active in Democratic politics, and fraternal, church and civic organizations. He is a member of the Bishop's committee of Saint Philips Episcopal church and also serves as church organist. He is a 33rd Degree Mason, and is presently worshipful master of Trinity Lodge No. 84, Muskogee.

He is a member of Zoan Shrine Temple, Tulsa, and a member of Midwest Consistory; he is also grand attorney for the Most Worshipful Prince Hall grand lodge of Oklahoma, and a member of Rho Iota chapter of Omega Psi Phi fraternity.

Robertson's wife, the former Mamie Diggs, of Des Moines, Iowa, died April 14, 1956; their only child is Frankie Mae (Mrs. Joseph Eldridge), who lives in Ozone Park, Long Island, New York. His chief hobby is religious music and he has played the organ since childhood; he is an ardent student of Free Masonry and never misses a lodge meeting.

Local daily papers carried pictures and front page accounts of the "unusual appointment." It is being loudly whispered as to the political trend locally and over the State.

Muskogee has three Negroes in office at the county courthouse: Robertson, Pliny Twine, deputy sheriff, and Mrs. Jennie D. Crow, truant officer, Juvenile Delinquents, in the office of the county superintendent of schools.

34c(1) 1956 Jesse Owens (Diplomatic Services)

JESSE OWENS ALSO WINNER IN DIPLOMACY

Daily Tribune Chicago Ill Sat 1-21-56

BY ROI OTTLEY

Jesse Owens, whose greatest moment as an athlete came in the Berlin Olympics in 1936 when he won four gold medals and flabbergasted Hitler in the process, now has extended his triumphs to the diplomatic field.

P. 10

He recently returned from a two month tour of Malaya, India, and the Phillipines on a special mission for the state department as a "good will ambassador."

Owens, an administrative assistant to the Illinois youth commission, conducted a series of track and field clinics.

Demonstrates Sprint

He gave demonstrations on sprinting and introduced the starting block. He also found time to lecture at universities, and visited elementary schools and orphanages demonstrating track techniques.

His trip proved a success, judging by the press reaction in the far east. For example, following an interview with the Negro athlete, the Standard, a Singapore newspaper, carried a front page story with this triumphant two column head: Asian World Beaters Soon.

However, he says, he had cautioned them that in athletics the important thing is not the score, but the cultural exchange and the dissemination of field know-how. These he described as necessary factors in the promotion of sportsmanship, good will, and the cultivation of lasting friendships.

Outlives Wars, Generations

This kind of relationship, said the former secretary of the Illinois boxing commission, outlives wars and generations. Owens, who traveled under the auspices of the United States information service, was optimistic about winning the friendship of the people in the far east.

The spontaneous receptions given him convinced him that there was a great reservoir of affection for the United States, and indeed a desire to emulate the American. He urged that friendship be extended the far east in the form of technical advice in athletics.

"They don't get enough competition," he reports, "and there aren't enough good coaches around, and most of the athletes try to be jacks of all trades." He urged them to specialize.

Born in Alabama

Owens was born in Danville, Ala., Sept. 12, 1913, one of seven children. When he was 9, his father moved the family to Cleveland.

He attended East Technical High school, where he became a track star and basketball player. His team won all major track events, including the state championship for three consecutive years.

As a sophomore at Ohio State university he set three world records and tied a fourth.

Owens, who currently is a board member of the South Side Boys club, is married to the former Ruth Solomon. They have three daughters, Gloria, 23; Beverly, 18, and Marlene, 16.

[Roi Ottley is heard on radio station W-G-N Sundays at 10:05 p. m.]

S.C. Dems to hear Philly councilman

Afro-American 4-14-56 Baltimore, Md.

COLUMBIA, S.C. — The Rev. Marshall L. Shephard, a member of the Philadelphia City Council, will keynote the 1956 state meeting of S.C. Progressive Democrats, to be held here April 29.

One of the nation's top Democratic leaders, the Rev. Mr. Shephard has served as recorder of deeds in both Washington, D.C., and in Philadelphia, as well as having served other offices in the latter city.

It was he who offered the prayer at the 1936 National Democratic Convention which provoked the late S.C. Senator Ellison D. (Cotton Ed) Smith to walk out.

JESSE J SHIELDS

Ex-Houstonian Elected To Pa Legislative Body

Informer Houston, Tex. Sat. 11-17-56

PHILADELPHIA, Pa- Jesse J Shields, former Houstonian, was elected to Pennsylvania's legislature by a vote outnumbering any votes cast in his district including the vote for President.

Mr Shields who resides at 1617 N 18th street, was a graduate of Houston's Jack Yates High chool and is the son of the late Mr and Mrs Leroy Shields, who formerly lived at 3419 McGowen street in Houston. He and his wife, the former Miss Opal Rawlings, also of Houston, moved here in 1942 and he has been active in politics for the past 10 years. He is president of Local 307-A Philadelphia Moving Picture Machine Operators Union and is well known because of his civic, labor anl political activities.

Mrs Shileds, who is the daughter of Mrs J Rawlings who lives in the Studewood area of Houston, is a graduate of Phillis Wheatley High School there, and she also attended Houston College. Mrs Shields serves as her husband's secretary.

34c(1) 1956

DR. FRANK M. SNOWDEN
U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY, ROME ITALY

Dr. Snowden Is Named Dean At Howard Univ.

Daily World 4-22-56 P. 1

WASHINGTON, D. C. -- The Board of Trustees of Howard University today announced the appointment of Dr. Frank M. Snowden, professor of classics and director of the Summer school, as dean of the College of Liberal Arts largest of the University's 10 schools and colleges.

Dr. Snowden, who is currently on leave, serving as cultural attache for the U. S. Information Agency in Rome, will assume the new position October 1st. He succeeds Dr. J. St. Clair Price, who served as dean of the College from 1943 to 1954, when he reached 65, the automatic retirement age at Howard. Since 1954, Dean Price has remained on as dean pending the appointment of his successor.

Other action taken by the Board at today's meeting included the establishment of a University Senate, the election of one new member and re-election of six current members to the Board, promotion of five faculty members, and re-election of the officers of the Board.

Dean Price will leave the University June 30th. and be succeeded by Dr. Carroll L. Miller, assistant dean of the College who will serve as acting dean until Dr Snowden's appointment becomes effective.

Dr. Snowden, who is a native of Hampton, Va., has been a member of the faculty at Howard since 1940. Prior to coming to Howard, he held teaching positions at Virginia State and Spelman (Ga.) Colleges and at Atlanta University.

Dr. Snowden attended public school in Boston, Mass., where he was an honor student at Boston Latin (High) School. He holds three degrees from Harvard University-the Bachelor of Arts (1932), Master of Arts (1934), and Doctor of Philosophy (1944).

P. 6

Dr. Snowden has traveled and lectured abroad on several occasions. In 1938, as a Rosenwald Fellow, he attended the American Academy in Rome. In 1949-50, he was in Italy as a Fulbright Research Fellow in archaeology; and in 1953, he served as lecturer for the State Department's International Information Administration in French West Africa, the Gold Coast, Nigeria, Libya, Italy, Greece and Austria.

Dr. Snowden was granted a two-year leave of absence to accept the USIA post in Rome in August, 1954.

Active in many educational, civic and religious affairs, Dr. Snowden has served as vice president of the Washington Classical Club, vice president of the Washington Federation of Churches, member of the D. C. Committee on Fulbright Scholarships, discussion leader at the Sixth National Conference on Citizenship, advisory committee member of the District Friends Service Committee, and member of the local education committee of the National Conference of Christians and Jews. He is a member of the American Philological Association, the American Archaeological Institute, and the Classical Society of the American Academy in Rome. He is also the author of many published scholarly articles and papers.

Negro Diplomat

Saturday Evening Post

Dear Sirs:

May I commend you on publishing the article THEY ALWAYS ASK ME ABOUT NEGROES by Frank M. Snowden [as told to Leigh White, March 10]. It is excellent and there should be many more like it. I, for one, am proud that we have Americans like Frank M. Snowden.

MRS. R. L. NIX
Dallas, Texas

Dear Sirs: Sat. 4-14-56

. . . Doctor Snowden's experiences prove that our country is being held back in international relations by our ignorance of Man's God-given rights, which the institution of democracy is based upon. . . .

REV. JIM WILLIAMS
Mannford, Okla.

Dear Sirs:

. . . During my stay in India, Afganistan, Egypt, Syria and other Middle East nations as an exchange student, I was often disturbed to notice how the communists use the racial problem as a very effective propaganda weapon against the United States. . . . I am convinced that the psychological effect of having Negroes employed in the foreign service in Asia and Africa would be much greater than all the pamphlets and broadcasts on racial relations. . . .

RONALD A. HOFMANN
Bladensburg, Md.

Dear Sirs:

. . . I especially admire Doctor Snowden's moderation on a subject what we whites seem unable to be moderate about. Our government would benefit immensely from more Doctor Snowdens and less Senator Eastlands.

JAMES W. MILLER
East Norwalk, Conn.

Govenor Appoints Dr. Davis To Youth Commission

Globe

TSU Prexy Is First Negro To Receive Appointment

Fri. 1-13-56 P.1

By MABEL CROOKS

Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State University, scores another first in Tennessee as he becomes Gov. Frank G. Clement's appointee to the Commission on Youth Guidance.

Nashville

Established by the 1955 legislature, the commission has a membership of nine appointed by the Governor. Replacing Morris Langford of Johnson City who resigned, Dr. Davis was appointed for a term expiring in 1959. The new appointee attended his first meeting Wednesday.

Tenn.

Among other things, it is the duty of the commission to collect facts and statistics and make special studies of conditions affecting the welfare, health, and education of children and youth in the State, to interpret its findings to the public, to the courts concerned with juvenile problems, and to all agencies, public and private dealing with children and youth; to keep abreast of recent national developments in this field of activity and to make recommendations for needed improvement and additional resources in the field of child care, health education, and recreation in the State.

Dr. Davis, a graduate of Tennessee State, where he taught prior to his elevation to the presidency in 1943, for more than two decades has been successfully engaged in activities embracing youth of all ages. For several years he was vocational agriculture teacher on the secondary level, Tennessee chapter NFA state adviser, NFA National Executive Secretary, was teacher-trainer and director of the Tennessee State's division of agriculture, in addition to his duties as football coach. Twice a General Education Board Fellow, Dr. Davis holds both the master's and doctorate from Cornell. He is a Meharry Medical College trustee, is a member of Chi Boule and Omega Psi Phi, and is a Mason and an Elk.

DR. W. S. DAVIS, PRESIDENT, TENNESSEE STATE UNIVERSITY.

Educator Appointed To Tenn. State Commission

Journal + Guide Sat 1-14-56
p. 22

By MABEL S. CROOKS

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — Dr. W. S. Davis, president of Tennessee State university, scored another first in Tennessee as he becomes Governor Frank G. Clement's appointee to the Commission on Youth Guidance.

Established by the 1955 legislature, the commission has a membership of nine appointed by the Governor. Replacing Morris Langford of Johnson City, who resigned Dr. Davis was appointed for a term expiring in 1959. The new appointee attended his first meeting Wednesday.

Norfolk, Va.

DR. W. S. DAVIS
To Commission

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For several years he was vocational agriculture teacher on the secondary level, Tennessee chapter NFA state adviser, NFA National Executive Secretary, was teacher-trainer and director of the Tennessee State's division of agriculture, in addition to his duties as football coach.

Twice a General Education Board Fellow, Dr. Davis holds both the master's and doctorate from Cornell. He is a Meharry Medical college trustee, is a member of Chi Boule and Omega Psi Phi and is a Mason and Elk.

34c(1) 1956

Texas

BISHOP COLLEGE GRAD WINS APPOINTMENT

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.
Wed. 2-15-56

MARSHALL, Texas— (ANP) — Otis Turner, principal of Kilgore High School, Kilgore, Texas, and a 1931 graduate of Bishop College here, was recently appointed to the State Commission on School Accreditation, according to an announcement from the college.

Turner was appointed by Dr. J W. Edgar, commissioner of education for the Texas Education Agency. The Texas State Board of Education has confirmed the appointment.

The accreditation committee was reorganized by the Board of Education in keeping with revised school standards affected during the 1954-55 school term. The commission consists of 23 members representative of college, administrative, instructional and school board personnel.

G. E. Thompson, superintendent of schools, Kermit, Texas, is interim chairman.

Turner received the M. A. degree from Prairie View College, Prairie View, Texas. He was elected principal of the Kilgore school in 1955.

He has also served as special consultant to the Texas Education Agency, and as a Southern Education Foundation doctoral fellow at the University of Texas.

Bethune-Cookman Professor Appointed To U. N. Post

Daily World Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Eze A. Ogueri To Head United Nations Trusteeship Division

Sat. 1-28-56

DAYTONA BEACH, Fla. — (INS) — A young Negro professor, weemingly destined to become one of the all-time great cultural leaders of his race, finished up his duties at Bethune-Cookman College Friday and prepared to launch a new career with the United Nations.

The amazing young man, 25-year old Dr. Eze A. Ogueri, will take over as a political affairs officer in the UN's "Division of Trusteeship and information from non-selfgoverning territories," a post once held by Nobel Peace prize winner Dr. alph Bunche.

New surrounds and new challenges are nothing new to the brilliant Dr. Ogueri. He holds five degrees, attained since he arrived this country in 1948 is noted as a journalist, radio announcer, tribal chieftain, orator, sportsman, composed and professor.

Ogueri began his education at the age of three at his grandfathers knee and considers his early studies the most rigorous he has undergone.

EXPERT AT SHORTHAND

The grandfather Ogueri Nwokere I, who died in 1937 at the age of 107, insisted that his grandson stick to his books from 5:30 in the morning until 10 each night, with time out only for meals.

By the time he was eight, Ogueri was an expert at shorthand and composed music; when he was 10 he was Nigerian government scholar and at 13, was an accredited Journalist for a chain of newspapers. In his 14th year he coached a well-known soccer team in Africa and at 15 was holding down a job as a radio announcer and correspondent.

He graduated from Unuahia College, one of the foremost prep schools in Nigeria, and entered Bethune-Cookman College as a freshman in 1948.

He later transferred to Adelphi College, Garden City, L. I., where he obtained a B. A. in political science and government two years later.

In the following five years Ogueri received four additional degrees, including the first PH. D. ever awarded by Harvard to an African.

TWO MASTERS DEGREES

In 1952 he received two masters degrees from Harvard, an almost unheard of accomplishment in a single year. The masters were in political science and public administration.

Three years later, the scholarly Ogueri won a doctor of philosophy degree from Harvard and a masters in International Law and Diplomacy from Fletcher school of law and diplomacy.

He received numerous offers to teach at various colleges and universities, but last September accepted a post as Professor Political and social studies at Bethune-Cookman because of a special promise he made to the late Dr. Mary McLeod Bethune.

34c(1) 1956 U.S. INFORMATION AGENCY

South Orange man gets USIA post in Morocco

Afro-American Baltimore-Md. Sat. 8-25-56

WASHINGTON

SOUTH ORANGE, N.J. — Dr. Francis M. Hammond, prominent educator and psychologist, will leave for Morocco with his wife and 10 children next month to become the U.S. Information Agency's country cultural affairs officer there.

He will be stationed in Rabat, where he will direct the Information Agency's library, lecture, and other cultural activities as part of the Agency's program to promote a better understanding of America overseas and to combat communist propaganda.

* * *

DR. HAMMOND and his family will sail on the U.S.Independence on Sept. 13 and arrive in Algeciras, Spain, on Sept. 19. From there, the Hammonds will proceed by ferry to Tangier, then will drive on to Rabat in the family station wagon.

DR. FRANCIS M. HAMMOND

Dr. Hammond is married to the former Violette Hayes, of New Orleans, Louisiana. His children are: Monique, 17; Walda, 16; Anega, 14; Natalie, 12; Bertha, 10; Lea, 8; Lydia, 7; Francis, 4; Martin, 3; and Joseph, 2.

* * *

DR. HAMMOND, 45, joined the Agency in February, 1955, as its Policy Officer for Minorities' Affairs. He formerly taught at Seton Hall University in South Orange, where he served as chairman of the Departments of Psychology and Philosophy.

He also taught at Xavier University, New Orleans, Louisana, and Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.

In his study of social problems, Dr. Hammond has traveled extensively in the United States, Canada, the West Indies, Africa and Western Europe.

Virgin Islands Gets First U. S. Marshall

Daily World Fri. 1-27-56 Atlanta Ga.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands — (ANP) — Another "first" took place in the Virgin Islands last week when Stanley Farrelly, a native who is prominent in Republican circles here became the first Negro to be appointed United States Marshal. P. 2

The position of U. S. Mrshal in the Virgin Islands is considered one of the choice political plums, carrying with it considerable prestige, and paying $8,000. Farrelly's immediate predecessor was a white appointee of former Gov. Archie Alexander, who resigned when Alexander left the post.

A product of the local parochial schools, Farrelly trained in business and became clerk in the firm of Robert L. Martin and Co., one of the largest business houses in the islands. Moving steadily upward, he filled posts as accountant in practically all departments of the firm and in 1947 was appointed head of its branch in the town of Christiansted.

Long active in local politics Farrelly was a candidate for the legislature on what was equivalent to a Republican ticket. Until recently however, sharp party lines were not observed in the Virgin Islands, and party machinery, as such, was practically unknown.

Farrelly worked with the Republican organization, and became the local Committee's vice chairman. As a committeeman he attended party functions on the mainland, and worked closely with former Governor Archie Alexander's government. His last visit to the Republican National Committee in Washington was in October, 1955.

Committee May Probe Charges Made Against Archie Alexander

Daily World Thurs. 3-15-56 p. 5 Atlanta, Ga.

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — The Public Works and Resources subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee may launch a public investigation into charges against former Governor Archie A. Alexander of the Virgin Islands.

This was indicated Tuesday when Earl Chudoff, of Pennsylvania, subcommittee chairman, disclosed during debate on the Independent Offices Appropriation bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1 that he has been looking into governmental problems in the islands.

The subcommittee is studying the handling of a Government road construction contract by Mr. Alexander. Some Virgin Islands officials are said to be pressing for a public hearing on circumstances surrounding a bid submitted on the Virgin Island waterfront roadway by a firm that included some former business associates of Mr. Alexander from Iowa.

Mr. Alexander, a Des Moines contractor, resigned last August 10. He succeeded Morris F. de Castro, a native Virgin Islander, as Governor.

Mr. Chudoff criticized President Eisenhower for appointing Mr. Alexander. He said the selection of "an outside political appointee" caused a considerable amount of "unrest and confusion" in the islands.

Everybody seemed to agree, he said, that Mr. Alexander, who had made an enviable record in business, "did not have the temperament or governmental experience to gain from the citizens of the islands the confidence and support he needed."

In contrast, he added, the present Governor, Walter A. Gordon of California, has had long experience in government and in working with people.

"He strikes me as being exceptionally able, and I believe he will have the confidence and cooperation of the islanders," Mr. Chudoff said. "I certainly wish him the best of success in working out the difficult problems which face him."

Mr. Chudoff said he had found "a number of very serious matters which deserve congressional attention."

[illegible] mentioned a severe water [illegible]ly and inequitable de[illegible] [illegible]tate assess[illegible] [illegible] tax dislike of Alexander among the islanders.

Beasley said if Alexander had not resigned, the Department would have made a thorough investigation.

The charges were called to the attention of the FBI and the Senate Permanent Investigating subcommittee, headed by Senator John L. McClellan, of Arkansas.

Beasley said he told both of these groups that the Interior Department was looking into the matter, and the Department was allowed to handle it in its own way.

Beasley said "friends of Alexander from Des Moines" formed the Caribbean Heavy Construction and Equipment Co. of the Virgin Islands in January, 1955.

According to Interior Department files, the president of the firm is G. G. Herrick. He and E. A. Kramme also of DesMoines, owned all but one share of stock in the firm. The one share was owned by James W. Hall of Des Moines, secretary of the corporation.

Davis said Kramme and Herrick both said they were former business associates of Alexander.

Davis said Alexander denied any collusion with them in connection with their low bid of $445,000 on nearly a mile of waterfront roadway behind a newly constructed seawall in Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas.

The leader of the Virgin Islands officials who have been pressing for public hearings is Senator Earle B. Ottley. He headed a citizens committee which was highly critical of Alexander.

Ottley was given an informal hearing by Chudoff last December. He complained about the roadway contract and other matters.

According to Interior Department records, the Virgin Islands government on March 14, 1955, asked for bids on the road construction project. There were two bidders — the firm operated by Alexander's former associates and the Caribbean Engineering Co., headed by Robert E. Newlin of Puerto Rico.

The bids were opened on May 18. Newlin's bid was $495,000.

While Lausi was in the islands at that time, Newlin complained to him that there were irregularities in the bidding. He said his request to buy native crushed rock through the Virgin Islands government had been turned down by Alexander and the public works commissioner.

He said his bid, therefore, was submitted on the theory that crushed rock would have to be brought in from the outside. But he later learned, he said, that Alexander's former associates had been given assurances that they could purchase crushed rock through the Virgin Islands government. He also alleged other irregularities.

After the Interior Department noted discrepancies from approved contract procedure, it decided that all bids should be discarded because of irregularities.

Alexander has now returned to active management in the firm of Alexander and Repass and is at work in Washington on two large contracts — a $2,000,000 contract to widen Key Bridge and construction of a water reservoir for the Corps of Army Engineers.

Archie A. Alexander faces investigation

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-17-56 p. 5

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — The Public Works and Resources subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee may launch a public investigation into charges against former Gov. Archie A. Alexander of the Virgin Islands.

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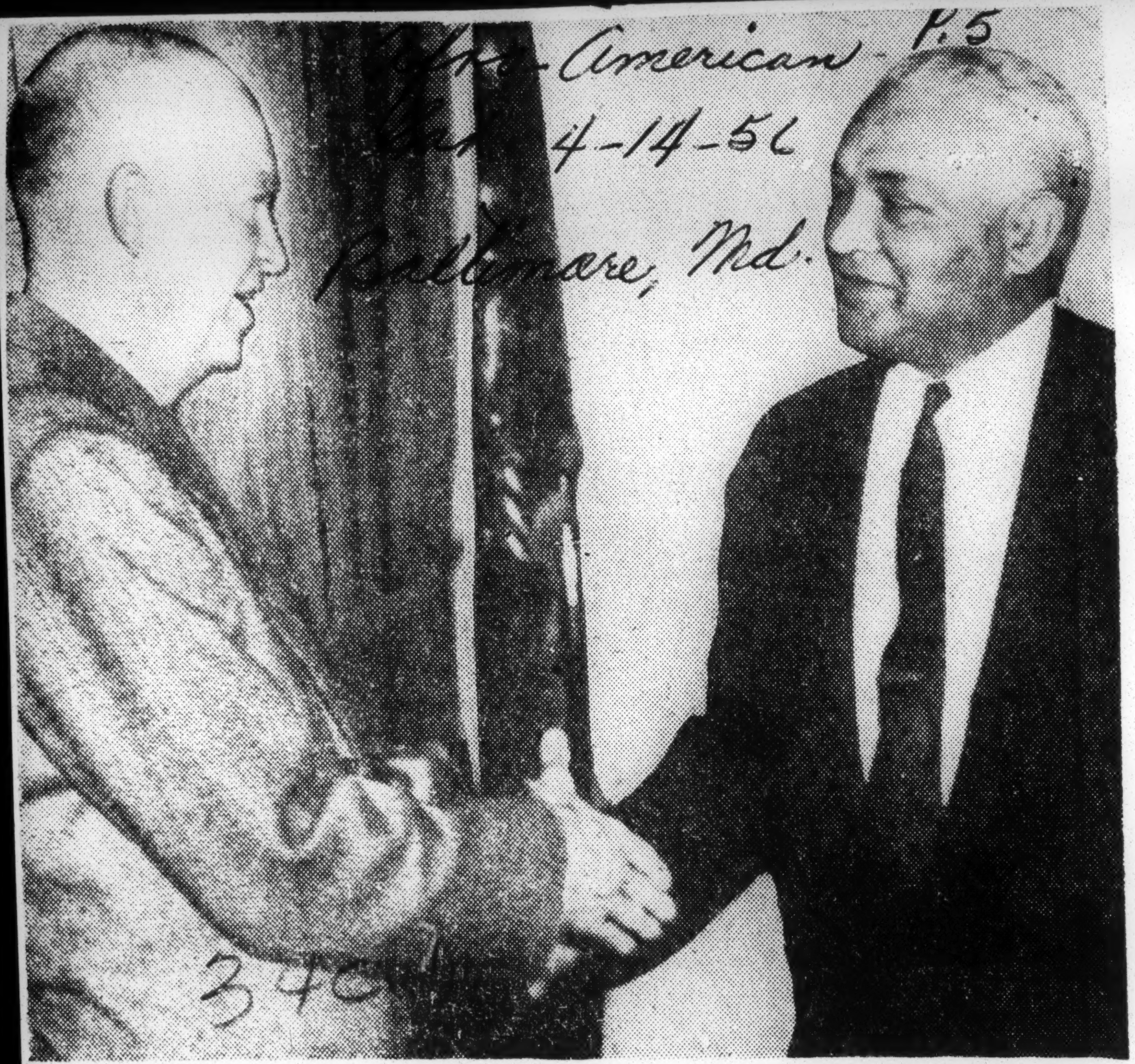
Hartford Lawyer To Virgin Islands' Post

Atlanta, Ga. Sat. 10-20-56 p. 5

[illegible]HINGTON (ANP) Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr. has announced the appointment of John Woodward Newman of Hartford, Conn., as assistant United States Attorney for the Virg'n Islands.



GREETINGS—President Eisenhower extends a hand of welcome to Walter Gordon, governor of the Virgin Islands, who was a caller at the White House last week.

Huntington elects first councilman

Afro-American Sat. 11-24-56
Baltimore, Md.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va.—The Rev. J. Carl Mitchell, pastor of Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, on Nov. 6 became the first colored person in the history of this city to be elected to public office.

P. 5

He defeated Jack Osborne, a Democrat, for the Seventh Ward City Council seat by amassing a total of 2,890 votes — some 2,000 which were cast by white voters.

34c(1)

The city councilman-elect, who has been a resident of Huntington for 23 years and pastor of the 16th St. Baptist Church, for the same number, defeated Dr. Rideout, incumbent, in the Republican primary.

* * *

IN ADDITION to being president of the local NAACP for 15 years, he is its organizer and has served as secretary of the state NAACP conference for the past 11 years.

Active in politics, he served as vice chairman of Cabell County Republican Executive Committee for two years and was alternate delegate to the Republican Convention in 1948.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell is also the first and only colored person to serve as secretary of the Huntington Ministerial Association.

He also served one term as president of the Huntington Baptist Ministers Fellowship; six years as president of West Virginia Baptist State Convention, is an Elk, 33rd degree Mason and Shriner.

* * *

A GRADUATE of Morehouse College in Atlanta with an A.B. degree, he also has a B.D. degree with honors from Virginia Union University in Richmond, and a M.A. degree in psychology from Marshall College here.

He is a member of Psi Chi Psychology Society, national honory. He holds an honorary L.L.D. degree from the University of Monrovia, Liberia, West Africa.

REV. J. CARL MITCHELL
Elected to City Council

WOOD, COR KVALUABLE

NIGERIA, Gold Coast — The value of wood and cork imported from the Gold Coast by Britain passed the two and a half million pounds (sterling) mark in the first seven months period of this year.

Journal + Guide
Sat. 12-15-56
Norfolk, Va.
P. 20

34c(1)

W. Va. State Officials

Governor-elect Cecil H. Underwood, (Rep.) of West Virginia, is shown with Attorney Willard L. Brown, left, assistant State Campaign manager making post election plans. John D. Hoblitzell. state chairman, looks on at right.

34c(1) 1956 WISCONSIN

A "DOUBLE FIRST" was scored by Mrs. Vel Phillips in winning election to the Milwaukee common council. Vigorously supported by organized labor, she beat out five candidates in the second ward to become the city's first woman alderman and the first Negro in that office. Now writing for local newspapers, Mrs. Phillips here receives a membership application from Eugene Brauer, secretary of Federal Labor Union 24111, representing newswriters.

34d 1956

AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

ADA SCOLDS PARTIES ON CIVIL RIGHTS ISSUE

Demands Strong Platform Planks—Would Halt Aid To Southern Schools

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 12.—Americans for Democratic Action Saturday blamed both parties for what it called a "national crisis" over civil rights.

It called on them to include planks in their 1956 platforms pledging "complete and unequivocal" support of the Supreme Court decisions against segregation in public schools.

Asks Action By Congress

The organization, which supports principles of the "New Deal" and "Fair Deal," adopted a resolution at its ninth annual convention also asking the major parties to pledge action by the Executive and Congress to "implement and uphold" the Supreme Court decisions. They were asked further to pledge "full use of Federal authority to safeguard the right to vote and the security of citizens from violence and intimidation."

The resolution hit most sharply at what ADA called President Eisenhower's failure to use his personal prestige to "mobilize resources of good will in North and South."

It said the Democratic Party has been "paralyzed by yielding to its segregationist wing."

Saying neither party can "compromise with its nullificationist Southern collaborators without abandoning its principles," the resolution called on the President for "vigorous enforcement" of existing civil rights laws. It also urged him to call an immediate White House conference of Negro and white leaders to "ease tensions and promote cooperation."

Prods Eisenhower

It said the President should use Federal authority to protect the constitutional rights of citizens, including "the withholding of funds from states and school districts not in compliance with the courts' decisions and decrees."

Congress was asked to strengthen civil rights laws.

WASHINGTON, May 12.—(UP)—Senator Clifford P. Case (R., N.J.) advised his party Saturday night to "resist the temptation" to play politics with the explosive civil rights issue. He termed the goal of equal treatment for all "the No. 1 domestic problem of our nation." He addressed the Pennsylvania Federation of Young Republican Clubs.

A.D.A. HITS INQUIRY OF DESEGREGATION

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP)—The Washington Chapter of Americans for Democratic Action today accused the head of a subcommittee investigating Washington's integrated schools of "an outrageous perversion of your authority."

Charles Donahue, chapter president of the A. D. A., which describes itself as nonpartisan but generally favorable to the sort of policies that were pursued by the last two Democratic administrations, addressed a letter to Representative James C. Davis, Democrat of Georgia, csairman of the House District of Columbia subcommittee making the inquiry.

The letter accused the subcommittee of "selection of witnesses and prior screening of outside testimony" and said this was "an outrageous perversion of your authority."

The letter said: "It was obvious that the committee was determined to scavenge a 'record' of failures and horror stories about desegregation in Washington that could be used to frighten little children and their parents throughout the South into defiance of the law."

Representative Davis adjourned the hearings yesterday.

ADA Charge Ike Proposing Delay In Action To Safeguard Negro Right To Vote

Advocate
Sat. 2-4-56
P. 2

Say FBI Files Crowded With Mississippi Cases

Jackson, Miss.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9—Americans for Democratic Action today accused President Eisenhower of proposing a delay in federal action to safeguard the right of Negroes to vote.

ADA's national board urged Congress to create immediately a "fair election practices board" to protect every citizen's right to vote "whenever it is denied or threatened on account of race, creed or color."

The ADA said President Eisenhower's proposal in the State of the Union message to set up a commission to study the denial of voting rights to Southern Negroes was "pure political opportunism" in an election year. It said the President's proposal "reflects the low level of political morality and the inertia of the administration."

"To propose a study commission when the facts are widely known and action urgently needed is an all too familiar technique of delay," the ADA said. "If the President does not know the facts about what is happening in Mississippi, he is the only government official who does not."

"The violence accompanying the deprivation of the right to vote in Mississippi is no secret to the Justice Department and the FBI," ADA said. "Their files are crowded with well-documented cases, showing Negroes have been prevented from voting by threats ranging from murder to loss of jobs.

"White citizens who have spoken up for the rights of Negroes have been driven from the state. Basic rights have been threatened by so-called Citizen's Councils, whose aim is to coordinate measures which would deprive the Negroes of representation."

'End violence,' ADA challenge to Dixie

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md. Sat. 3-24
Sat. 3-24-56

WASHINGTON

"Bring an end to violence and intimidation and . . . uphold the rights of all citizens in the South including colored citizens."

This was the challenge this week of the Americans for Democratic Action to the 96 Southern congressmen who signed a statement in opposition to the Supreme Court decision.

The ADA statement continued:

"IF THE SOUTHERN members of Congress fail to do this, their declaration will be nothing more than an transparent, self-serving apology for lawlessness, designed to resuscitate a dying political system based on the long repudiated 'Dred Scott' decision . . . .

"No signer of this declaration" the ADA added, "can be considered for a place on the national Democratic Party ticket in the Presidential election without committing the Democratic party to a reversal of the Supreme Court decision on school segregation."

The statement was released in Washington Monday by Joseph L Rauh Jr., national chairman of the group. The ADA prefaced its challenge by stipulating its disagreement with "the reasoning and conclusions" of the Southerners.

ADA Splits Over School Race Plan

Constitution P. 10-A
Sun. 5-13-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Integration Fund Stand Carries, 128-123; Demos Warned Not to Straddle Rights Issue

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

WASHINGTON, May 12—Americans for Democratic Action divided sharply Saturday over endorsement of an antisegregation amendment to the pending bill for federal aid to school construction.

The organization, in annual convention here, wound up a hard-fought floor battle by voting, 128 to 123, to back an amendment that has been put forward by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, (D-NY).

Under the Lehman proposal, federal funds would be withheld from states and school districts "known or found to be in defiance of the decisions and decrees of the courts in regard to segregation."

The convention did not consider a more rigid amendment sponsored by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell Jr. (D-NY). Powell would put an outright ban on aid to school districts that fail to move toward compliance with the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision. The Lehman amendment's ban would be contingent on further action by the lower courts.

* * *

THE UNSUCCESSFUL fight against any such prohibition was based on the argument that it would cause defeat of the school construction bill in Congress. The measure has been tied up in the House Rules Committee since early in the session.

The ADA, which describes itself as a liberal anti-Communist political action group, took a characteristically strong and united stand on other civil rights issues.

Walter P. Reuther, in the keynote address, warned the Democratic Party against trying to "straddle the civil rights issue." Reuther, ADA vice chairman and president of the United Auto Workers, declared that the party "cannot compete with the Eisenhower administration in the middle of the road."

* * *

THE SHARPEST criticism, however, was directed in speeches and resolutions at the Eisenhower administration's record on civil rights and other issues.

The convention called on both parties to adopt platforms pledging "complete and unequivocal support of the Supreme Court decisions on desegregation" and promising "full use of federal authority and power to safeguard the right to vote and the security of citizens from violence and intimidation."

The resolution blamed both parties for "a national crisis, as tragic as it is unnecessary," in civil rights.

"The failure," it said, "is first of all the failure of President Eisenhower to use his personal prestige to mobilize the resources of good will in North and South and to use the powers of his great office to assert the primacy of law and order."

* * *

THIS HAS "encouraged disorder, lawlessness and violence," the convention held. The President was urged to call an immediate White House conference of biracial leaders "to ease tension and promote cooperation."

ADA Attacks State Penalties For Sedition

Post Times Herald P. 2
Washington, D.C.
Thurs. 5-10-56

Americans For Democratic Action urged Congress yesterday to let the power to punish for sedition remain with the Federal Government, where the Supreme Court has said it now rests.

Legislation which would give the states co-equal power in this field, said ADA, is more likely to result in "prosecution of racial and political minorities rather than Communists."

In the case of Communist Steve Nelson, the Supreme Court ruled that the Federal Government has exclusive power to prosecute sedition. This led to demands in Congress to give states specific legislative authority for their sedition laws.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D-Pa.), chairman of a House Judiciary subcommittee considering the subject, closed a recent hearing saying he thought ADA could add nothing to it.. ADA appealed to Judiciary Committee Chairman Emanuel Celler (D-N. Y.) to have its views heard,, and said Celler agreed to "reopen the record" for its statement.

ADA National Chairman Joseph L. Rauh Jr. recalled that the Supreme Court majority in the Nelson case said state sedition laws are often "vague" and lacking in safeguards for individual rights.

Offer Awards For Political News Reports

Defender p. 1
Sat. 6-2-56

WASHINGTON — The American Political Science association has announced a program of "political science awards" to young reporters and their newspapers for outstanding stories on local and state government and politics. This program is made possible by a grant of $37,500 from The Ford Foundation.

Chicago, Ill.

Initially, competition for the awards will be limited to daily newspapers in 12 midwestern states. After a three-year trial period, it may be extended to newspapers in other areas.

The program was announced by Evron M. Kirkpatrick, executive director of the APSA, in letters to the editors of all daily papers in North and South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio.

Award-winning reporters will attend a two-weeks "Conference on Public Affairs Reporting" with all expenses paid at Allerton Park, University of Illinois, from December 1 to 15, 1956.

NEW POLITICAL UNIT IS ORGANIZED HERE

Dedicated To Interposition And Commission Form Of Government

By ROBERT GRAY

A new political organization dedicated to interposition, the commission form of government and adjustment of tax assessments was formed at a Claridge luncheon meeting yesterday.

The official name of the group is "Citizens for Progress." The permanent officers are W. Percy McDonald Sr. and Sam O. Bates, attorneys and longtime friends of the county organization, co-chairmen, and attorney Jack Petree, secretary.

Hale Honorary Chairman

E. W. Hale Sr., retired chairman of the Shelby County Commission, was named honorary chairman.

The next meeting is scheduled for April 5 at the same place.

Mr. McDonald reported 164 were present for the first luncheon, and that those not invited yesterday will be called to attend subsequent meetings.

A prime objective of the "Citizens for Progress" as expressed by Mr. McDonald and Mr. Bates will be to elect a legislative delegation in August who will support interposition by the State of Tennessee to the Supreme Court decision on segregation, and retention of the commission form of government for Memphis.

Would Keep Same Rate

Adopted without a negative vote was a resolution which authorized the new officers "to arrange a series of similar meetings for the purpose of promoting public opinion and encouraging support of all the public on governmental matters that are to the best interests of the City of Memphis and the County of Shelby."

David N. Harsh, chairman of the County Commission, proposed that the present tax rates for the city and county be retained until assessments are equalized and urged that controversy not be injected into the local administrations through efforts to change the form of municipal government.

These positions are in contrast to the stand of Mayor Edmund Orgill, who was not invited to the meeting, as he advocated hiking the city tax rate of $1.80 per $100 valuation to $2 and is an outspoken supporter of changing to the council-manager form of municipal government.

Representative Clifford Davis (D., Tenn.), one of the 106 members of Congress who signed the "Dixie Manifesto" opposing the Supreme Court decision on segregation, told the group he "had no trouble signing the document, because it was clear, dignified and logical."

He declared the State of Tennessee "in its action on interposition will follow the path of the manifesto, and do it calmly and coolly."

Attacks Kefauver

Representative Davis, a candidate for re-election this year, sharply attacked Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver, aspirant to become the Democratic Party presidential nominee, who refused to sign the manifesto.

He expressed belief that the senator has been "written out of the picture" by most voters in Tennessee, and said, "In my judgment the country will write him off nationally.

To the group, comprised in large part of members formerly identified with the old Shelby political organization, the veteran official recalled two mottos of its late leader, E. H. Crump:

"Observe, remember and compare" and "Plan your work and work your plan."

Mr. Davis, who came here from Washington especially for the meeting of Old Line Democrats, termed the meeting "a little past due" and said he was "glad it is pitched on the highest plane, with no mention of personalities."

He described the group's intent as "looking to the future to make Memphis a greater city and a happy, united community."

Harsh Lauded

Mr. Davis recognized the influence of Mr. Crump, former Senator K. D. McKellar and Mr. Hale on the group, and paid high tribute to Mr. Harsh as County Commission chairman.

"Our organization over its 35 or 40 years has built up good government known all over the world," he declared. "The integrity of Memphis is known everywhere."

Pointing to the present city-county population of some 600,000, and the continuing expansion, he said, "We could not have grown without good government, integrity and vision."

Representative Davis drew laughs in describing himself "as one of the few members of the Tennessee delegation who is not seeking a higher office." He said the manifesto was seven weeks in preparation and was written "by the greatest minds from our part of the country." He said it had "sobered the thoughts" of citizens in other sections of the nation.

GOP After Stevenson

Referring to Senator Kefauver, the speaker said, "I know you will agree that it is a man of small mind who would go from one part of the country to another raising minority against minority to get a bloc of votes."

He said the Republicans were after Adlai Stevenson in Minnesota "as the strong man," and predicted Gov. Averell Harriman of New York will become the Democrats' strong man.

"How long he remains strong remains to be seen," Mr. Davis said.

He also said, "This is the wrong time to elect a man from the South to the presidency."

Mr. Harsh said he has "sought to provide a tranquil place for officials to work" and called for a period of "peace and prosperity" in local government.

He declared, "We have the best city in America . . . let's keep it that way.

"I have pleaded that we not inject trivialities. Changing the form of government is controversial, and with controversy we cannot get the co-operation of all sections of the governments.

'Dedicated To Co-operation'

"The county is dedicated to co-operation. We can't build on hatred."

The county chairman pointed out that the Bartholomew 20-year Plan calls for the spending of 300 million dollars, and a five-year plan "encompasses in detail all that Memphis and Shelby County need except two things:

"It doesn't specify co-operation between the two governments, nor does it say that we keep the same tax rate."

Indicating the county does not anticipate any tax increase this year, Mr. Harsh said:

"In the county we have found it impossible to determine a tax rate until Assessor Kenneth Nazor reports on his 1956 assessments.

APPLAUDED PLEA — Sam O. Bates, co-chairman of the newly-formed Citizens for Progress, won applause yesterday when he recommended the election of a Shelby legislative delegation pledged to retention of the commission form of government in Memphis, and to interposition by the State of Tennessee. Giving rapt attention were County Commission Chairman David N. Harsh (left) and Representative Clifford Davis.

—Staff Photo by Barney Sellers

Scales Case Included

News + Observer

Supreme Court Agrees to Rule On Communist Party Question

Tues. 3-27-56 P. 1
Raleigh, N.C.

WASHINGTON, March 26 (AP) — The Supreme Court today agreed to say whether a person may be convicted for simply belonging to the Communist party, knowing it advocates violent overthrow of the government.

The high tribunal accepted appeals in two separate cases—the precedent-setting conviction of Claude M. Lightfoot, Chicago Negro, and that of Junius I. Scales, Communist party leader in Tennessee and the Carolinas.

Lightfoot was the first and Scales the second person convicted as individuals under the membership clause of the 1948 Smith Act.

Clause at Issue.

The clause provides that membership in the Communist party by a person knowing it to be a subversive group is illegal.

Lightfoot, 45-year-old executive secretary of the Illinois Communist party and a party worker for some 20 years, was convicted by a jury in federal court in Chicago Jan. 26, 1955. U. S. Dist. Judge Philip L. Sullivan sentenced him to prison for five years and levied a $5,000 fine. Sullivan commented that it was reasonable to conclude that Lightfoot knew the party advocated forceful overthrow of government, and it was reasonable to believe Lightfoot "intended to bring about such overthrow."

The U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago upheld the conviction Jan. 13, 1956. Its opinion described Lightfoot as "an intelligent, dedicated, crusading Communist who rose to a position of great influence in his party not only in the Midwest but also on the national level."

Pending outcome of appeals, Lightfoot was allowed freedom on $30,000 bond.

Scales, 36, was convicted in federal court in Greensboro, N.C. on April 22, 1955. He was sentenced to six years in prison, but is free under $35,000 bond granted by Chief Justice Warren. The conviction was affirmed last Nov. 7 by the U.S. Circuit Court in Baltimore.

Scales a graduate of the University of North Carolina and a relative of a former North Carolina governor, did not testify at his trial. After conviction he asserted his innocence. In a statement read to newsmen he said:

"My beliefs cannot be tried in court. This jury had small opportunity to make such a study with the rags and tatters of unfamiliar books, distorted by government witnesses."

The government charged that as chairman of the Communist party's Carolinas district Scales knew that the party sought to overthrow the government by force and violence, and that he worked toward that end.

Both appeals raised such points as whether the membership clause of the Smith Act is unconstitutional and whether the indictments were valid in view of a section of the Internal Security Act of 1950 which says neither the holding of office nor membership in a Communist organization constitute a violation of any criminal statute.

U. S. LOSES MOVE FOR FOSTER TRIAL

Times P.12-C

Judge Ryan Declares Action Might Result in Death of Ailing Red Chief, 76

Thurs. 4-26-56

The Government yesterday lost its move to bring to trial William Z. Foster, 76-year-old head of the Communist party in the United States. Federal Judge Sylvester J. Ryan ruled that a trial might result in Foster's death.

New York

The 1948 indictment against Foster charging conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government will not be thrown out, but it appears unlikely that the Government will again attempt to try him.

The Foster case has been a thorny one for the Department of Justice. Six times the ailing Foster has been examined by court-appointed physicians. In each instance the physician reported that Foster suffered from arteriosclerosis affecting his heart and cerebral circulation.

This has not satisfied critics in Congress, who have insisted on action by the Justice Department.

Only last January, Representative John J. Rooney of Brooklyn, chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations, questioned sharply at a committee hearing William F. Tompkins, Assistant Attorney General ii charge of internal security.

"What have you done about bringing him to trial?" Mr. Rooney asked.

"We have attempted to bring him to trial and I think within the last sixty days had the court-appointed physician examine him," Mr. Tompkins answered.

"We have that before now, a couple of times," Mr. Rooney said.

"Mr. Chairman, if you have a Federal judge whi will not order him to trial and who decides he is too weak to be tried, I know of no way to force a man to trial."

Mr. Rooney said it appeared that Foster was the key to the whole conspiracy. After Mr. Tompkins advised the committee that the Justice Department was keeping a close watch on Foster, Mr. Rooney said:

"Mr. Tompkins, you are talking about the most important case i nthe Department of Justice."

"I do not think the Foster case is the most important case in the Department of Justice," Mr. Tompkins replied.

"It is the estimation of a great many people," Mr. Rooney asserted.

"We have many more important cases, sir. All these cases are important."

"Was he not the key to this whole conspiracy and the head of the Communist party?"

"He is the nominal head," Mr. Tompkins said.

Foster was scheduled to go to trial in 1950 with eleven other top party leaders. He won a trial severance because of illness. Periodically, the Justice Department has had him examined, but in each instance his condition was reported as not improved.

The New York Times

MAY NOT STAND TRIAL: William Z. Foster, head of Communist party in the U. S. and under Government indictment since 1948. A Federal court ruled that a trial might result in his death.

'Should be expelled,' Sen. Eastland told

WASHINGTON

"You're the leader of a conspiracy to promote lawlessness. You should be expelled from the Senate!"

That was the bold attack of a witness before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee that rocked the committee's chairman back on his heels Thursday.

The witness was Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a waiter from New Orleans.

THE COMMITTEE chairman is Mississippi Sen. James O. Eastland, hero of the White Citizens Councils, and an avowed enemy of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

"What is Eastland afraid of? Is he afraid that the people will get to know him if I write speeches?"

Those were the questions posed by O'Dell which remained unanswered as the hearing was hastily brought to an end by Eastland.

Robet Morris, committee counsel, had charged O'Dell with having written speeches for certain candidates, who were victorious in the last Louisiana election.

* * *

THE DIXIECRAT element, which Eastland represents, had taken a sound thrashing at the polls in that election.

Haling O'Dell before the Eastland committee was viewed by many politicians as a sort of reprisal.

* * *

MORRIS said the subcommittee had received information that O'Dell was a district organizer for the Communist party in New Orleans, "giving directives to the professional" group there.

O'Dell refused to answer whether he worked under the names of Bill Jones and John Vesey as well as his own.

New Orleans police, it was reported, raided his home and found payroll tax withholding statements under these three names in his room.

* * *

HE PLEADED the Fifth Amendment on numerous other questions regarding his attendance at Communist party meetings.

* * *

AT ONE POINT, he asked Morris if he "was some kind of dictator or something."

Prior to testifying O'Dell was not permitted to read a statement. Morris ruled that it had not been submitted the required 24 hours in advance of the hearing.

In the statement O'Dell accused Eastland of leading a conspiracy to promote lawlessness and urged his expulsion from the Senate.

* * *

THE HEARING came to a close when Morris told O'Dell:

"We have received information that you have been writing speeches of people running for public office in Louisiana."

O'Dell replied: "If I write a speech I don't think it has got anything to do with internal security.

"What is Eastland afraid of? Is he afraid that the people will get to know him if I write speeches?"

GOVERNMENT IS ABLE TO FORCE TESTIMONY

Commercial Appeal

Former Treasury Official Must Go To Prison

Tues. 3-27-56

STARTED BY BENTLEY

Memphis, Tenn.

By The United Press

WASHINGTON, March 26. — The Supreme Court ruled Monday the Government can force balky witnesses to testify in espionage and other national security cases by granting them absolute immunity from prosecution.

It upheld 7 to 2 the constitutionality of a 1954 law which the Justice Department plans to use in tracking down charges by former Communist Elizabeth Bentley. She has testified two Soviet spy rings operated here during World War II.

Refused Immunity

The ruling means William Ludwig Ullman, former Treasury Department official, must serve a six-month term for refusing to testify before a New York Federal grand jury investigating communist subversion.

Ullman, 48, was promised immunity. When he refused, he became the first person to be charged with contempt under the 1954 law. Miss Bentley had ac-

Immunity Statute Is Constitutional; Spy Hunt Spurred

Herald Miami, Fla. Tues. 3-27-56 P. 1

WASHINGTON—(INS)—The Supreme Court Monday upheld a 1954 law permitting courts and congressional committees to compel testimony from Fifth Amendment witnesses by offering them immunity.

The 7-2 decision affirmed the contempt conviction of William Ludwig Ullman, named in congressional testimony as a key member of a World War II espionage ring in Washington.

cused him in congressional testimony of being a member of one of the spy rings.

The court held that the Fifth Amendment's protection against possible self-incrimination did not apply in Ullman's case.

In another case, the court agreed to review the conviction of two Communist leaders whose cases pose a new constitutional test of the Smith Act. The case involves Communists Junius Irving Scales, who was arrested in Memphis, and Claude M. Lightfoot.

The Smith Act makes it a crime to teach or advocate the violent overthrow of the Government or to belong to an organization that does so. The court has upheld the validity of the provision applying to conspiracy to "teach or advocate."

Tidelands Suit

In the new case it will decide the constitutionality of the provision making it unlawful for anyone to be a member of an organization advocating the violent overthrow of the Government, if the member is aware of this aim.

In other cases, the court:

1.—Agreed to let the Government file a new lawsuit directly in the Supreme Court in its contest with Louisiana over submerged oil lands beyond the three-mile limit in the Gulf of Mexico. Louisiana claims the oil out to nine miles. The Federal Government claims all rights beyond three miles.

2.—Refused to intervene in the practice under which the secretary of Labor fixed industrywide minimum wages for firms with large Government contracts. Two Southern textile mills—Covington Mills at Covington, Ga., and Alabama Mills at Birmingham—had appealed from a lower court order upholding the practice.

Ullman was ordered to testify last February before a New York grand jury investigating Communist spy activities. The former Air Corps officer refused, citing Fifth Amendment guarantees against self-incrimination, even though he was offered immunity.

The court ruled Monday that the new law granting immunity from prosecution for the purpose of requiring such testimony is constitutional.

The decision opens the way for a long-pending Justice Department investigation of alleged Soviet espionage activities in the past.

Justice William O. Douglas and Hugo Black dissented from the far-reaching decision.

The majority opinion, written by Justice Felix Frankfurter, declared: "It cannot be contested that Congress has power to provide for national defense . . . The Immunity Act is concerned with the national security.

"It reflects a congressional policy to increase the possibility of more complete and open disclosure by removal of fear of state prosecution.

"We cannot say that Congress' paramount authority in safe-guarding national security does not justify the restriction it has placed on the exercise of state power for the more effective exercise of conceded federal power."

Pointing out that the Fifth Amendment protects a witness against the danger of prosecution, the court asserted: "Immunity displaces the danger. Once the reason for the privilege (of invoking the Fifth Amendment) ceases, the privilege ceases."

Frankfurter's decision took note of the recent controversy over "Fifth Amendment witnesses."

He wrote: "Time has not shown that protection from the evils against which this safeguard was directed is needless or unwarranted. This Constitutional protection must not be interpreted in a hostile or niggardly spirit."

Frankfurter charged that "too many, even those who should be better advised, view this privilege as a shelter for wrongdoers. They too readily assume that those who invoke it are either guilty of a crime or commit perjury in claiming the privilege."

"Such a view," the majority opinion said, "does scant justice to the patriots who sponsored the Bill of Rights as a condition to acceptance of the Constitution by the ratifying states."

The minority dissent, written by Douglas, said granting a witness immunity from prosecution does not free him of all "disabilities" which might be incurred by his testimony about alleged Red activities.

Douglas added: "These disabilities include ineligibility for employment in the federal government and in defense facilities, disqualification for a passport, the risk of internment, the risk of loss of employment as a longshoreman — to mention only a few."

He declared: "Any forfeiture of rights as a result of compelled testimony is at war with the Fifth Amendment."

"Wisely or not," Douglas added, "The Fith Amendment protects against the compulsory self-accusation of crime without exception or qualification."

The minority opinion continued: "The disclosures that a person is a Communist practically excommunicates him from society.

"The Fifth Amendment stands between the citizen and his government. When public opinion casts a person into the outer darkness as happens today when a person is exposed as a Communist, the government brings infamy on the head of the witness when it compels disclosure. That is precisely what the Fifth Amendment prohibits."

Ullman was offered immunity from prosecution and ordered to testify. When he refused to do so, he was sentenced to six months in jail for contempt of court.

Dade Officials Hail U.S. Court Decision

Two Dade circuit judges and the United States District Attorney here Monday night praised the Supreme Court decision that permits immunity to be offered to Fifth Amendment witnesses.

"It will be very helpful in Grand Jury investigations," said U.S. Attorney James L. Guilmartin. "On the local level, it is an encouragement in any further security cases that we may have here.

"From our standpoint in Federal law enforcement, it is a great step forward in providing the Justice Department with an effective weapon to get testimony from key witnesses in security cases."

Senior Circuit Judge George E. Holt agreed that it is a very good decision. He mentioned the Communist trials that he conducted last year and said if we had had a good immunity law then "we could have gotten much more information than we did."

"I believe that this decision has opened things up," he said. "Some minor offenders may escape because they are granted immunity, but they will lead us to the major offenders. I felt frustrated because they could hide behind the Fifth Amendment and not be offered immunity."

Circuit Judge Vincent C. Giblin said that Florida needs the same kind of a law so that our state courts can provide immunity.

"I certainly think that it is a correct decision," Giblin said, "and it should do much to aid congressional committees and courts in getting information to counteract subversion."

34

Reds Enlisting Youth In Segregation Drive

Herald P. 1A Sun. 3-25-56 Miami, Fla.

34d

COLUMBUS, Ohio —(AP)— A Communist-inspired drive is on to enlist Ohio youth in a campaign for federal intervention in Dixie's racial segregation issue.

Secret directives intercepted by internal security officials called the plan "Operation Constitutional Rights."

Disclosure of the directives came Saturday from officials of the internal security division of the Ohio attorney general's office.

The Ohio drive is part of a nationwide move for students and working youth to help pressure the Eisenhower administration into intervention.

Vehicle for the campaign is the Labor Youth League, described by officials as the Communist Party's youth arm. They said the league replaced the wartime American Youth for Democracy group that stemmed from the Young Communist League.

"The objective of this operation," the directives said, "is to mobilize every single member of the league together with friends, neighbors and fellow workers, to bring maximum pressure on President Eisenhower and the federal government to assume their responsibility and intervene against the Dixiecrat terror in the South . . . to uphold the Constitution . . . and bring law and order to the South."

The league's current Ohio drive is two-pronged. Objectives are to help obtain 25,000 messages to President Eisenhower within six weeks urging segregation intervention, and to get more readers of New Challenge by offering 4,000 half-year subscriptions for 50 cents between mid-April and July.

Officials said the LYL's Ohio operation is centered in Cleveland with branches in other cities over the state.

IKE ASKS CANADA, MEXICO TO JOIN ANTI-RED CAMPAIGN

Daily World P.1 Wed. 3-28-56 Atlanta, Ga.

President Would Help Guide Young Nations From Reds

By ROBERT E. CLARK

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. — (INS) — President Eisenhower enlisted the support of Canada and Mexico Tuesday in a campaign to steer struggling young nations away from communism and into the democratic orbit.

34d

Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada and President Adolfo Ruiz Cortines of Mexico gave their enthusiastic approval to the plan outlined by Mr. Eisenhower at the "Good Neighbor" Conference in White Sulphur Springs.

The three leaders agreed to this basic theory of action, according to a White House spokesman:

"Our three countries should do everything they can to let the other sections of the free world and the new nations in process of developing a democratic government know that the three of us stand ready to give them any moral support or economic aid we can."

PROPOSAL ENDORSED

Both St. Laurent and Cortines also endorsed the United States proposal that the Israeli-Arab issue be placed before the United Nations security council.

The three North American leaders joined in a "complete review of the world situation' 'at the first working session of the three-day conference this morning.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles reported on his recent Asian trip and both he and Mr. Eisenhower discussed current world problems, including the powerkeg middle East situation.

The President's position was that smaller countries such as Canada and Mexico can often talk more convincingly to other Nations struggling to achieve a Democratic way of life than major powers like the United States.

The Discussion dealt primarily with fledgling Democracies in the far East, such as Indonesia, but applied also to the MiddleEast, North Africa, and other Areas of the World.

Explaining what the three leaders had in mind, White House news secretary James C. Hagerty told a news conference.

FRIENDS DESIRED

"We went through what many of these countries are now going through. We want to be their friends We want to help them."

The three leaders also discussed the recent Anti-Stalin Campaign in the Soviet Union and its possible effect on East-West relations.

Canadian Foreign Minister Lester B. Pearson expressed the hope that the West might be able to "Exploit" it.

Hagerty said Mr. Eisenhower gave this American view of what's going on in Russia:

We don't believe the communists have given up any of their ideas of World Domination and the use of slave camps and the whip to subjugate people to their will."

Sole Power In Anti-U. S. Cases Given Government

Post + Times

Herald P.1

Tues. 4-3-56

Washington, D.C.

Decision in Trial Of Steve Nelson Viewed as Blow To Co-Equal Claim

By Murrey Marder
Staff Reporter

Only the Federal Government has power to prosecute Communists or others for sedition against the United States, the Supreme Court ruled yesterday.

The decision is a crippling blow to those anti-subversive laws in 42 states, Alaska, and Hawaii which claim co-equal power to punish for advocating overthrow of the Government and other seditious acts.

These laws have pyramided in the last 15 years, with some states seeking to outdo others in the scope of banned activity.

In a 6-to-3 decision, Chief Justice Earl Warren, speaking for the majority, said that Congress in 1940 moved in "to occupy the field of sedition." Warren said "no room has been left for the states to supplement" the Federal law.

The majority affirmed the Pennsylvania Supreme Court which in 1954 overturned the state conviction of Steve Nelson, Communist Party leader in Western Pennsylvania.

Nelson was convicted under the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. He was sentenced to the maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment, $10,000 fine, plus court costs of $13,000.

Later, Nelson was also convicted under the Federal Smith Act of plotting violent overthrow of the Government, and drew a five-year sentence. An appeal from that Federal conviction is still pending before the Supreme Court.

The majority opinion yesterday said the Smith Act of 1940 "supersedes the enforceability of the Pennsylvania Sedition Act which proscribes the same conduct."

Warren said "the decision in this case does not affect the right of states to enforce their sedition laws at times when the Federal Government has not occupied the field and is not protecting the entire country from seditious conduct.

". . . Neither does it limit the right of the state to protect itself at any time against sabotage or attempted violence of all kinds. Nor does it prevent the state from prosecuting, whether the same act constitutes both a Federal offense and a state offense under the police power."

Post + Times

But, he said:

"The Congress determined in 1940 that it was necessary for it to reenter the field of antisubversive legislation, which had been abandoned by it in 1921.

Herald

The Smith Act, he said, banned "advocacy of the overthrow of any government—Federal, state or local—by force and violence" or "knowing membership" in a group that advocates that.

P.10

Not a Local Problem

The Congress then passed the Internal Security Act of 1950, and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

"Congress having thus treated seditious conduct as a matter of vital national concern," said Warren, "it is in no sense a local enforcement problem."

Although Nelson was charged with sedition against Pennsylvania as well as the Federal Government, Warren pointed out, that State's highest court said the case turned on the Federal issue. The State court said it was unable to find "a single word indicating a seditious act or even utterance directed against the government of Pennsylvania."

Warren said that out of the more than 40 other state antisedition laws, "our attention has not been called to any case where the prosecution has been successfully directed against an attempt to destroy state or local governments."

Double Jeopardy Cited

Warren said the majority felt it unnecessary to reach the question of double jeopardy. But he added: "Without compelling indication to the contrary, we will not assume that Congress intended to permit the possibility of double punishment."

Joining Warren were Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark and John M. Harlan.

Justice Stanley F. Reed wrote the dissent, joined by Justices Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton.

Reed said "it is quite apparent that since 1940 Congress has been keenly aware of the magnitude of existing state legislation proscribing sedition."

"It may be validly assumed," he said, "that in these circumstances this court should not void state legislation without a clear mandate from Congress."

"In the responsibility of national and local governments to protect themselves against sedition," said the minority, "there is no 'dominant interest.'"

Rep. Smith's View Given

During oral argument on the case, a Pennsylvania attorney read a letter from Rep. Howard W. Smith (D-Va.) author of the law. Smith said the court reversal in Pennsylvania "deeply disturbed" him because he did not believe Congress "ever had the faintest notion" of nullifying state sedition laws.

The attorneys general of 27 states—including Maryland and Virginia—and the Justice Department, interceded as "friends of the court" to argue that the Pennsylvania Sedition Act should be upheld.

Solicitor General Simon E. Sobeloff said the laws of 42 states, and Alaska and Hawaii, where they prohibit advocacy ofoverthrow of the United States Government, "would be invalidated" if the Pennsylvania law fell.

The High Court has been told that all states but Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, Oregon and Washington have some form of sedition law.

Sobeloff said the "administration of the various state laws has not in fact interfered with, embarrassed or impeded the enforcement of the Smith Act."

previous conviction under a state law was that of Carl Braden, former copyreader for the Louisville Courier-Journal. He was prosecuted after an explosion in a house which Braden purchased for a Negfo in a white neighborhood. Kentucky Attorney General Jo M. Ferguson said yesterday he will try to make the conviction stick, despite the Supreme Court ruling.

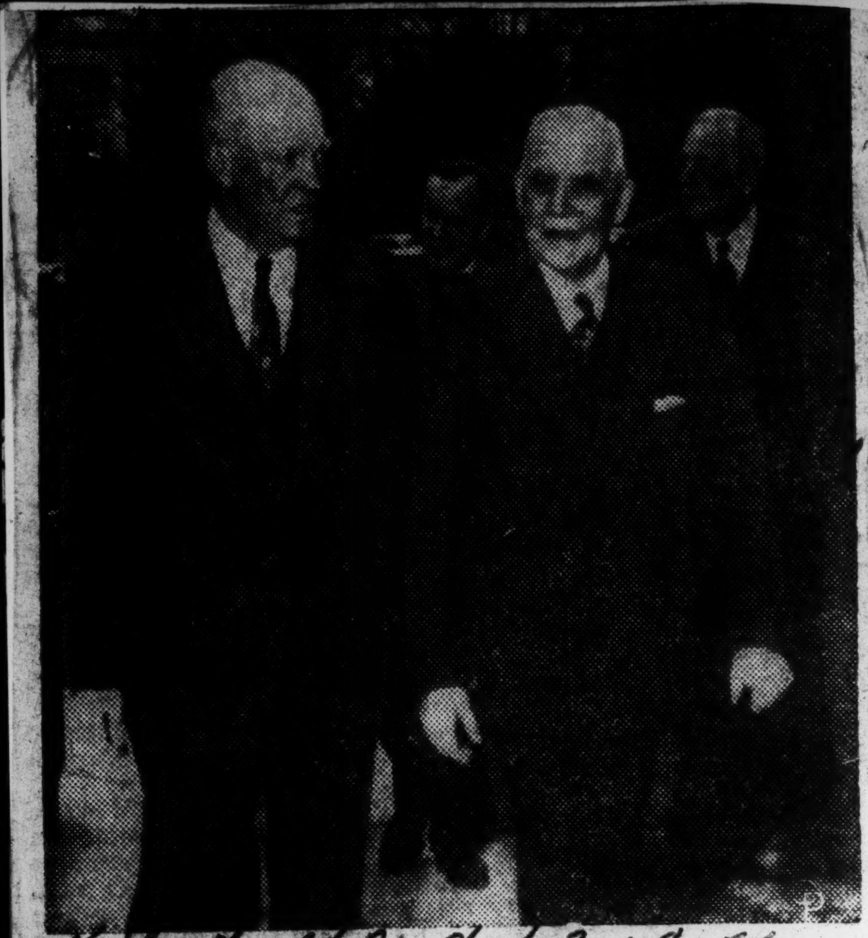
The state statutes are variously called laws against subversion, criminal syndicalism, criminal anarchy and sedition.

Maryland's complex statute is generally referred to as the Ober Law. Virginia has a general ban on advocating change in Governmet by force and violence.

Chief Justice Warren said while some of these laws "purport to protect fundamental right," other "are almost wholly without such safeguards."

Pennsylvania's law, he said in a footnote, is "strangely reminiscent of the Sedition Act of 1798" in some respects.

The Pennsylvania law defines sedition, in part, as any writings which cause "any outbreak or demonstration of violence" against the State or Nation any incitement of acts to bring them "into hatred or contempt," or encouraging anyone to harm the person or property of State or National officials.



Daily World P.1 Wed. 3-28-56

PRESIDENT EISENHOWER welcomes Prime Minister Louis St. Laurent of Canada to White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., for three days of "good neighbor" talks with President Ruiz Cortines of Mexico. Cortines arrived shortly after St. Laurent. In background are Lester Pearson, Canadian Minister for External Affairs and U. S. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles (right). Eisenhower compared the talks to "asking two neighbors to drop in for dinner." — (International)

Atlanta, Ga.

Called Communist Organizer

Herald P. 9-C

Negro Waiter Says Probers Invade Rights

Miami, Fla.

Fri. 4-13-56

WASHINGTON — (AP) — A Negro waiter from New Orleans, refusing to say whether he was a Southern district organizer for the Communist Party, Thursday accused the Senate internal security subcommittee of invading his rights as a citizen.

The waiter, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, centered his counterattack on chairman James Eastland, Mississippi Democrat, whom he accused of being anti-labor and anti-Negro. Occasionally he switched to subcommittee counsel Robert Morris, asking Morris at one point if he was "some kind of dictator or something."

Morris said the subcommittee had received information that O'Dell was a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans, "giving directives to the professional group" there, and operating under three different names.

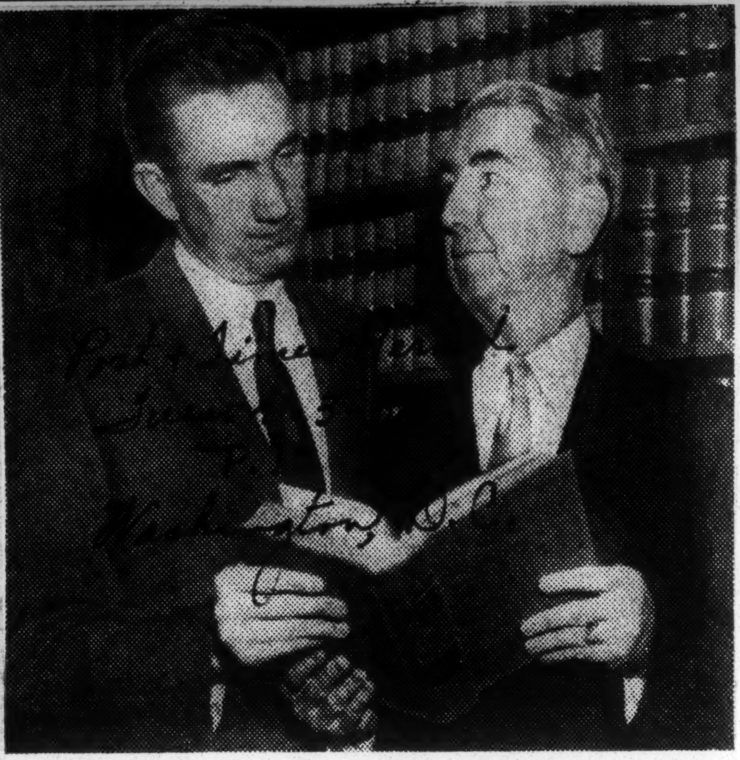
O'Dell invoked the Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about this.

He also refused to answer questions about what Morris described as a considerable amount of "Communist Party literature and directives" found in a room O'Dell formerly occupied.

O'Dell accused the subcommittee of unlawful search and seizure when asked about this material. He demanded to know who authorized the subcommittee to take the documents.

Also found in the room, Morris told the subcommittee, were social security cards in the names of John Vesey and Ben Jones. Morris said these indicated O'Dell had been "operating under three identities."

Eastland directed that the cards be referred to the Justice Department to determine whether any laws had been violated. O'Dell refused to say whether he had used the names of Vesey or Jones.



United Press

Another Clark at Supreme Court

William R. Clark (left), 28-year-old son of Justice Tom Clark, has been admitted to practice before the United States Supreme Court. Young Clark, who practices in Texas, is shown with his father in the latter's chambers yesterday.

Red Probe Sees 'Underground' In New Orleans

Star P. 5-A

Wed. 4-11-56

Washington

By the Associated Press

The Senate Internal Security Subcommittee called additional witnesses today in an investigation it says has uncovered "an active Communist underground movement" in New Orleans.

Scheduled to testify at the public hearing were Robert Blanchard and his wife, Winifred, of Slidwell, La.

Mr. Blanchard recently was fired from his job as a graphic artist for WDSU-TV, a New Orleans station.

Another witness, unrelated to the subcommittee's New Orleans inquiry, also was called to testify at today's hearing. He was not identified in advance.

At the conclusion of recent hearings in New Orleans, Chairman Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi and other subcommittee members joined in a statement saying testimony indicated "there has been in New Orleans an active Communist underground movement."

It has attempted, the Senators said, "to infiltrate labor unions, the churches, farmer organizations, parent-teacher associations, the channels of public opinion and other streams of influence in our Government."

At a hearing yesterday, William Goldman, an employe of the New York Daily Mirror for about 14 years, said under oath he is not now a Communist. However, he pleaded the Fifth Amendment in refusing to say whether he was a Communist on January 1, 1953.

The subcommittee identified Mr. Goldman as a reporter for the Mirror. In New York, the newspaper said Mr. Goldman had submitted his resignation.

Cecil Lubell, another witness, refused to say whether he is a Communist. Mr. Lubell of Croton-on-Hudson, N. Y., told the subcommittee he is a "men's wear consultant." He said he has worked for several trade publications in that field.

The Pressure Is On

Journal & Guide
Norfolk, Va.

A WARRENTON, (N. C.) lawyer, who agreed to act as counsel for a former classmate who was questioned by a sub-committee of the Committee on Un-American Activities of the House of Representatives, has been asked by the Warren County Board of Commissioners to resign his office as solicitor for the County Recorder's Court. He has also been asked by the American Legion Chapter of which he is head, to resign. Members of the Lion's Club in Warrenton have expelled him.

The man who the Warrenton lawyer legally advised, said he had approached nine other attorneys in North Carolina, who refused to act as his counsel. When he came to ATTORNEY GILLILAND, who was his classmate at Wake Forest College, the former felt that every man was entitled to be defended by a lawyer, and he agreed to take the case.

For living up to one of the highest traditions of the legal profession, he is the victim of a political purge and an economic squeeze.

It is not all on account of his client, however. In the course of the committee proceedings he inquired why it did not investigate some of the people in North Carolina who were defying the Supreme Court. That is most likely, his "unpardonable sin."

And all of this goes to show why nobody speaks now what is really the majority public opinion in the South.

'I stand on my record,' asserts Hulan Jack of 'left-wing' slap

Afro-American Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 3-17-56

NEW YORK — "I'm ready to face any congressional committee. I stand on my record as a loyal American and I'm ready to face whatever the future holds for me without fear."

This was the statement of Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack last week in reference to a House Un-American Activities Committee report linking him with left-wing groups in the 1940's.

The report, also alleging that he supported Communist activities, was distributed by Emile Wagner, New Orleans attorney, when Mr. Jack spoke there at an interracial Catholic meeting.

* * *

THE REPORT HAD originally been reuested by Sen. James O. Eastland (D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Mr. Jack freely admitted that "it's possible" he may have attended or addressed meetings sponsored by Communists.

He said that while he may have been a member of a citizens committee to abolish the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1946, the use of his name in connection with some other activities was not authorized.

* * *

MR. JACK CONCEDED that he was "used by left - wing groups while a member of the New York State Assembly," but he said that at the time he did not know they were subversive.

A native of St. Lucia, British West Indies, Mr. Jack said that he may have addressed the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born in 1943 as the report alleged.

"I won't deny it," he said. "They wanted to protect foreign born. I'm foreign born but I really didn't know they were subversive."

* * *

OF MANY OF his speaking engagements, he said:

"If I'm invited to speak at a meeting on civil rights, I'm not responsible for the matters that come up at the meeting."

The Congressional committee report listed 11 references to Mr. Jack's alleged support of left-wing groups.

HULAN JACK
'Stand on my record'

Mr. Jack pointed out that some of these groups were not labeled as subversive until some time after he reportedly spoke to them or attended their meetings.

Inside Labor—

REDS AIMING DRIVE AT TROUBLED SOUTH

Commercial Appeal

Party 'Sleepers' Will Come With Other Organizers

Wed. 3-14-56

VIOLENCE ONLY TARGET

Memphis, Tenn. P10

By VICTOR RIESEL

Some of us are in a position to hear the Soviet's underground orders as well as the Russians' lullaby with which they hope to soothe us. The secret orders are as grim as the lullaby is sweet.

One communist front has just been ordered to provoke anti-Semitism in the troubled Southland.

Another has been directed to stir up anti-Negro incidents. And the Communist Party itself has been detailed to create an uproar on the labor front. To do this the party's National Labor Commission has positively just directed its New England sections to pull its "sleepers" (undercover men) out of Northern textile factories and colonize Southern plants.

Mr. Riesel

When the new AFL-CIO organization squads arrive, the party will have its colonizers join up and provoke violence if possible.

All this so that Moscow can point to the United States as bigoted an danti-labor. If someone is killed, Soviet propagandists will have a new martyr.

By this time the nation is aware that a section of the Teamsters Union signed a pact with the turbulent East Coast International Longshoremen's Association which was ousted from the AFL on charges of racketeering. When AFL-CIO president George Meany telephoned Dave Beck to ask what happened, and if one of his regional Teamsters groups actually pledged the Longshoremen $400,000, Beck said he would have to look into the matter.

That's very strange. The $400,000 pledged to the independent ILA was to have come from the national Teamsters' treasury as a loan. How come Beck didn't know this? He has to sign the checks.

Trouble For Adlai?

According to Mike Prendergast, chairman of the New York State Democratic Party, Adlai Stevenson will reach the Democratic Convention without two of his most powerful supporters of the moment. Prendergast tells me flatly New York's Mayor Robert Wagner and Senator Herbert Lehman will abandon Stevenson and fight for Gov. Averell Harriman's nomination.

This means that the powerful New York unions, militant and indeed wealthy, will be bucking Stevenson, too.

Part of the new labor organizing drive will be aimed at unionizing police departments across the land.

The Teamsters have started in some cities—and the State, County and Municipal Workers Union is foving in on the officers in others. The drive hasn't received much publicity throughout the country, but labor leaders in the San Francisco Bay area have announced "a fight to the finish" against an order by Oakland Police Chief Vernon outlawing an AFL-CIO union. The police chief warned he'd resign if the forced joined up.

Divided Feeling

Walter Reuther now plans to leave for India at the end of March and stay for three weeks. There's divided feeling inside labor over this trip. It was planned with United States Ambassador John Sherman Cooper, our envoy to India, who rece ly irritated some of the m around AFL-CIO Presiden George Meany by praisin Krishna Menon in a speech. The attitude in high AFL-CIO circles is that Krishna Menon has been far friendlier to the Russians than to us.

The revolt against Jimmie Petrillo inside the Musicians Federation, launched on the West Coast, will peter out. iDssident elements tried to get some-

'Wants to Be Treated Like Human Being'

Courier

Seeks to Become Russian Citizen

Sat. 2-7-56
Pittsburgh Pa.

ST. LOUIS—"I want to be treated like a human being" was among the reasons Howard B. Spears Jr. gave when he applied for Russian citizenship.

Spears, who lives in St. Louis, is an Air Force and Army veteran who received a bad conduct discharge. He said he likes the "serious-mindedness" of the Russians and their reported disregard for racial differences between people.

Spears said he made the application for Russian citizenship last February after thinking the matter over a long time. He stressed the fact that he is not a Communist, "nor do I contemplate becoming one," he said.

Spears, 28, is a business college graduate and a musician. By going to Russia, he said he believes his abilities as a musician would be more appreciated and he would be able to do the work he is qualified for.

An official in the Russian Embassy in Washington said Spears' application has been forwarded to Moscow for consideration.

In St. Louis, Spears, a bachelor, works as a bus boy in a restaurant.

—BIGGEST and the BEST—

NEGRO EX-G.I. SEEKS SOVIET CITIZENSHIP

Times New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 3—Howard B. Spears, 28-year-old Negro who says he wants to become a Russian citizen, cannot obtain Russian citizenship until he renounces his United States citizenship, a consular official at the Soviet Embassy said today.

Wed 1-4-56

Mr. Spears applied to the embassy for Russian citizenship last February. An Air Force veteran, he received a bad-conduct discharge in February, 1952. He served a six-month sentence in the stockade for having refused duty. He resides with his parents in St. Louis.

In interviews in St. Louis, Mr. Spears showed bitterness over his Army treatment. He said: "I want to be treated like a human being. The serious-mindedness of the Russians, the low incidence of juvenile delinquency there and the ability of the people to get along without regard to race appeal to me."

The Soviet official explained it was up to Mr. Spears to find a way to terminate his American citizenship. He said Mr. Spears could apply to the Union Tours and Cosmos Travel Agency in New York for a ticket and tourist visa to the Soviet Union. Union Tours represents Intourist, official Soviet travel agency.

Once in the Soviet Union, Mr. Spears could renounce his American citizenship by submitting a sworn statement to the United States Embassy.

Race Leaflets Traced for 'Red' Source

Post & Times Herald
Washington D.C.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 11 (INS)—A triple investigation was pressed today to uncover the source of antisegregation pamphlets signed by "The Communist Party" that have flooded Louisiana.

Thurs. 1-12-56

The Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. St. Clair Favrot, Baton Rouge District Attorney, and the New Orleans Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People are attempting to track down the sender.

The pamphlets, being sent to persons all over the state, are postmarked from cities within Louisiana, while the address of the organization signing them—"The Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party"—is listed as P. O. Box 464, St. Louis, Mo.

A. P. Tureaud, an attorney for the NAACP, branded the pamphlets as an attempt by someone to link the NAACP with the Communist Party before the Louisiana gubernatorial election scheduled for next Tuesday.

Almost 30 per cent more Negroes than ever voted before are expected to cast their ballots. If those votes all went the same way, they could swing the election.

Tureaud pointed out that his organization has denounced communism and the Communist Party.

Meanwhile, Leander H. Perez, state district attorney for the 25th District in southern Louisiana and a prosegregation leader, declared that the pamphlets "prove unmistakably that the fight for racial integration is actually the Communist cold war on the home front."

The pamphlets contain a "program of action" that urges:

- "Support of the movement in Congress to have the number of Mississippi Representatives in Congress reduced, according to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, until all people in the state, Negro and white, are permitted to vote.
- "Federal investigation of the recent lynchings and murders of Negroes in the South, such as Emmett Louis Till.
- "Support for the appeal of Negroes for aid against banks and businesses which refuse them credit, or to sell them food and clothing, and who fire them from their jobs because they have spoken out for freedom."

Dist. Atty. J. St. Clair Favrot said his office is attempting to determine who mailed the literature here through the Baton Rouge post office.

In New Orleans, M. P. Chiles, special agent in charge of the FBI office there, said, "We are cognizant of the situation." He said the FBI is "charged with protecting the internal security of the country" and was informed such literature is being distributed in Louisiana.

The pamphlet is signed by the "Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party." Favrot said the address listed was P.O. Box 464, St. Louis, Mo.

SEGREGATION TARGET OF RED LITERATURE

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Communist Agents Sought In Louisiana

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 10—(UP)—The Communist Party is sending literature attacking segregation in the South to scores of persons in Louisiana, many of them in a prominent position.

M. P. Chiles, special agent in charge of the New Orleans Federal Bureau of Investigation office, confirmed that many persons have been receiving the literature, which is signed by the "Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party."

Mr. Chiles issued the statement shortly after Dist. Atty. J. St. Clair Favrot of Baton Rouge disclosed his office is trying to determine who mailed the literature through the Baton Rouge Post Office.

Wed. 1-11-56

The pamphlet lists the address of the Southern Regional Committee of the party as P. O. Box 464, St. Louis.

Communist activity in Louisiana is banned by law, which also requires any communists to register at State Police Headquarters.

Mr. Favrot said he is convinced state law has been violated and that the Joint Legislative Committee on Segregation has been informed of the investigation.

The four-page pamphlet calls attention to the Supreme Court's decision against school segregation.

Probe Mailed Red Blow at Segregation

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 1-11-56

BATON ROUGE, La., Jan. 10—A Louisiana district attorney said today the FBI and his investigators are checking on Communist literature mailed in Baton Rouge attacking segregation in Dixie.

Communist activity in this state is banned by Louisiana law.

Notes Signed "Communists" Flood Louisiana

Daily World
Atlanta Ga.
Wed. 1-11-56

BY PAUL BURTON

NEW ORLEANS—(INS)— Antisegregation pamphlets signed by "The Communist Party" have flooded Louisiana and the FBI indicated Tuesday it is looking into the matter.

M. P. Chiles, special agent in charge of the New Orleans FBI office said the pamphlets are being sent all over the state.

A note of mystery was added to the case by the fact that the pamphlets were postmarked from cities within the state, while the address of the organization signing them—"The Southern Regional Committee of the Communist Party"— is listed as "P. O. Box 464, St. Louis, Mo."

J. St. Clair Favrot, Baton Rouge District Attorney, said he is seeking to determine who is mailing the pamphlets in that city. Some of the pamphlets bear the postmark, New Orleans.

Favrot said he has notified the state legislative Commission on Segregation of the investigation. He said state law prohibits Communist activity and he is convinced this law has been violated.

Meanwhile, it was learned that the New Orleans Chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People is also investigating the matter.

The pamphlets "Program of Action," according to one NAACP official, "looks like it was lifted right out of our program." The official said privately that the pamphlets may have been distributed by some one "trying to put the NAACP in a bad light in Louisiana," where a gubernatorial election is scheduled for next Tuesday. Almost 30 per cent more Negroes than have ever voted before are expected to cast their ballots Tuesday. These votes, if they all went the same way, could swing the election.

The NAACP is expected to issue a statement on the pamphlets today.

The FBI would not comment on

the pamphlets, other than to say they had been sent throughout the state. Asked if an investigation was underway, Chiles said: "The FBI investigates anything that is a threat to the security of this country."

The "program of action" "urged" these things:

"1. Support the movement in Congress to have the number of Mississippi representatives in Congress reduced, according to the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, until all people in the state, Negro and white, are permitted to vote, 2. Federal investigation of the recent lynchings and murders of Negroes in the South—such as Emmett Louis Till;"

3. "Support for the appeal of Negroes for aid against banks and businesses which refuse them credit, or to sell them food and clothing, and who fire them from their jobs because they have spoken out for freedom."

All these measures have recently been urged by officials of the NAACP.

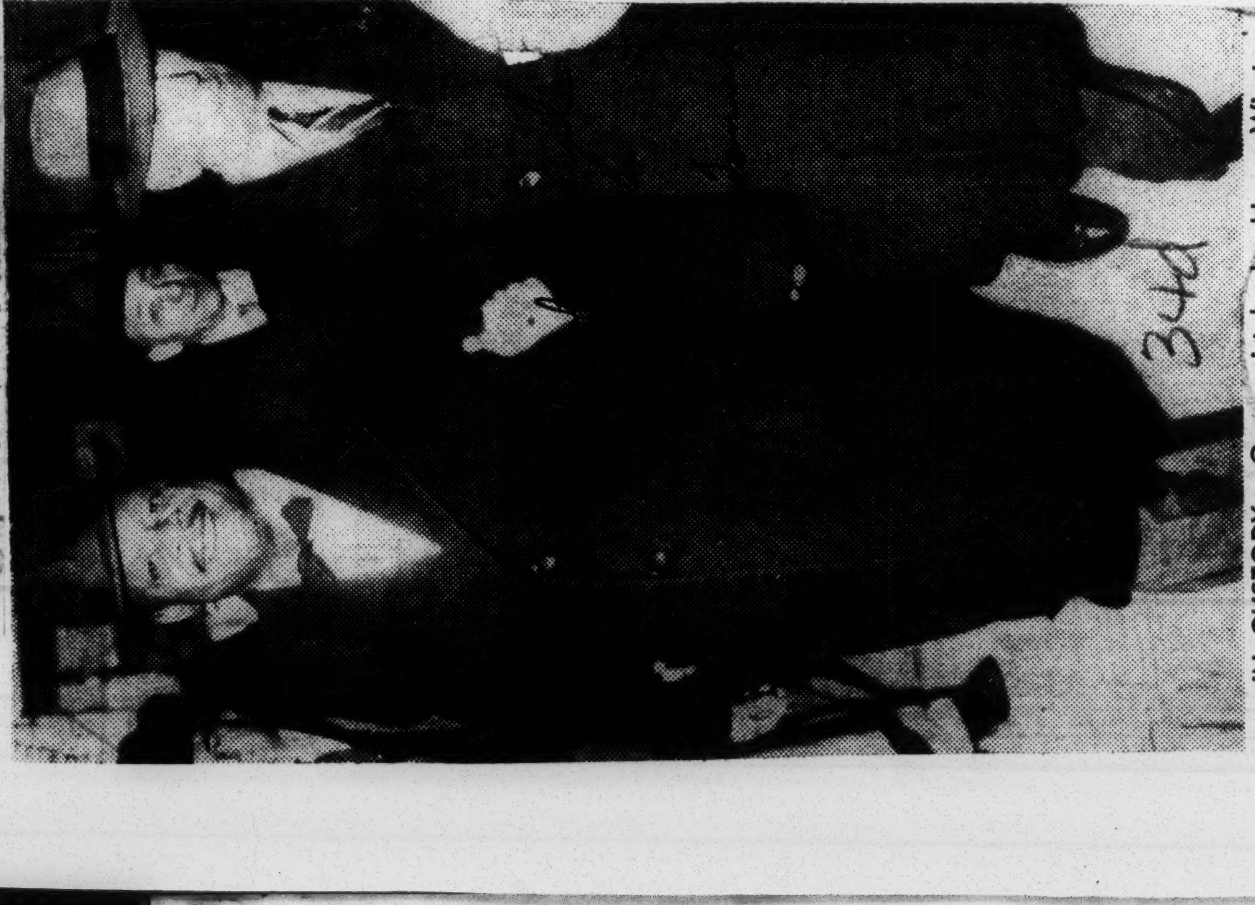
BEAT 'COMMIE' RAP—the four defendants acquitted of violation of the Smith act (which prohibits advocation of the violent overthrow of the government) in Cleveland Federal court recently, show their obvious relief. Six co-defendants were found guilty. Above, left to right, are: Joseph M. Dougher, Lorain, Ohio; Robert A. Campbell, New York; Elvador C. Greenfield, Cleveland and Mrs. Frieda Katz, Cleveland. Joseph Brandt of Newark and George Watt of New York were among those convicted. (Newspress Photo).

United Press

Ready to Surrender

Henry Winston, last of the fugitive Communists who jumped bail after being sentencedto 5-year jail terms, is reported ready to surrender. Winston, 45, former organizational secretary of the party in this country, was sentenced for conspiracy to teach and advocate overthrow of the Government by force in 1951.

AVOWED COMMUNIST Claude Lightfoot, 45, of Chicago, faces five years in prison and a fine of $5,000. The U. S. Court of Appeals has affirmed his conviction under Section 2 of the Smith Act which makes membership in the Communist movement a criminal offense.



IN CUSTODY—Communist leader Henry Winston (left), formerly of Hattiesburg, Miss., was escorted by a Federal marshal as he entered a New York court room yesterday after surrendering to authorities. He will begin a prison term.

34d 1956

COMMUNIST

Sedition In the States Is Still a Federal Crime

Courier-Journal Wed 4-4-56
Louisville Ky.

FORTY-TWO states have some sort of law against sedition. A majority of them will be unaffected by the Supreme Court's ruling that the federal government is intended by Congress "to occupy the field of sedition." Taken as a whole, said Justice WARREN of the Smith Act and subsequent anti-sedition legislation, "they evince a congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine there is no room left for the states to supplant it."

P. 8

The court was ruling on the celebrated NELSON case. STEVE NELSON, a Communist Party official, was indicted and tried under Pennsylvania sedition laws a year before he was tried and sentenced in Federal Court under the Smith Act. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court set aside his conviction holding that the Smith Act superseded the state sedition law. It is this action that the U. S. Supreme Court has now upheld.

Twenty-seven states associated themselves with this appeal, filing briefs which asked the Court to uphold state laws. But the total number of cases begun under state law and awaiting decision in the NELSON case is small—fewer than 20 even when seven defendants in Kentucky's BRADEN case are included—and most of the states have been content to let their sedition laws remain idle. It is obvious from the NELSON case that if states and the federal government were to compete with each other in the sedition field, defendants indicted by both of them would be exposed to double jeopardy.

Kentucky has a particular interest in the NELSON decision, because the conviction of CARL BRADEN and the indictments pending against six associates were obtained under a law almost identical in wording and motive to the Pennsylvania statute. This was the first time that Kentucky's law had ever been tested. The appeal filed in behalf of BRADEN in the State Court of Appeals was based in part on the arguments used to secure a reversal of the NELSON verdict.

Lawyers seem undecided on whether the purely local issues on which an appeal was taken are now disposed of. But both sides seem agreed that the sedition and conspiracy charges will not be revived.

One point remains, of course, which has not yet been placed before any court: Who bombed the house of ANDREW WADE? A crime was committed in 1954 and no proof has yet been offered in court that the defendants who were charged with sedition had anything to do with the bombing. The BRADEN case cannot be considered closed as long as the unsolved crime remains as a reproach and a puzzle to the community.

La. Red Suspect, Eastland Clash

Defender
Chicago Ill
Sept 4-21-56

WASHINGTON—(INS)—A cafeteria worker clashed with Senate investigators last week when he refused to answer charges that he led three lives while organizing and leading Communists in New Orleans.

The witness, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, heatedly denied that he tried to dodge a subpoena issued for him by the Senate internal security subcommittee.

Accusing the Senate group of "inquisition," O'Dell charged police invaded his rights by searching his former lodgings and taking books and documents that belonged to him.

CARDS FOUND

However, he refused to say whether social security cards found there in the names of "Ben Jones" and "John Vesey" belonged to him or whether he used them while "operating under their separate identities."

Subcommittee Chief Counsel Robert Morris said O'Dell could not be found when a process server sought him at the "Holsum Cafeteria" in New Orleans because he was working "under the name of Ben Jones."

O'Dell, insisting he "most certainly did not" evade a summons, refused to answer numerous questions under the fifth amendment.

REJECT STATEMENT

O'Dell attempted unsuccessfully to read what he called "a simple statement" containing **a sharp attack on subcommittee chairman James O. Eastland (D) Miss.**

The statement, handed to newsmen by O'Dell, accused Eastland of being anti-Negro, anti-labor, anti-free press, anti-world peace and anti-free voting. It called for "immediate" expulsion of Eastland from the Senate.

Eastland refused to let O'Dell read the statement. The Senator said: "It is a personal attack on me." O'Dell snapped back: "Well this investigation is a personal attack on me."

MUM ON RED TIES

O'Dell refused to say whether he is or has been district organizer of the Communist party in New Orleans, was Communist Marine coordinator on the Gulf Coast, attended party meetings and leadership schools in New York and Baton Rouge, or ordered Reds under his "discipline" not to register in compliance with law."

He also refused to say whether he had been photographed with Paul Robeson, singer who has been accused of Communist activities.

2 TOP REDS JAILED AN EXTRA 3 YEARS

Times P.25-C
Tues. 3-27-56

Green and Winston Guilty of Contempt as Fugitives From 5-Year Terms

New York, N.Y.

Two top Communist leaders serving five-year prison terms received additional three-year sentences yesterday for failure to surrender in 1951.

Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson, who found each guilty of contempt of court, ruled that the three-year terms were to begin after completion of the five-year sentence. In imposing sentence, Judge Dawson said he had taken into consideration the fact that each had surrendered voluntarily.

The two were convicted in 1949 with nine Communist leaders for conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government. They are Henry Winston, 42-year-old organizational secretary, and Gilbert Green, 49, Illinois party chairman.

Disappeared in 1951

Winston and Green with two other convicted Communists failed to surrender on July 2, 1951, to begin their prison sentences. Bail of $20,000 each was forfeited, and all were termed fugitives. The two others, Gus Hall and Robert Thompson, were captured by the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Green was tried as a fugitive and convicted of contempt a week ago. He came up for sentencing yesterday. Winston was tried, convicted and sentenced yesterday.

The comments of each defendant reflected the present party line of peacful co-existence. Each said he had surrendered because the tenor of the times had changed since his disappearance.

Judge Dawson likened the two to "arbitrary dictators," who, although they assertedly espoused democratic principles, had set themselves above the law in refusing to surrender.

Leniency Pleas Fail

John Abt, counsel for Green, to the Court that contempt had to be regarded as a misdemeanor and therefore was not punishable by more than one year in jail.

Harry Sacher, attorney for Winston, contended that the Government had produced no evidence to prove tht Winston was aware he had to surrender on a particular day.

United States Attorney Paul W. Williams used as evidence letters written by Green and Winston to newspapers and wire services. These stated that the men would surrender on certain days.

Meanwhile Judge Dawson set down for Thursday argument on a Government motion to bring to trial William Z. Foster, national chairman of the American Communist party. Foster, who was indicted with the eleven, won trial severance because of a heart ailment. The Government now contends that Foster, 76, is capable of standing trial on a limited basis — two to three hours daily.

2 CONVICTED REDS GET COURT REVIEW

Times P.25-C

Supreme Bench Will Hear Appeals of Party Chiefs Guilty of Membership

Tues. 3-27-56

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26 — The Supreme Court agreed today to review the Smith Act convictions of two Communist leaders. It will hear the appeals of Junius Irving Scales, chairman of the Communist party of North Carolina, and Claude Mack Lightfoot, a party functionary in Chicago.

The principal question presented in these appeals is whether the "membership" clause of the Smith Act is constitutional. This law makes it a crime to teach or advocate overthrow of the Government by violence. The membership clause makes the holding of any office or membership in a Communist organization a per se violation of the act.

Scales was indicted on charges that from January, 1946, up to Nov. 18, 1954, he was a member of the Communist party with knowledge that it advocated violent overthrow of the Government. He was found guilty by a jury at Greensboro, N. C., on April 22, 1955, and received a sentence of six years.

Lightfoot also was found guilty under an indictment that charged him with membership in the party, with knowledge of its objectives, from July 26, 1945, up to May 14, 1954, the day the indictment was returned. Federal Judge Phillip L. Sullivan sentenced him to five years in prison and a fine of $5,000.

Telford Taylor of New York, as attorney for Scales, said in his appeal that this was the first prosecution under the "membership" clause to reach the Supreme Court. He asserted that the clause restricted the rights of free speech and assembly guaranteed by the First Amendment of the Constitution.

John J. Abt of New York, attorney for Lightfoot, said the current constitution of the Communist party provided for the expulsion of any member who "advocates force and violence or terrorism." He declared that his client should not be punished because of a "court's interpretation of political theories [the

Marx-Lenin doctrines] advanced by foreign Communists a quarter of a century ago."

Both Communists were convicted chiefly upon testimony of former members of the party. The Government asserts that this evidence clearly established them as part yleaders and that the statute under which they were convicted is constitutional.

RED INTRIGUES IN SOUTH BARED BY DOCUMENTS

Tribune P. 5
Sun. 4-15-56
Chicago Ill.

Involve Schools, Unions and Politicians

BY WILLARD EDWARDS
[Chicago Tribune Press Service]

Washington, April 14—Underground operations of the Communist party in the south have been disclosed to senate investigators in a collection of documents turned over to them by New Orleans police.

These papers disclose the connections of the Red apparatus with universities, churches, labor unions, newspapers, farm organizations, and polictical candidates in a wide area south of the Mason-Dixon line.

Chief Counsel Robert Morris of the senate internal security subcommittee said that these records, including notebooks, coded references to secret agents and Communist party directives from Moscow and New York City, indicated subversive activities on a large scale among both Negroes and whites in southern states.

Lengthy handwritten notes on the recent racial troubles in Montgomery, Ala., were found, indicating the Communist party's interest in that area.

Find Candidate List

A list of candidates for state offices, indorsed by the Communist party, was one of the exhibits. Concealment of this indorsement from "progressives" outside the Communist party was stressed.

The names of "outstanding" students at southern universities were listed. Similarly names of "cooperative" Protestant ministers were recorded and there was an additional outline of "tactics among Catholics."

HUNTER P. ODELL

Copies of agreements with labor unions were in the collection along with lengthy instructions for stirring up strife in industry.

A list of "contacts" on newspapers in the south and as far north as Chicago was under study by the investigators.

Detailed plans for arousing unrest among farmers were revealed together with a program for "rural schools" to instruct "sharecroppers and tenant farmers" in Marxist methods.

Political Mobilization

Orders from Communist party headquarters in New York City called for "mobilization" of political forces for "an ever sharper fight against the aggressively reactionary Dulles-Nixon-Brownell-Knowland forces who dominate the G. O. P. and their Dixiecrat and other reactionary allies."

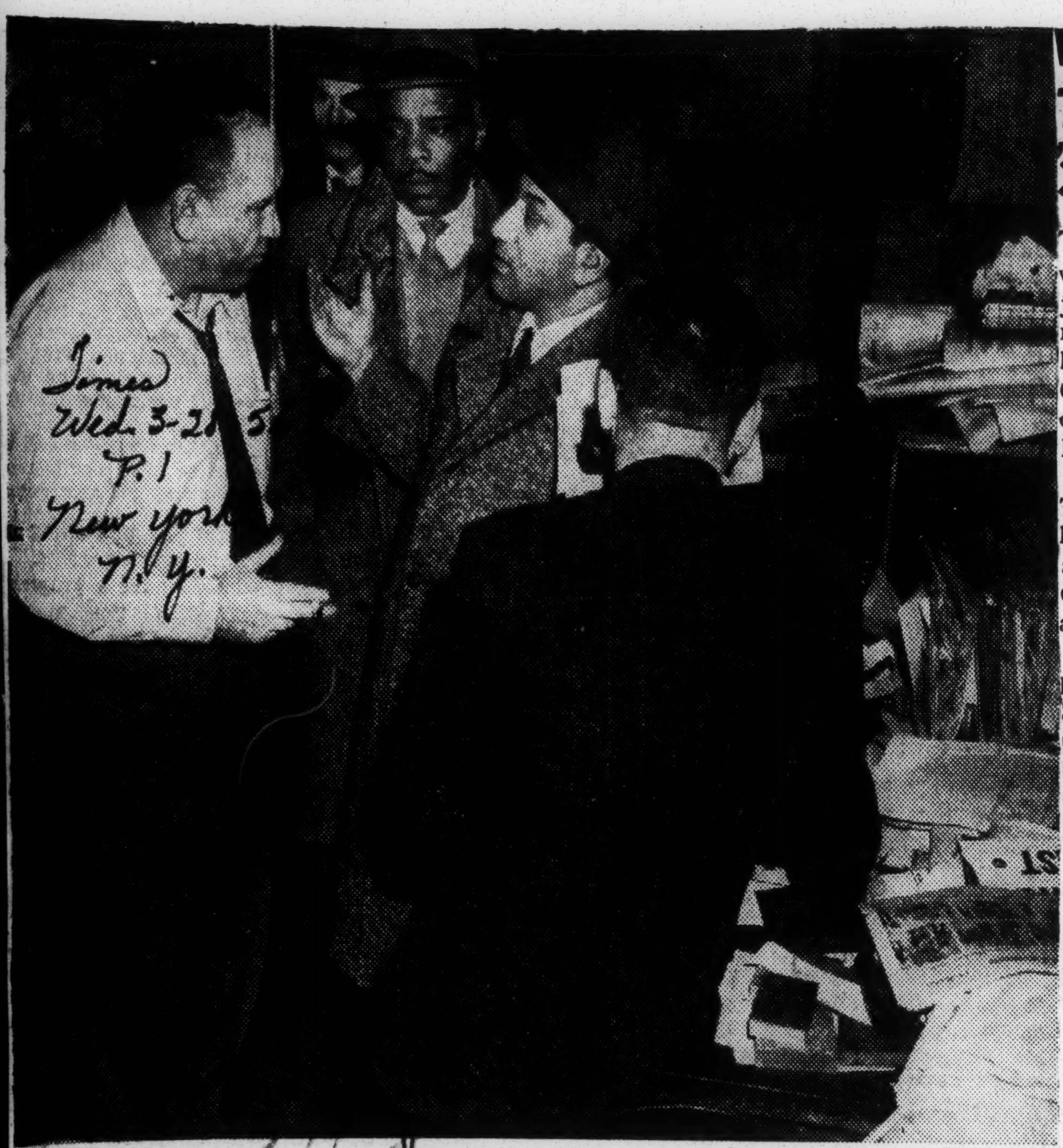
A complete report on the recent 20th congress of the soviet union in Moscow outlined the objectives for American Communists to follow in the next five years.

The bulky collection was found in the quarters of Hunter P. Odell which police visited in an attempt to locate him for an appearance before the subcommittee. Odell, named by Morris as the Communist party's southern district organizer, was finally found and questioned last Thursday. A bellicose witness, he shouted that his effects had been seized "illegally" but pleaded possible self-incrimination when asked about his Red connections.

Social security cards and payroll tax withholding statements in Odell's papers indicated that he had worked under three different identities.

Wxala A4
April 20-56
B'ham., Ala.

GI 'TURNCOATS'—More than two years ago, a score of American veterans of the Korean war chose Communism, rather than return to the United States. Sixteen of them are still in Communist China. Seven of the American "turncoats," and one from Scotland, are shown here for the first time, in their quarters at the University of Pekin. Left to right are: Harold Webb, Fort Pierce, Fla.; Andrew Condron, Scotland; (in rear standing) Morris Wills, Fort Ann, N. Y.; Richard Corden, Providence, R. I.; Clarence Adams, Memphis, Tenn.; Jack Dunn, Baltimore, Md.; Andrew Fortuna, Detroit, Mich; and Bill White, Plumerville, Ark. The men admitted that what they missed most is beer, baseball and girls. (Newspress Photo).



The New York Times

SEIZE RED NEWSPAPER: Internal Revenue agents raid the Daily Worker offices, claiming nonpayment of taxes. From left: Max Gordon, city editor; Salvatore Razza, center foreground, a Federal collection officer, and John Gates, back to camera, editor in chief.

Times Wed. 3-21-56 P.1 New York N.Y.

NO COMMENT — WARREN

PALO ALTO, Calif. — Chief Justice Earl Warren has declined to comment on recent accusations by Senators Joseph McCarthy of Wisconsin and James O. Eastland of Mississippi that he follows the Communist Party line.

White Jury Takes Only 30 Minutes

Weekly New Orleans La. Sat. 9-15-56

A New Orleans labor leader was convicted by an all-white jury which deliberated only 21 minutes of falsely swearing that he was not a member of the Communist party during a two-day trial here last week in Federal District Court.

Nelson was released last Thursday afternoon on a $7500 bond. And is expected to be sentenced by Judge Herbert W. Christenberry Wednesday-afternoon.

A federal grand jury rapidly pin-pointed the fate of Andrew Steve Nelson and convicted him of four counts each of swearing falsely that he was not a Communist in a National Labor Relations Board affidavit.

Nelson, president of the local chapter of the International Longshoremen and Warehousemen's Union, faces a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a $40,000 fine.

Nelson indicated to a La. Weekly newsman that the verdict would be appealed.

The slender labor leader attired in a short-sleeved sport shirt and light brown pants denied guilt of any of the four counts convicted on.

The jury consisting of six men and six women retired two minutes before noon Thursday and returned with the verdict 21 minutes later with a guilty verdict.

Nelson was repeatedly eyed by mainly women jurors during the session as he scribbled notes on paper and consulted with his attorney, James L. McCain.

McCain's efforts to squash the charges and later appeal for a continuance faltered.

He sought an acquittal for lack of insufficient evidence.

Judge Christenberry had tentatively approved a continuance to the following Tuesday until two jurors stated that prior committments would not make them available. When offered a continuance to the following day, McCain said that one day would not help and rested his case.

During the trial US Attorney M. H. Many and David Harris, a special prosecutor for the department of justice, presented four witnesses who alleged that Nelson was linked with the communist operation in Louisiana.

John Caldis, a former Communist called to the to witness stand by the federal government, said that Nelson held high positions in the state committee of the Louisiana Communist party and was a delegate to the Communist national convention in New York in 1944.

He further stated that Nelson was vice president of the Louisiana Progressive Educational Association which he termed the State Communist party under a different name.

Arthur Eugene, the lone Negr witness, said he was persuaded to join the Communist party in 1948 in an effort to unseat a union head in the National Maritime union. He said he met Nelson at the first and subsequent meetings. And that Nelson took an active part, remaining so as recent as 1954.

Winchell Leroy Jones, a witness who served as an undercover worker for the FBI, said he attended meetings in which Nelson presided.

The first government Oscar Matlock said he met Nelson in June, 1941, almost three years after arriving in New Orleans. He said at that time the defendant was doing Young Communist League work in Louisiana.

Matlock estimated that he saw Nelson "a few thousand times" from 1941-49 at the party headquarters in the Godchaux building, adding that some of the sessions were held in Nelson's union office. He noted that he and Nelson became members of the state committee of the party in September, 1942.

Robeson Goes To High Court For Passport

World B'ham Ala. Wed. 9-12-56

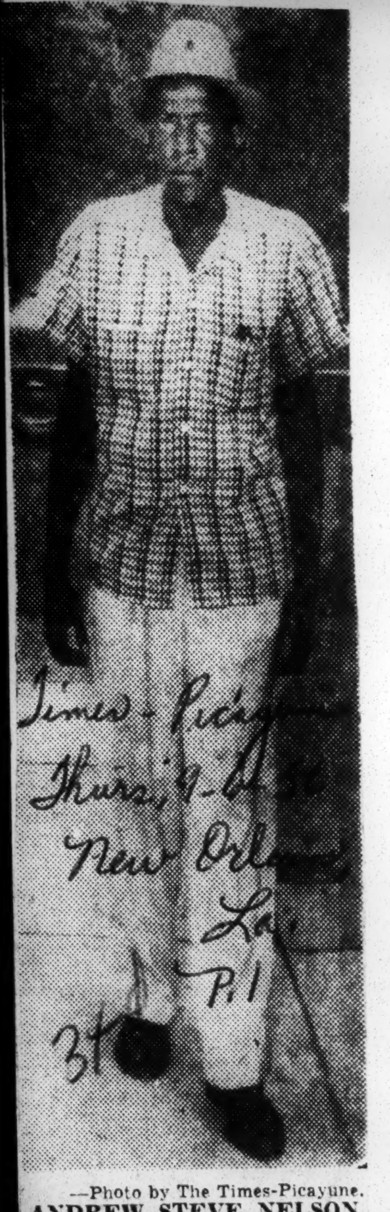
WASHINGTON — (INS) — Singer Paul Robeson has asked the Supreme Court to make the State Department give him a passport

He has been denied one since 1953 because of his refusal to sign an affidavit that he is not and has never been connected with the Communist party.

District and Circuit Courts have refused to upset the Department's action. They said Robeson had "failed to exhaust his administrative remedies" in his attempts to obtain a passport.

In his appeal to the Supreme Court, Robeson complained that the government not only has banned him from going to England, Israel and the Scandiavian countries, but won't even let him make a trip to Canada, for which no passport is required.

He asked the high tribunal to rule on whether the State Department can prevent an American citizen from visiting Western Hemisphere countries as well as deny a passport for visit overseas because of the citizen's political views and associations.



—Photo by The Times-Picayune.
ANDREW STEVE NELSON

U.S. RESTS CASE AGAINST NELSON

Three Witnesses Tell of Communistic Tieup

Times-Picayune Thurs., 9-6-56 New Orleans, La. P.1

Government prosecutors Wednesday rested their case against Andrew Steve Nelson, New Orleans union leader who is being tried in federal court on charges that he lied when he submitted affidavits to the national labor relations board denying affiliation or membership in the Communist party in 1952 and 1953.

Before resting, United States attorney M. Hepburn Many and David Harris, special prosecutor for the department of justice, placed three more witnesses on the stand who testified that they knew Nelson as a leader in the Communist party here. One of the witnesses testified that Nelson was active in the party as recently as 1954.

The trial is being held before a jury in Judge Herbert W. Christenberry's section of federal district court. Defense attorney James I. McCain is scheduled to argue technical motions to the court at 9:45 a. m. Thursday, and at 10 a. m. he will begin presenting defense evidence.

Worked for FBI

All of the witnesses placed on the stand by the government Wednesday testified that they worked within the Communist party here and in other cities for the federal bureau of investigation. They told of attending many party meetings with Nelson and of working in defense plants while they were party members.

They identified Judy Jenkins, Grady Jenkins, Richard Feise, Winifred Feise and Hunter O'Dell as persons who frequently attended party meetings with Nelson. Persons with these same names were witnesses when the Senate internal security subcommittee met here several months ago.

The last government witness was Arthur Eugene, Negro, 2121 St. Anthony, who told the court that he was persuaded to join the Communist party in 1948 when he was a seaman and active in the fight to unseat Joe Curren as head of the National Maritime Union.

He said that he met Nelson at the first party meeting he attended and that the main concern of the party at that time was to defeat Curren, who had promised to clean the Communists out of the NMU. He said that during 1948 he met Nelson at about 19 party meetings.

Eugene said that he was expelled from the NMU when Curren was re-elected and was unable to ship out for about four months. During this period, he testified, he attended a party meeting at the office of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, of which Nelson was and still is president, when the chief topic of conversation was the Taft-Hartley act.

Stay Within Party

He quoted Nelson as saying at that time that it was the decision of the Communist party that the leaders would comply with the provisions of the law requiring a non-Communist affidavit, but they would stay within the party. He said that it was decided that the leaders would refrain from open recruiting for the party and "keep quiet."

The witness also told the court that Nelson was present at a meeting at which a protest against the conviction in New York of 11 Communist leaders was planned. He said that Judy Jenkins, whose maiden name was Judy Modianus, was also present at this meeting and that she had just been fired from her job as dispatcher for the NMU by Curren.

Eugene told of going to San Francisco, Calif., in the fall of 1949 and how his transfer to the party unit in that city was accomplished.

Serial Number Code

"It was done through the serial number on a one-dollar bill," he said. "The serial number was taken from a bill and sent to a certain person in San Francisco. I kept the bill with me for identification."

He said that when he arrived in San Francisco he went to the Maritime Book Store on instructions from a member of the party in New Orleans. "I introduced myself to a man named Ernie Fox and gave him the dollar bill. He took it upstairs and then came back down and shook hands with me. He then took me upstairs and introduced me to some party members."

The witness related how the upstairs room at the book store was a distribution point for Communist literature and of later meeting Nelson at a party meeting in San Francisco. He said that Nelson was there for a board meeting of the ILWU.

Eugene said that he later went back to sea but in 1951 was "screened" from his ship by the Coast Guard because of his Communist affiliations and he returned to New Orleans. He said that at subsequent party meetings he met Winifred Feise and O'Dell.

Mimeographs Literature

Under questioning by Harris, the witness said that he worked around the office of the ILWU "just about every day" until late in 1952, doing work for the Marine Cooks and Stewards Union which had offices in the same building. He said that he ran off a number of pieces of Communist literature on a mimeograph machine in the ILWU office. He said that one piece was done for Grady Jenkins and that Nelson told him to run it off.

Harris read several pieces of the propaganda material to the jury. One was entitled "One City Park for All," and attacked the decision of the New Orleans City Park board which allowed Negroes to use parts of the park on two days each week. It called for free use of the park by Negroes and for a Negro to be appointed to the park board.

Another mimeographed sheet attacked legislation which had just then been passed requiring Communists in Louisiana to register with the state police and be fingerprinted.

Eugene said that he later went to party meetings called for the purpose of discussing this legislation and that at one of the meetings Nelson stated that the Communist party in Louisiana would not comply with the law.

He told of discussing party affairs with Nelson in 1952 and on one occasion Nelson told him that he "either had or would comply with the Taft-Hartley law but would stay in the Communist party." He fixed this conversation as being in September, 1952.

At Party Meeting

The witness said that during that same month he attended a party meeting with Nelson at which the legislation requiring party members to register was discussed and that plans were made for members to be able to post bonds if they were picked up by the state police. He said that the members were also instructed to contact attorneys if they were arrested. One of these attorneys he identified as Alvin Jones. He said that he could not recall the name of the other attorney mentioned.

Eugene testified that he attended party meetings all through 1953 at which Nelson was present and took an active part. He said that Richard Feise was also present at some of these meetings and on one occasion, he testified, he was told that O'Dell was "hot" and members should keep away from him.

The witness told the court that he began to spy on the party for the FBI in 1952 and that so far as he knows the Communists still think he is a member.

Another witness who testified Wednesday was John Caldis, 3120 Banks, an employe of the levee board at Pontchartrain Beach, who told the court that he joined the party in 1937 during a seamen's strike. He said that he gelonged to the NMU at the time. He said that he left the party in 1940 but returned in about a year.

Work at Shipyard

Numerous meetings of the party's waterfront section were attended by Nelson, he said. The waterfront section included longshoremen, warehousemen and merchant seamen, he said. After being torpedoed while at sea in 1942, the witness said that he went to work for the Delta Shipyard until 1945.

The other government witness was Winchell Leroy Jones, Bloomington, Ind., who also worked undercover in the party for the FBI. He said that he came to New Orleans in 1942 from Fort Worth, Tex., and went to work at the Consolidated-Vultee aircraft plant on the lakefront. He subsequently worked at the Higgins plant, and at the Flintkote Corporation.

Jones said that he joined the Communist party in February, 1946, while employed at Flintkote. He explained that he first had to join the ILWU because it represented the workers at the plant and he was told by another party member that he could not be a good union member unless he joined the party.

He told of attending party meetings with Nelson and of Nelson presiding over meetings. He testified that at one meeting Nelson read the Communist Manifesto to a group of new recruits.

The witness said that he drifted away from the party when he discovered it was only interested in furthering the aims of Communism and not in unionism. "I was interested in the union and better pay," he asserted.

Jones said that he went to work for the FBI in 1952 when he was contacted by an agent of the bureau who asked him to rejoin the party and work undercover. "I figured I owed something to the government for the mistake I had made," he said.

Alleged Red Boss

Steve Nelson Ill, Sentence Deferred

Weekly ... New Orleans, La. Sat. 9-22-56

A federal district court judge deferred sentence of a New Orleans labor leader and alleged "Communist Boss" convicted by a 12-membered all-white jury of falsely swearing that he was not affiliated with the Communist party when it was revealed that the convicted man was seriously ill.

Judge Herbert W. Christenberry postponed the sentencing of Andrew Steve Nelson indefinitely last Wednesday. In other action, the judge set Wednesday (Sept. 19) to hear arguments on a motion for a new trail.

Dr. George M. Genet informed Judge Christenberry that Nelson is dying of chronic nephritis, a kidney ailment. And Attorney James I. McCain, legal counsel for Nelson, said that his client was unconscious.

During the three-day trial, four government supplied witnesses linked Nelson with communist operations in Louisiana.

The jurors returned in 21 minutes, finding Nelson guilty on four counts of an indictment charged that he committed perjury in affidavits filed with the National Labor Relations Board. In the affidavits he had stated that he was not a member of or affiliated with the Communist party in 1952 and 1953.

The ailing labor head faces a maximum penalty of 20 years imprisonment and a $40,000 fine-five years and $10,000 on each count.

Attorneys To File Briefs In Goldie Watson Case

World P.3 Fri. 3-2-56

WASHINGTON — (ANP) — Attorneys for Mrs. Goldie Watson, who is being chargd with contempt of Congress, will file a brief in her case on March 2. The Government has been alloted an additional two weeks to reply to defense attorneys.

This dcision was made last week by Judge Henry A. Schweinhaut of the U. S. District court after a two-day trial in the case of the ousted Philadelphia school teacher.

Five contempt charges were lodged against Mrs. Watson, because she refuse to answer question before House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing held in 1954.

Birmingham, Ala.

First she was charged for not stating whether she was a member of the Communist party. Second she was charged for not stating whether she ever attended any Communist Party Community School in New York State.

The third charge dealt with her refusal to say whether she had attended a Community institute school any place, the fourth for not answering whether she was ever active in the National Negro Congress, and the fifth whether she was a member of the Communist Party when she signed the teacher's loyalty oath.

Following her appearance before the Congressional committee, where she invoked the Frist Amendment, Mrs. Watson was called before the Philadelphia school board for a hearing. Later she was dismissed from her position in the school system where she had been emplyed for the past 23 years.

The charges were brought by the House Committee against Mrs. Watson as a result of testimony given by Miss Dorothy Funn, another school teacher who served as informant for the government.

Mrs. Watson refuse to answer the committee's questions under the protection of the Frist amendment, which guarantees the right of free speech and free assembly.

Her attorneys contend that the Congress has power to investigate the minds and thoughts of persons. This committee, they argued, is only limited to subversive propaganda.

The argement in Mrs. Watson's behalf was presented by Phillips Dorfman of Philadelphia, assisted by David Rine of Washington and Leonard B. Boudine of New York.

COMMIES PLAN TO ENTER BIAS FIGHT IN SOUTH

Daily Tribune Chicago, Ill. Wed. 3-7-56 P.2

Negro Leaders Act to Block Move

New York, March 6 [Special] —The Communist party, which has been lying low, dodging congressional process servers for several years, plans to inject itself into the civil rights struggles of Negro groups in the south

Lightfoot

This was disclosed by Claude Lightfoot, Negro communist leader who heads the party in Illinois. Interviewed by the Worker, communist newspaper, recently about civil rights cases, Lightfoot said:

"I am certain that in these days and in many other struggles our party will resume its full role, justifying new levels of good will and confidence among the broadest sections of the Negro people."

Speaks of Red Role

The worker said "Lightfoot spoke of the role of Communists and of left progressives in dramatizing the plight of the Negro people before world-wide public opinion."

Lightfoot has been sentenced to serve five years in prison and pay a fine of $5,000 under the Smith act, which makes membership in the Communist party, while knowing that its aim is the violent overthrow of the government, a crime. His conviction is being appealed.

Communist support or participation in the civil rights movement of noncommunist Negro groups will lend credence to the propaganda of the white citizens' councils in the south that pictures the movement as being communist inspired, Negro leaders believe.

Act to Check Move

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has already taken action to check the Communist party's maneuver. Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the association, sent out a notice a week ago to 1,300 branches and youth councils about the situation.

"Intensive efforts" are being made by Communists and left wing groups and individuals to infiltrate the assembly of the leadership conference on civil rights to be held in Washington March 4 to 6, Wilkins said in his letter.

If the left wing should "capture" the rally, Wilkins has warned, "the whole civil rights movement will receive a black eye."

DISMISSAL IS CRITICIZED

Times P.14-C

Liberties Union Scores Means of Dropping Professor

Thurs. 3-15-56

The American Civil Liberties Union criticized the American University of Washington yesterday for dropping Prof. Herbert Fuchs from its law faculty. The union said that a hearing granted him had failed to meet the standards of academic due process.

New York

Professor Fuchs, 50 years old, was droped last October after admitting Communist party activity between 1934 and 1946. He has appeared several times as a cooperative witness before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities. The university, a Methodist institution, has put him on inactive status with pay until his contract expires June 30.

Dr. Louis Joughin, assistant director of the union and executive officer of its Academic Freedom Committee, said the university's executivee committee in talking with Professor Fuchs "related the queestion of present integrity to the teacher's prior-service history."

He said "such an eexploration involving basic academic freedom and civil liberties principles, should, even for a non-tenure teacher, have been conducted by a proper hearing under academic due process."

TRIAL FOR FOSTER AGAIN PROPOSED

Times P.14-C

Government Cites Work by Red Who Has Pleaded a Heart Ailment

Thurs. 3-15-56

The Government moved once again yesterday to bring William Z. Foster, 75-year-old titular head of the Communist party in this country, to trial on a 1948 indictment charging violation of the Smith Act.

Foster had been slated to go to trial with eleven other party leaders on charges of conspiracy to teach and advocate violent overthrow of the Government. He won a severance because of a heart ailment.

Thomas Bolan, assistant United States Attorney, said a court-appointed physician. Dr. Henry Alsop Riley, had examined Foster six times, the latest on last Oct. 20. The physician reported then that he thought Foster could stand a short trial, with sessions of two or three hours a day.

New York

Instead of bringing Foster to trial on conspiracy charges, Mr. Bolan said the Government would like to try him on a second indictment returned in 1948. This charged membership in the Communist party. The Government has convicted two other party members of the membership charges. Their cases are now before the Supreme Court.

Mr. Bolan estimated that, at a rate of two or three hours daily, Foster's trial would take four weeks.

In view of Foster's continuing function as head of the party and reports that he has been engaged in "strenuous" activities, United States Attorney Paul W. Williams said the Government was willing to have the trial time limited as suggested by Dr. Riley.

Mr. Bolan said that "during the past two years Foster has written more than 120 articles for The Daily Worker and other Communist party publications and has also completed three books."

If Foster were tried and convicted, he could receive a maximum jail term of five years and a $10,000 fine. The Government's motion to bring Foster to trial will be argued on March 26.

A Communist party spokesman said:

"The Government's present action is a new low in Attorney General Herbert Brownell's barbarism. The Government has already robbed Foster of his social security pension. Now they want to "celebrate" Foster's recent seventy-fifth birthday by murderous trial."

Fugitive Red Surrenders

Daily World P.7 Fri. 3-16-56

NEW YORK —(ANP)— Henry Winston, convicted Communist leader, was in a federal penitentiary this week, having surrendered after five years of hiding.

Winston was one of 11 top Communist leaders convicted in 1949 of conspiracy to teach and advocate the violent overthrow of the U. S. government.

Atlanta, Ga.

Shortly after the convictions, Winston and three others fled. Last week, Gilbert Green surrendered, leaving only Winston to be found.

Winston. like Green, surrendered after sending announcements to all newspapers stating the time at which he would give himself up.

He appeared at the federal court house here smiling broadly. He was greeted warmly by his wife and two children, a group of sympathizers—and U. S. deputies.

The Negro Communist leader is a native of Hattiesburg, Miss., and has been a member of the party for 25 years. He was trained in Moscow for his duties as organizational secretary of the American Communist Party.

COMMUNIST HEARING WILL OPEN IN SOUTH

Times P.9-C

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 11 (UP)—A subcommittee of the House un-American Activities Committee will open three days of hearings here tomorrow on Communist activities in North Carolina. Mon. 3-12-56

Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania and committee chairman, said about thirty persons had been subpoenaed as witnesses. He declined to name them but said most of them had been mentioned in testimony during the trial of Junius I. Scales, Communist leader in the Carolinas and Tennessee.

New York N.Y.

Mr. Scales is free on bond pending an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from his conviction on a charge of violating the Communist membership clause of the Smith Act.

Associated Press

MAY STAND TRIAL: William Z. Foster, the national chairman of the Communist party. Federal Government, on basis of court-ordered medical report, may ask for court order requiring trial.

'FUGITIVE' NO MORE—Henry Winston, (center) one of the 11 Communist party leaders convicted in New York in 1951 under the Smith Act, shows little regard for the determined U.S. Deputy Marshals who pounced on him at the U.S. courthouse in New York recently. Winston jumped his $20,000 bail in 1951, and has been a fugitive ever since. His surrender was followed by the "bum's rush" (above) before Communist sympathisers had an opportunity to stage a "welcome home" demonstration. (Newspress Photo).

Herald Tribune photo by Joe Engels

Fugitive Communist Henry Winston (center) in custody of United States marshals at the United States Court House, Foley Square, after he surrendered yesterday.

Communists Work South

Times-Picayune Mon. 3-19-56

Work with 'Integrationists' to Cause Trouble

New Orleans, La.

By VICTOR RIESEL

Comrade Khrushchev's own clan is riding across the South. Leading the pack is the front man for a Soviet atomic spy now in Alcatraz. The Kremlin's carpetbaggers have deliberately invaded the South at its tensest moment. P. 10

Having virtually no Communist party below Mason-Dixon — just one member in Mississippi, 96 in Alabama, 196 in Texas, 135 in Florida, 50 each in Georgia and Louisiana, 95 in North Carolina, 15 in South Carolina, 21 in Tennessee and 53 in Virginia at the latest public FBI count — the pro-Communists decided to set up a propaganda front.

THEY CHOSE this moment of the South's wracking political and sociological pain to launch a new drive for the freedom of convicted atomic spy Morton Sobell. They sent one of their veteran labor men, Aaron Schneider, riding through community after community. In eight cities they set up headquarters for the Sovieteering "National Committee To Secure Justice For Morton Sobell."

They're now ready to pour their poison into the troubled political lifestream of the South from these committee headquarters in Miami, Orlando, New Orleans, Houston, Austin, Dallas, Atlanta and Winston-Salem. These are the cities in which their own reports boast of headquarters. Their report reveals no addresses.

Schneider's trek through the South obviously coincides with the turbulence of the tragic integration conflict. The drive for Sobell's freedom was as dead as a Pompeiian statue. The Sovieteers ran through more than $1,000,000 collected for the atomic spies' campaign. The money has all been spent and some government agencies are mighty curious over where it all went.

The comrades were searching for other irritants when, suddenly, they were told to get busy again on the Sobell freedom campaign. And to start in the South. They proceeded to attempt to make it appear that Jewish, Catholic and Protestant church groups as well as labor and Negro organizations were interested in their drive.

Nonetheless Schneider's report on his Southern trip makes it seem that he was well received by the Anti - Defamation League, which disdained him, and by other religious groups as well. He lists a series of these lay and church organizations, intimating they were sympathetic. This deliberate effort to hook respectable anti-Communist organizations to a Soviet spy parallells the maneuvering of the National Negro Commission of the Communist Party.

This is the party's official Negro propaganda and agitation division. It has been contacting units of the National Association For the Advancement of Colored People, and trying to corkscrew its way into the crisis.

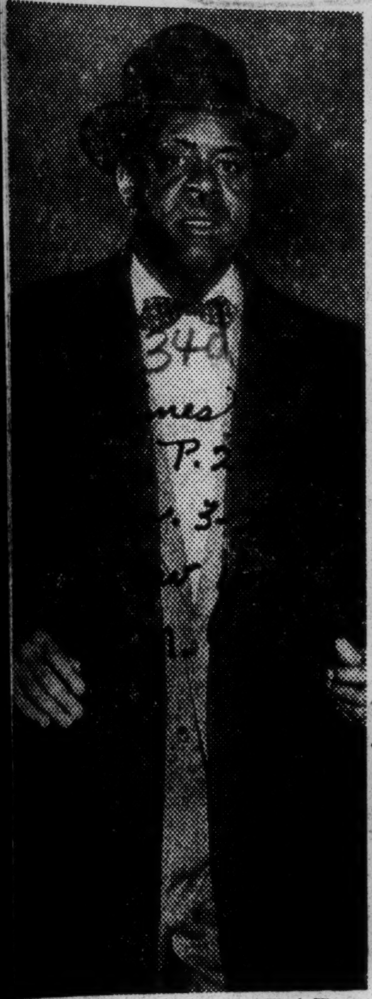
SCHNEIDER was chosen by the Sobell committee because of his union organizing experience. He once was an officer of the pro-Communist United Office and Professional Workers Union. When he went South recently, he contacted those union officials who would hear him.

The Communist Daily Worker reports that a sub-regional director of the Packinghouse Workers Union, AFL-CIO, is included in one of the Sobell committee's sponsor lists. This could mean still more trouble. For such sponsorships could give some of the citizen councils a chance to charge that labor is fronting for the Communists.

34d 1956

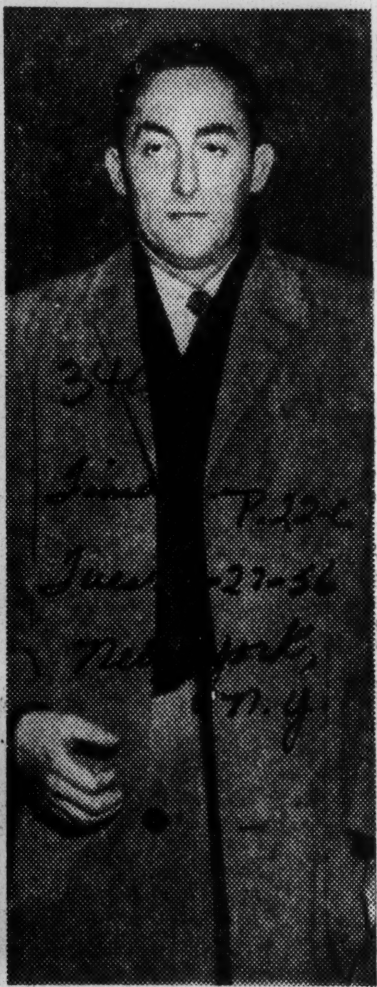
COMMUNIST

Convicted Communists Get Jail Terms



The New York Times

Harry Winston arriving at courthouse here yesterday.



Associated Press

Gilbert Green after he was found guilty and sentenced.

HIGH COURT SEES TAINT IN RED CASE

Times P.17-C

Bids Subversive Board Clear Up Perjury Charge Against 3 Government Witnesses

Tues. 5-1-56

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 30—The Supreme Court sent the Communist party case back to the Subversive Activities Control Board today with orders to reappraise the testimony of three witnesses accused of perjury.

The principal constitutional issue was a challenge to the validity of the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

New York, N.Y.

The challenge was raised in an appeal from a board order requiring the party to register with the Attorney General as a Communist-action organization under Moscow domination. The Federal Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia had upheld the board's ruling.

Opinion by Frankfurter

Justice Felix Frankfurter, who wrote the majority opinion, found that a cloud had been cast on the board's findings by the assertion that they might have been based in part on the testimony of perjurers. He said the cloud should be removed before constitutional issues were considered.

Justice Tom C. Clark, in an unusually sharp dissent, said the majority had acted "merely for delay" in a case that has been pending several years. He said the court was disregarding its "plain responsibility and duty to decide" important constitutional questions.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Justices Hugo L. Black, William O. Douglas, Harold H. Burton and John M. Harlan concurred in Justice Frankfurter's opinion. Justices Stanley F. Reed and Sherman Minton joined Justice Clark's dissent.

Oral Arguments in 1955

The party has asserted that the provisions of the two laws relating to Communist-action organizations and their members outlawed organizations set up for peaceful political opposition, imposed "an unparalleled regimentation of speech, press and assembly" and "established a pervasive censorship over all dissenting opinion." This infringes rights guaranteed by the Constitution, it charged.

Briefs were filed by the party, the Government and various organizations in which the constitutional issues were set forth. These issues were stressed in oral arguments in November, 1955, by John J. Abt and Joseph Forer, for the Communist party, and Simon E. Sobeloff, Solicitor General, for the Government.

Party lawyers also raised the nonconstitutional question whether the Court of Appeals had improperly refused to permit the party to introduce additional evidence after the board's order had been issued.

This purported evidence was that the board had "relied extensively and heavily" on false testimony in making some key findings. The testimony had been given by Paul Crouch, now deceased; Manning Johnson and Harvey Matusow, all professional informers who had been used by the Justice Department in several proceedings.

The Government opposed the party's motion on the ground that the board's findings had been amply supported by other evidence. It held that the proceedings should not be reopened merely because the credibility of some witnesses had been attacked.

In denying the motion, the Court of Appeals stressed that there had been an opportunity to cross-examine the three witnesses at hearings before the board and for rebuttal of their testimony.

Justice Frankfurter said the challenge to Federal laws had raised constitutional questions appropriate for "this court's consideration." But the case "must be decided on a nonconstitutional issue, if the record calls for it, without reaching constitutional problems," he added.

He said the board could now hold a hearing to determine if the party's charges were true. If the testimony of the three witnesses is discredited, he explained, it must be expunged from the record.

Alternatively, he said, the board could assume the truth of the Communist party's charges and, without hearing, expunge the testimony from the record.

"In either event, he went on, the board must then reconsider its original determination [that the party is a Communist-action organization] in the light of the record as freed from the challenge that now beclouds it."

Party Aide Hails Ruling

Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, said here yesterday that the court's decision was "a partial victory for American political sanity and the decent opinion of mankind."

"It is also an effective blow to the political perjury system produced by the Justice Department's stool-pigeon stable," he added.

'Duty Disregarded,' Clark Says

Post + Times Herald P.1

Supreme Court Puts Off Red Registration Ruling

Tues. 5-1-56

Washington, D.C.

By Karl R. Bauman

Associat

Over the sharp protest of three of its justices, the Supreme Court yesterday put off indefinitely a ruling on the legality of the 1950 Communist registration law.

Justice Tom C. Clark, speaking for himself and Justices Stanley F. Reed and Sherman Minton, protested that in doing so the Court "disregards its plain responsibility and duty" to decide important constitutional questions.

Justice Felix Frankfurter, speaking for the 6-3 majority, said the Court wanted to make certain the Subversive Activities Control Board did not rely on "tainted evidence" in finding the Communist Party was a tool of Moscow and directing it to register with the Attorney General.

As a result, the case now goes back to the Control Board for further proceedings.

The Communist Party must be given a chance to discredit, if it can, the testimony of three Government witnesses, or else the Board must disregard their testimony entirely.

"In either event," Frankfurter wrote, "the Board must then reconsider its original determination in the light of the record as freed from the challenge that now beclouds it."

This made it virtually certain that the Court will not get around to passing on the constitutional issues before next fall—some six years after the law was passed by Congress over the veto of former President Truman.

The law is known officially as the Subversive Activities Control Act. It forms the heart of the 1950 Internal Security Act, frequently called the McCarran Act, for the late Sen. Pat McCarran (D-Nev), its principal author.

The Act sets up the SACB and provides machinery for the Attorney General to bring registration proceedings not only against the Communist Party but its fronts as well.

Clark, in as sharply worded a dissent as has come from the Court in a long time, said he had not found any case in the Court's history "where important constitutional issues had been avoided on such a pretext."

"The action today is taken merely for delay and can result only in the Board reaffirming the action" (against the Communist Party), Clark said.

"In fact it (the Board) so advised the Court of Appeals and that Court found all the testimony of the questionable witnesses was supported by 'masses of other evidence.'"

While the case was before the Court of Appeals here, which upheld the Board in a 2-1 decision, the Communist Party sought to reopen the proceeding in an effort to discredit three Government witnesses.

They were Paul Crouch, now dead; Manning Johnson, and Harvey Matusow.

The Communist Party called them three "professional informers" and said they had been employed by the Justice Department in numerous previous proceedings. The party said they "have committed perjury, are completely untrustworthy and should be accorded no credence."

Frankfurter said the Supreme Court "cannot pass upon a record containing such challenged testimony," and added:

"We find it necessary to dispose of the case on the grounds we do, not in order to avoid a constitutional adjudication, but because the fair administration of justice requires it."

In order "to make certain the Board bases its findings upon u n t a i n t e d evidence," Frankfurter said, the Board may:

- Hold a hearing to determine the truth of the party's allegations against the three witnesses and if the testimony is discredited, it must eliminate it from the record.
- Alternatively, the Board may choose to assume the truth of the allegations and, without further hearing, expunge the testimony of the three witnesses from the record.

Either course, he said, will require a new determination by the Board.

Lost by NLRB Red Oath Cases

Post + Listies Herald

Washington, D.C. 1, 14-A

United Press

The Supreme Court ruled unanimously yesterday that rank-and-file union members may not be penalized when their officers file false non-Communist affidavits.

It is said the Government must continue to make Federal benefits available to the union.

Dec. 12-11-56

In an opinion written by Justice William O. Douglas, the Court said only the officer himself is subject to criminal penalty for filing a false statement.

The issue was brought to the high court in two cases involving union officers accused of filing false non-Communist affidavits with the National Labor Relations Board.

The men are Ben Gold, former president of the International Fur and Leather Workers Union, now merged with the Amalgamated Meat Cutters, and Maurice E. Travis, former secretary-treasurer of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

The Taft-Hartley law requires all union officials to file non-Communist oaths with the Board. Failure to comply disqualifies a union from Board services. The services consist mainly of hearing unfair labor practice complaints and conducting bargaining elections.

The Board for a long time has wanted to withhold its benefits when an officer is found to have sworn falsely, but the United States Court of Appeals here has refused to go along with the policy.

The Board appealed after an adverse ruling in the lower courts in the Travis case.

The Precision Scientific Co., Chicago, originally challenged the Travis affidavit in an unfair labor practice proceedings.

The Gold case grew out of a false affidavit conviction against the union leader and unfair labor practice charges by the Fur & Leather Workers against the Lannom Manufacturing Co., Tullahoma, Tenn.

Both the Fur and Leather Workers and the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers were among the unions expelled by the CIO in 1949 and 1950 as Communist-dominated.

Waiter Hurls Charges at Quiz

Post + Times Herald P. 26

By Gardner L. Bridge
Associated Press

A Negro waiter from New Orleans, refusing to say whether he was a southern district organizer for the Communist Party, accused the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee yesterday of invading his rights as a private citizen.

O'Dell

The waiter, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, centered his counter attacks on Chairman James O. Eastland (D-Miss.), who he accused of being anti-labor and anti-Negro. Occasionally he switched to Subcommittee Counsel Robert Morris, asking Morris at one point if he was "some kind of dictator or something."

Morris said the Subcommittee had received information that O'Dell was a district organizer for the Communist Party in New Orleans, "giving directives to the professional group" there, and operating under three different names.

O'Dell invoked Fifth-Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about this.

He also refused to answer questions about what Morris described as a considerable amount of "Communist Party literature and directives" found in a room O'Dell formerly occupied.

O'Dell accused the Subcommittee of unlawful search and seizure when asked about this material.

Also found in the room, Morris told the subcommittee, were social security cards in the names of John Vesey and Ben Jones. Morris said these indicated O'Dell had been "operating under three identities."

Eastland directed that the cards be referred to the Justice Department to determine whether any laws had been violated. O'Dell refused to say whether he had used the names of Vesey or Jones.

The witness denied evading a subpena while the Subcommitee was holding hearings in New Orleans recently, and said he had moved "because I wanted to." He refused to say where he had been for the last two weeks.

Eastland refused to let O'Dell read a prepared statement he had brought with him after Morris said it had not been submitted 24 hours in advance as required by Subcommittee rules.

In the statement, O'Dell accused Eastland of leading a conspiracy to promote lawlessness in the South and urged his Expulsion from the Senate.

Eastland said O'Dell was trying "to drag this investigation afield," but added: "I'm not going to have a controversy about it."

Negro Claims Security Unit Usurped Right

Advertiser, Montgomery, Ala. Fri. 4-13-56

WASHINGTON, April 12 (AP) — A Negro waiter from New Orleans, refusing to say whether he was a Southern district organizer for the Communist party, today accused the Senate Internal Security subcommittee of invading his rights as a citizen.

The waiter, Hunter Pitts O'Dell, centered his counterattack on Chairman Eastland (D-Miss), whom he accused of being anti-labor and anti-Negro. Occasionally he switched to subcommittee counsel Robert Morris, asking Morris at one point if he was "some kind of dictator or something."

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O'Dell invoked the Fifth Amendment protection against possible self-incrimination in refusing to answer questions about this.

5TH AMENDMENT

He also refused to aswer questions about what Morris described as a considerable amount of "Communist party literature and directives" found in a room O'Dell formerly occupied.

O'Dell accused the subcommittee of unlawful search and seizure when asked about this material. He demanded to know who authorized the subcommittee to take the documents.

Also found in the room, Morris told the subcommittee, were Social Security cards in the names of John Vesey and Ben Jones. Morris said these indicated O'Dell had been "operating under three identities."

Eastland directed that the cards be referred to the Justice Department to determine whether any laws had been violated. O'Dell refused to say whether he used the names of Vesey or Jones.

The witness denied that he had evaded a subpoena while the subcommittee was holding hearings in New Orleans recently, and said he had moved "because I wanted to." He refused to say where he had been for the last two weeks. The subcommittee says it has found a small but active "Communist underground movement" in New Orleans.

Eastland refused to let O'Dell read a prepared statement he had brought with him after Morris said it had not been submitted 24 hours in advance as required by subcommittee rules.

In the statement, O'Dell accused Eastland of leading a conspiracy to promote lawlessness in the South and urged his expulsion from the Senate.

Eastland said O'Dell was trying "to drag this investigation afield," but added: "I'm not going to have a controversy about it."

As the hearing ended, Morris told O'Dell: "We have received information that you have been writing speeches of people running for public office in Louisiana."

O'Dell replied. "If I write a speech I don't think it has got anything to do with internal security."

Colored Attorney Will Aid Defense Of Communist Leader

Globe, Nashville, Tenn. Fri. 4-13-56

NEW YORK—When, on April 9, James E. Jackson, Jr., well-known Communist leader stands trial in the U. S. District Court at New York's Foley Square for alleged violation of the Smith Act, he will be represented by a member of one of the leading law firms of the nation's capital. Charles T. Duncan, partner in the firm of Reeves, Duncan and Robinson, will serve as counsel in Mr. Jackson's defense. (In a previous Smith Act case both Justices Black and Douglas entered vigorous dissents from the majority opinion of the Supreme Court upholding convictions, on the ground that the law "is unconstitutional on its face and as applied" to the Communist Party defendants.)

JAMES E. JACKSON, JR.

Mr. Jackson, member of a prominent Richmond, Va. family, is a graduate of Virginia Union and Howard Universities. He is widely known throughout the South and nation as a fighter for civil rights during the past two decades. Commenting on the trial, Mr. Jackson, who is now secretary of the Southern regional committee of the Communist Party and member of its national committee, said:

CHARLES T. DUNCAN

My life has been dedicated to the struggle for equality and dignity for the Negro people, security for all workers, and peace among the nations. There is no more substance to the government contention that I have sought social change by force and violence than there is to the charge of conspiracy returned against Rev. Martin Luther King and other heroic leaders of the Montgomery bus protest by a hate-ridden grand jury and sustained by a prejudiced judge.

Charles T. Duncan, attorney of record in the Jackson case, is a native Washingtonian. Son of the renowned singer, Todd Duncan, he was educated in the public schools of Washington and at Dartmounth College, where he he graduated **cum laude** and was elected to Phi Beta Kappa. He received his legal education at Harvard Law School.

After graduation from law school, Mr. Duncan spent three years with a leading law firm in New York City, and since that time has been engaged in private practice with his own firm, Reeves, Duncan and Robinson, in Washington, D. C. He has been admitted to practice in New Yok, Washington, D. C., and Maryland and before the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Duncan participated actively and extensively with the NAACP in the preparation of the briefs on both rearguments of the **School Segregation Cases** and on the briefs in those cases. He is also a part-time member of the faculty at Howard University Law School, where he teaches the course in Civil Procedure.

Mr. Duncan is active in civic affairs in Washington and is a member of the board of directors of major committees of United Community Services (Community Chest), the Urban League, Americans for Democratic Action, Northwest Settlement House and the Washington Federation of Churches.

Mr Frank Reeves, Associate Counsel with Mr. Duncan, is the Senior member of the firm of Reeves, Duncan and Robinson. He became assistant to Thurgood Marshall, Special Counsel of the NAACP, in 1940 and two years later was made administrative assistant to Walter White, director of the NAACP, Washington Bureau. Long active in Democratic Party politics, Mr. Reeves was recently appointed as special assistant to F. Joseph Donohue, general chairman of Sen. Estes Kefauver's campaign committee for the Democratic presidential nomination.

THE SUPREME COURT

Only Feds for the Reds

Time 4-23

For his operations as western Pennsylvania's top Communist Party leader, Steve Nelson, 53, was convicted in two courts. A Pennsylvania Court of Quarter Sessions gave him a stiff 20-year sentence and $10,000 fine for twelve violations of the 37-year-old state sedition act; then a Federal District Court added a milder five-year term for Smith Act violations. Last week the U.S. Supreme Court tossed out (6-3) Nelson's conviction by the state of Pennsylvania, ruled that the Federal Government alone may prosecute those who advocate its overthrow.

The ruling threw a large question mark at similar statutes of Hawaii, Alaska and 42 states (all except Arizona, Missouri, North and South Dakota, South Carolina and Oregon). One state pressingly affected: Kentucky, where ex-Newsman Carl Braden, tabbed a Communist and convicted 16 months ago under a state law for advocating sedition, is now appealing a 15-year sentence and $5,000 fine.

"Congress," said Chief Justice Warren in delivering the majority opinion, "intended to occupy the field of sedition" when it passed the 1940 Smith Act and succeeding anti-subversive statutes. State laws are "in no sense uniform," and their enforcement could present "serious danger of conflict" with federal anti-subversion operations. In the strongest dissent that Earl Warren has ever faced, Justices Stanley Reed, Sherman Minton and Harold Burton argued that "in the responsibility of national and local governments to protect themselves against sedition, there is no 'dominant interest' . . . Congress has not, in any of its statutes relating to sedition, specifically barred the exercise of state power to punish the same acts under state law."

Dissenting also was the man who framed the Smith Act, Virginia's Democratic Representative Howard W. Smith, who says that Congress never meant to write off state sedition laws. He has already introduced legislation that would put them back in force.

Hinton Of South Carolina Blasts Pro-Red Charges

Globe P. 1
Fri. 4-13-56
Nashville, Tenn.

Columbia, S. C.—April 5—James M. Hinton, president of the South Carolina State NAACP, pointed out last week that Negroes who "fight for first class citizenship" in the South "are termed subservice" while "whites who place roadblocks" in their way "are called good Americans and worthy citizens."

The NAACP official answered in a prepared statement an accusation by State Attorney General T. C. Callison that the NAACP, the Congress, the courts and political parties "are all combining to bring about the conditions most hoped for by the world Communist party—one of strife, turmoil, discontent, unhappiness and open violence."

Mr. Hinton asserted that the NAACP has had no part of strife or violence. "There should be no ill will," he maintained, "when there is a resort to due process of law."

Negro storms in protest at probe

News P. 1
Phila. Pa.
Thurs. 4-12-56

WASHINGTON, April 12—(AP)—A New Orleans Negro stormed angrily at Senate investigators today when asked whether he had operated under three different names as a Communist Party organizer.

Hunter Pitts O'Dell, a waiter, in a hot stream of words, accused Chairman Eastland (D., Miss.) of the Senate internal security subcommittee of being anti-labor and anti-Negro.

Eastland, rapping for order, said O'Dell was attempting "to drag this investigation afield."

"I'm not going to have a controversy about it," the senator said.

Eastland declined to let O'Dell read a statement he had brought with him. In the statement, O'Dell accused Eastland of leading a conspiracy to promote lawlessness in the South and urged his expulsion from the Senate.

Interposition Doctrine Invoked at Red Hearing

Times P. 10-C
New York

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 5 (UP)—One of six witnesses summoned before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee today invoked the doctrine of interposition in refusing to answer questions about possible Communist activities.

Richard Feise, former director of a travel service, told Senator James O. Eastland, the chairman of the subcommittee, that he should know what interposition is "because you have taken the position yourself on another matter."

Mr. Eastland, a Democrat of Mississippi, has urged that southern states adopt interposition as a means of combating court-enforced integration. The doctrine asserts that a state can interpose its sovereignty to halt any Federal invasion of powers reserved to the states until the dispute can be settled by the several states.

All six witnesses in the first of two days of open hearings refused to give more than identification facts about themselves.

CITY LOSES APPEAL ON SCHOOL OUSTER

Times P. 24-C

But Supreme Court Deletes Part of April 9 Opinion in Slochower Case

Tues. 5-29-56
New York

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, May 28—The Supreme Court refused New York City a rehearing today in the case of Dr. Harry Slochower, discharged from Brooklyn College. However, the Court ordered deleted a portion of its previous opinion.

On April 9, in a 5-to-4 decision, the tribunal ruled that the summary dismissal of Professor Slochower under the city's charter violated due process of law. The Constitution provides that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process.

Dr. Slochower was dismissed for having invoked the Fifth Amendment's privilege against giving self-incriminating testimony. He invoked the amendment when asked by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee in 1952 if he had been a member of the Communist party in 1940 and 1941. Section 903 of the New York Charter provides for automatic dismissal of any municipal officer or employe who refuses to answer any questions regarding his official conduct on the ground that his answers might tend to incriminate him.

The law does not require notice, hearings or an opportunity to explain the refusal to answer questions. That was the basis of the court's ruling that due process of law had not been accorded Professor Slochower.

Testimony on Discharge

In asking a rehearing, Peter Campbell Brown, corporation counsel of the city, had said that a "cornerstone" to the Supreme Court's opinion appeared to be a conclusion that neither the subcommittee nor Dr. Slochower had been aware that invocation of the Fifth Amendment would involve automatic discharge. In behalf of the New York Board of Higher Education, Mr. Brown called attention to the fact that a member of the board had testified that such action would cause immediate discharge under the charter.

The high court said in its April 9 opinion:

"It appears that neither the subcommittee nor Slochower was aware that his claim of privilege would ipso facto result in his discharge, and would bar him permanently from holding any position either in the city colleges or in the city government."

The court in its brief statement today said that the above observation had been "based on the printed record then before us." Additional portions of the official transcript of the subcommittee proceedings, the court said, "cast doubt on the accuracy" of the comment in the opinion.

"Since the comment was in no wise controlling of our decision, we believe its deletion from the opinion would serve the interests of accuracy," the court added.

Reinstatement Delay

Dr. Slochower's reinstatement must await the formality of referring the case back to the Court of Appeals in Albany, his attorney, Ephraim S. London, said yesterday. Mr. London indicated doubt that his motion would be ready for the next session Monday, which might mean a delay until September.

Professor Slochower is to receive back pay, amounting to about $30,000, for the period of his ouster. Dr. Harry D. Gideonse, president of Brooklyn College, has announced that reinstatement will be followed by an immediate new suspension on charges of "untruthfulness and perjury."

New York City's unsuccessful appeal for a rehearing had been backed in the Supreme Court by eight states—Florida, Kentucky, Maine, New Mexico, South Carolina, Texas, Utah and Washington, as well as the territory of Hawaii.

34d 1956

BASCOM TIMMONS

Parties Battling For Negro Vote

WASHINGTON—As the 100 Southern members of Congress who signed a manifesto against the supreme court's anti-segregation ruling prepare to fight any effort to speed up the integration process, a new battle is brewing between the two major political parties over the Northern Negro vote.

This huge voting bloc, which in some elections has held the balance of power in several states east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio rivers, has been controlled by Democratic leaders for the past 20 years, and was credited with contributing decisively to the election of President Truman in 1948.

It helped Adlai Stevenson in 1952 to carry New York city, Detroit, St. Louis, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and lose Chicago and Cleveland only by narrow margins, though the states in which those cities are located went decisively for Eisenhower.

Timmons

The Republicn national committee will use the desegregation issue in a powerful drive to swing the Negroes back to the GOP. They lost the colored vote in 1936 for the first time since the War Between the States, and have never regained it. Now they will contend that the Republican party deserves credit for the supreme court decision, though there were but two Republicans out of nine members on the court which handed down the original unanimous decision.

Northern Democrats will do their best to close the breach in their voting alignment resulting from the court decision. But to do so they must stress past favors under the New Deal-Fair Deal. The situation recalls the perennial jest about the politician reciting how he has helped a voter, who replies, "Yes, but what have you done for us lately?"

GOP campaign directors, conceding that they probably have not had more than one out of five Negro votes in the last five presidential elections, are convinced they will at least break even this year. The Negro vote, of course extends much beyond the big city areas mentioned, and will be of some importance in most Northern urban districts.

Republicans expect to use the manifesto in their drive to turn the Negro vote to their party. Political analysts have doubt their attempt will be highly effective, for there is no reason to believe that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, having worked closely with the city organizations in the North for at least 15 years, will now swing over to the Republican party.

NAACP's demand that the GOP national ticket be committed to drastic measures to enforce the supreme court's integration orders will probably not be acceded to. The organization is already being gently told from Republican sources that perhaps it is moving too rapidly in its demands for action. At the same time the Republican national committee claims to have reliable information that President Eisenhower has a chance to carry some of the same Southern states which supported him in 1952—Virginia, Texas, Tennessee and Florida.

The racial segregation question may make this one of the most paradoxical campaigns in history, with the GOP using the supreme court decision in its bid for Negro support in the North, and at the same time working with dissident Democrats to carry states where some members of Congress signed the manifesto.

CENSURE IS ASKED FOR FIVE COLLEGES

Professors' Report Indicts Them for Faculty Ousters

Excerpts from the committee report are on Page 16.

By BENJAMIN FINE

A special committee of the American Association of University Professors called yesterday for the censure of five colleges and universities for what it said were violations of academic freedom and tenure.

This is the largest number of institutions to be brought up for censure by the association at any one time. The last institution to be placed on the "blacklist" was Evansville College of Evansville, Ind., in 1950.

Recommended for censure are the University of California, Ohio State University, Rutgers University, Temple University and Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia.

Each of the schools has dismissed faculty members either for pleading the Fifth Amendment to the Constitution when called before Congressional investigating committees or for refusal to cooperate with the committees. The Fifth Amendment protects an indiviJual from testifying against himself.

Action on those listed for censure will take place at the association's annual meeting in St. Louis April 6-7.

Five colleges are still under investigation.

The committee, in a fifty-eight page report, declared that a professor should be judged by his fitness in the classroom, not by extra-legal tests. It held that use of the Fifth Amendment was not enough, by itself, to justify dismissal.

The committee went further.

COMMUNIST

It suggested that membership in the Communist party was not sufficient ground for dismissal. Such membership, it said, had to result in poor or biased teaching to justify ousting a faculty member.

The committee also held that a professor should be tried by his peers, not by a non-academic body.

The association consists of 38,000 members. It is one of the most influential groups in the field of higher education.

For some time the association has been concerned with the ouster of faculty members who appeared at Congressional hearings. The special committee was appointed last fall. It was given the task of studying the problem and preparing a statement of guiding principles for the association's members.

The committee is headed by Prof. Bentley Glass of The Johns Hopkins University. Other members include Dr. Ralph F. Fuchs, general secretary of the association; Dr. Robert K. Carr, Dartmouth College; Dr. Douglas B. Maggs, Duke University; Dr. Glenn R. Morrow, University of Pennsylvania; Dr. Talcott Parrsons, Harvard University; Dr. Russell N. Sullivan, University of Illinois, and Dr. George C. Wheeler, University of North Dakota.

The committee said that academic freedom was threatened. The report also made these points:

¶It condemned special loyalty oaths and other restrictions that it held were not needed for national security.

¶It observed that academic profession had been made to seem less worthy to intelligent young men and women because of the attacks made on it.

¶It opposed legislation, such as the Feinberg Law in New York State, that calls for supervisory officials to certify that members of their staffs are not subversives.

Whole Record Asked

In any dismissal proceeding, the committee said, action should be based on the teacher's whole record and conduct, not on any single association or act.

"Action against a faculty member," the report added, "cannot rightly be taken on grounds that limit his freedom as an individual, as a member of the academic community or as a teacher and scholar."

The committee maintained that removal from the faculty could be justified only on the grounds, established by evidence, of unfitness to each because of incompetence, lack of scholarly objectivity or integrity, serious misuse of the classroom or of academic prestige, gross personal misconduct or conscious participation in conspiracy against the Government.

"It follows that the invocation of the Fifth Amendment by a faculty member under official investigation," the committee held, "cannot be in itself a sufficient ground for removing him. The amendment's protection is a constitutional privilege."

Whenever charges are made against a faculty member, the report declared, the teacher should get a fair hearing by his "academic peers" before final judgment is made. It added that public hearings were not desirable.

Inside Labor—

REDS CONCENTRATING ON TROUBLE SOUTH

They Hope To Be Entrenched When Tensions Pass

DEMOCRATS ONE TARGET

(This column has been prepared by Victor Riesel's staff after a bedside conference with the injured columnist.)

There's a new line paralleling Mason-Dixon—a communist line aimed at colonizing key Southern communities and union and infiltrating political clubs. It is a directive which is stripping highly trained agents from their current assignments in the North and transplanting them South for future action.

Mr. Riesel

Already the party has reached into its cadres in the Teamsters, Butchers, Furniture Workers, Paper Workers, Packinghouse Workers, Hotel and Restaurant Employes, Textile Workers and Garment Workers Unions and assigned them to special posts in the embattled Southland.

The comrades are set to duplicate the tactic that enabled them to capture scores of key posts in the old CIO when John L. Lewis first set it in motion back in 1936. The gimmick is to have specially-briefed people on the scene, ready and willing to do the "dirty work" necessary for important political campaigning or mass unionizing drives.

John L. fell for this line and it took the anti-communist CIO leadership 15 years to wipe out the pockets of subversion that had been created. It is the same strategy that gave a ready-made apparatus to Harry Bridges when he tried to capture control of Hollywood studio unions—and almost succeeded—in the '40s.

The new directive pulls people out of some of the unions the party once controlled entirely or in part.

Latest directive from the Soviet's secret agents in charge of post-Stalin activity here calls for intensifying propaganda on the community level as well as inside labor. It tells party members:

"It is clear that the organizing drive in the South, to succeed, must be a political and social movement, as well as an economic movement."

Democrats In Danger

The comrades were also told to "develop legislative action through whatever channels available . . ." This call for infiltration of non-communist groups is coupled with specific directives "to enroll in Democratic clubs in all areas." In the South this could pay particular dividends if the "regular" Democrats there bolt the Chicago nominating convention. Control of the formal machinery of the Southern Democratic Party will then be up for grabs and the Kremlin's "carpet-grabbers" will be reaching and fast—and perhaps first.

The party is also dispatching trusted personnel to work "in church groups, YMCA's and YWCA's, Lions Clubs, Elks Clubs, the NAACP, on Southern campuses" and in other civic and labor organizations. Much of this phase will be directed by ostensible representatives of "front" groups suc has the communist-controlled "Sobell Defense Committee" which recently opened offices in six Southern cities to spark a drive for the release of the convicted

atomic spy now in Alcatraz.

The communists also have been ordered to step up their special schooling for future agents in the Southern infiltration operation. The propoganda chiefs decided:

"To grapple with such questions in a mature and sure-handed way, the masses of our members must achieve mastery of the theoretical and tactical principles which underlie the program of our party. This means study—systematic study.

Concentrating On Negroes

"Such study and discussion must come to be the life-blooc of every club, section and regional committee. There must be increased self-study by individual comrades. And there must especially be fuller use of . . . the Jefferson School of Social Science."

Here then is the specific implementation of the new line in the South. But while they are concentrating on work among the Negroes at the moment for political purposes, the party leaders have their eyes on future unionizing drives in the South.

They are aware of the rapid industrialization of the South. They know industry sources except upward of 3,000 new major plants below the Mason-Dixon Line in the next decade. And they know sooner or later the AFL-CIO — now totally bogged down in the South because of the racial issue — will have to launch huge campaigns for new members.

When that times comes, they will be there with their "sdeepers" on the scene ready and willing to "do the dirty work" again as they did when John Lewis fell for the same gimmick and intrenched them deeply inside labor.

2 Negroes among GIs who chose Red China

WASHINGTON — Two of 16 American veterans of the Korean conflict who chose to remain in Communist China are Negroes. Now attending the University of Peking, the two are Clarence Adams, Memphis, Tenn., and Bill White, Plumerville, Ark.

TRIAL OF O'DELL MAY BE SOUGHT

Charge of Failing to Register as Red Hinted

Hunter "Pitts" O'Dell, who appeared before the United States Senate's internal security subcommittee recently, may be the first person tried under the Louisiana Communist control law which required Reds to register.

New Orleans police officers are presently studying numerous papers, books and pamphlets seized at his former residence, 2319 Louisiana ave., before the subcommittee hearing here and in Washington on possible Communist infiltration in this area.

Assistant police superintendent Guy Banister said Tuesday that a charge that the Negro former waiter failed to register under the July, 1952, law may be made. The district attorney's office said no such case has been brought to court in this area.

Banister said some of those who testified at the hearing in New Orleans and others are being eyed as to the possibility of similar charges against them being made. He would not name them.

The law states that any member of the Communist party or any Red-designated organization must register with the state department of public safety. Penalty for not doing so, upon conviction, is two to 10 years at hard labor or a $1000 to $10,000 fine, or both.

The material seized at O'Dell's former residence was Communist propaganda, according to Sgt. Hubert Badeaux, agent in charge, intelligence division, police bureau of investigation. Banister heads the PBI.

STATE AIDES BACK SMITH ACT RULING

Several Attorneys General Say Only U. S. Laws Should Deal With Subversion

By LUTHER A. HUSTON

Special to the New York Times.

PHOENIX, Ariz., May 22—Legal advisers of several states opposed today legislation to give the states jurisdiction with the Federal Government in the field of subversion.

A resolution favoring such legislation was debated at the annual conference of the National Association of Attorneys General.

In the debate the Supreme Court got unexpectedly strong support for its April 2 decision in the Steve Nelson case. In that decision the court ruled that the Smith Act, a Federal statute, superseded state anti-sedition laws.

Nelson, a Pennsylvania Communist, was convicted under the state's anti-subversion statute. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court set aside the conviction on the ground that Federal legislation had pre-empted the field. The Federal court affirmed the state tribunal's decision.

Chief Justice Earl Warren, who wrote the opinion, asserted that it was clearly the intent of Congress in passing the Smith Act and other laws to control subversion to reserve the field for the Federal Government. The Smith Act makes it a crime to advocate overthrow of the Government by force.

Several bills pending in Congress propose to limit the power of the Supreme Court to set aside state laws unless the Federal enactment specifically says that it supersedes state statutes.

Twenty-seven states joined in asking the Supreme Court not to invalidate state anti-sedition liaws. Louis C. Wyman, attorney general of New Hampshire, argued for these states when the Supreme Court heard the Nelson case.

Attorneys General of each of the forty-eight states are present or representd at th meeting of the association here. The foremost topic of the conference is Federal-state relationships.

Conference to Vote

The conference will act tomorrow on the resolution on subversion laws. A discussion conducted by Mr. Wyman indicated that strong opposition had developed.

Mr. Wyman, who is vice president of the association, asserted that the root question was one of the powers reserved to the stats by the Constitution.

"If a state cannot legislate in the field of sedition, what in the world does it have left in reserve powrs?" he asked.

But Attorney General Grover C. Richman Jr. of New Jersey said that states rights had nothing to do with it. He said that the only Communist conspiracies he had ever heard about were "against the United States of America." He knew of no such conspiracy against a state, he said.

"The whole issue," Mr. Richman declared, "has been lost in a confusion of states rights."

Attorney General Edmund G. Brown of California supported him.

Jacob K. Javits, attorney general of New York, said there was a "dangerous psychology" involved in the whole problem. He said he believed that the resolution under discussion was acceptable so far as it contemplated a specific declaration when Congress intended a Federal statute to supersede state laws.

"Congress is over 21," Mr. Javits said, "and can make up its own mind."

But to the extent that the resolution aimed at denying the Supreme Court the right to interpret the Constitution, Mr. Javits said he was opposed.

That, he said, would be "going back to 1789 and rewriting the Constitution."

Herbert B. Cohen, attorney general of Pennsylvania, told the association that it should not attempt to devise methods to circumvent the Nelson case decision. Rather, he said, it should seek methods to cooperate with the Department of Justice and "those who have the responsibility to control subversion."

Mr. Wyman, however, declared:

"We are sovereign states; if we want to legislate that is our business—not the business of the Federal Government."

Mr. Wyman's position was supported by Attorneys General Jo Ferguson of Kentucky, Lindsay Almond Jr. of Virginia and others.

James Edward Jackson Jr. Convicted Under Smith Act

NEW YORK — (ANP) —James Edward Jackson Jr., holder of a doctor's degree from Howard University, was one of the six second -string Communist leaders convicted last Tuesday in the Federal Court in New York City.

The sextet were charged with conspiracy charges under the Smith Act.

Judge Alexander Bicks set Sept. 17 for sentencing. The maximum penalty is five years in prison and $10,000 fine each. It is expected that applications for bail pending an appeal will be made at that time. All are meanwhile free under their old bail, Jackson's being $20,000.

The defendants were charged with having conspired "unlawfully and knowingly to advocate and teach the duty and necessity of overthrowing and destrowing the Government of the United States by force and violence."

The case desposes of the last of the Communist leaders accused of operating in 1940. It brought to 108 the number who have been convicted in 17 Smith Act prosecutions and leaves only cases in Boston and Puerto Rico remaining.

Jackson was known as one of the intellectuals of the state party Born in Richmond, Va., he attended Virginia Union university where he received an B. S. degree in chemistry. At Howard he attained a Doctor's degree in pharmacy.

He was once a field worker for the Carnegie Foundation and has been president of the Southern Negro Youth Congress. He joined the party about 1933 and became district organizer. His present title is that of Southern regional director of the Communist party.

In World War II, Jackson was a pharmacist technician in the Army and served in China and India. He is married and has two daughters.

Ex-Professor Found Guilty Of Conspiracy

Advertiser Fri. 3-9-56 Montgomery Ala.

PHILADELPHIA, March 8 (AP) — A federal court jury has convicted Dr. Albert E. Blumberg, former philosophy professor at Johns Hopkins University, of advocating violent overthrow of the U.S. government. P. 12-A

The jury of an equal number of women and men reached its verdict in just under four hours.

Blumberg, avowed national legislative chairman of the Communist party, was tried before Federal Judge C. William Kraft Jr., under a Smith Act indictment.

Judge Kraft did not say when he would impose sentence. Maximum penalty is 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

PROSECUTION STARS

The trial opened last Jan. 30, with the bulk of the testimony in the ensuing weeks being presented by the prosecution.

In yesterday's summing-up by opposing counsel, the trim-appearing, middle-aged Blumberg was portrayed by turns as a "violent revolutionist" and "a sincere idealist."

In his own defense, Blumberg said that although he was a member, and later an officer, of the Communist party for many years, he did not preach violent overthrow of the government.

Part of the government's case was the charge that Blumberg helped to organize Communist clubs among steelworkers in the Lehigh Valley of Pennsylvania and in Maryland.

SMITH ACT AUTHOR HITS COURT RULING

Times P. 16-C

Virginian Calls Decision 'Very Bad'—Plans Drive to Let States Try Subversives

Wed. 4-4-56

WASHINGTON, April 3 (AP)—Representative Howard W. Smith, author of the Smith Act, called today for a law to allow state prosecution of persons seeking violent overthrow of the Government. New York

The Virginia Democrat and Representative Harold H. Velde of Illinois, senior Republican on the House Committee on Un-American Activities, voiced disappointment over yesterday's Supreme Court decision voiding the conviction of Steve Nelson, a Communist leader in the Pittsburgh area, under a Pennsylvania anti-sedition law.

The court's 6-to-3 decision nullified sedition laws in forty-two states, Alaska and Hawaii.

The ruling had no effect on a separate conviction of Nelson under the Federal Smith Act, which prohibits knowing advocacy of the overthrow of the Government by force and violenc. The high court has agreed to hear arguments next fall on Nelson's appeal in this case. Meanwhile, he is at liberty on bond.

Mr. Smith, interviewed by telephone at his Warrenton, Va., home, called the court's majority decision in the Nelson case "very bad," adding:

"I think it is very bad because it deprives the states of the right to protect against sedition and subversion."

The Viginian, who heads the House Rules Committee, said that he would seek passage of a bill he had introduced to allow states to enforce their sedition laws where such statutes did not conflict with Federal law.

Mr. Velde described Nelson as "one of the most dangerous Communists" in the country. He said that he was disappointed by the court's decision because Nelson received a twenty-year prison sentence after his state conviction in 1952. Nelson's conviction on the Federal charge in August, 1953, brought a five-year sentence.

The court's majority opinion said that "the conclusion is inescapable," after a study of the 1940 Smith Act and subsequent Federal laws, "after Congress intended to occupy the field of sedition." Thus, it added, "a state sedition statute is superseded regardless of whether it purports to supplement the Federal law."

Bay State Aide Asks Action

BOSTON, April 3 (AP)—Massachusetts Attorney General, George Fingold, called today for an amendment to the Smith Act to enable the states to make and enforce their own laws governing subversive activities.

Mr. Fingold sent telegrams to the Massachusetts Congressional delegation uring sponsorship of such an amendment.

"No state, least of all Massachusetts," Mr. Fingold said, "should remain impotent to protect her government and her people against the menace of local subversive groups."

Judge Opposes Decision

PHILADELPHIA, April 3 (AP)—Justice John C. Bell Jr., a member of the Pennsylvanio Supreme Court, says he is "exceedingly sorry" over the Federal Supreme Court's decision in the Nelson case.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court voted, "4 to 1, against Nelson's conviction in the Allegheny County Court. JQustice Bell wrote the mi nority decision.

After the Federal Supreme Court handed down its decision, Justice Bell called on Congress to amend the Smith Act to permit state prosecution for sedition.

He declared that the Attorneys General of virtually every state that had a sedititon law as well as the Federal Attornel General believed that Congress never wanted to supersede or invalidate state legislation.

U. S. SEIZES OFFICES OF DAILY WORKER, COMMUNIST PARTY

Times Wed. 3-28-56 New York, N.Y.

Raids in Cities From Here to West Coast Laid to Income Tax Liens of $435,314

P. 1

CHARGES NOT CLARIFIED

Officials of Paper, Party and Liberties Union Attack the Move as Illegal

34d

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Internal Revenue agents seized the premises of the Communist party and The Daily Worker here and elsewhere in the country yesterday because of nonpayment of income taxes.

Raids on Communist party offices were carried out simultaneously at 1 P. M. Eastern Standard Time in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco and several other points.

At the same time Treasury agents entered the editorial and business offices of The Daily Worker, the official Communist party newspaper, in this city. Branch offices of the newspaper in Detroit and Chicago also were seized.

The Communist party and Daily Worker premises were padlocked and warning notices were posted against tampering with or removing property.

The tax liens charged that The Daily Worker owed $46,049 in back income taxes and penalties for 1951, 1952 and 1953. The Communist party was said to owe $389,265 for 1951.

Alan Max, managing editor of The Daily Worker, charged that the Treasury action constituted "an outrageous attack on the freedom of the press." Eugene Dennis, general secretary of the Communist party, called the action a "lawless attempt to muzzle political opponents by police force."

Morning Edition Issued

Despite the seizure of its premises on the eighth floor of a nine-story loft building at 35 East Twelfth Street, The Daily Worker managed to put out its edition for this morning. The Worker's editorial staff moved down to the seventh floor of the building that is occupied by a job printing concern, the F and D Publishing Co., Inc., which prints The Wroker.

From make shift editorial offices hastily set up adjacent to the composing room the edition was produced. Later a temporary arrangement was made to share space in the quarters of The Morning Freiheit, a Yiddish language Communist newspaper, also with offices at 35 East Twelfth Street.

Harry Sacher, atorney of The Worker, said he had been assured by Donald R. Moysey, district director of Internal Revenue, and Henry C. Clark, general counsel for the Internal Revenue Bureau's lower Manhattan district, that no effort would be made to interfere with the actual publication of the newspaper. Times

The Federal action is directed against two entities—the Communist party itself and the Publishers New Press, Inc., which is the publisher of The Daily Worker. P. 20-C

Four Internal Revenue agents, headed by Salvatore Razza, a district collection officer, appeared at the offices of the Worker at 1 P. M.

At the same moment six more agents arrived at 575 Seventh Avenue, where the national and state headquarters of the Communist party are located. Three agents went to the seventh floor national party offices and three to the sixth floor state party offices.

34d

Notices Put on Doors

At both The Daily Worker and party offices notices were affixed to doors and windows saying:

"Warning—United States Government Seizure

"This property seized for nonpayment of Internal Revenue taxes, by virtue of levy issued by the District Director of Internal Revenue.

"All persons are warned not to remove or tamper with in any manner under severe penalty of the law."

It was the lunch hour and only eight employes of The Daily Workers were in its offices when the agents appeared. When the employes refused to obey a summons to leave two city policemen were summoned by telephone.

The agents initially forbade other Worker employes from entering the offices.

Joseph Clark, foreign editor of The Worker, protested at being barred when he returned from lunch. He said he worked there.

"You mean yo used to work here," an agent said. "This is one story which you won't be able to put out."

Another agent told Mr. Max that "now, I suppose, you will start quoting Thomas Jefferson."

The editor obliged by promptly digging out an appropriate Jeffersonian quote which declared: "The opinions of men are not the object of civil government nor under its jurisdiction . . . To suffer the civil magistrates to intrude their power into the field and to restrain the profession or propagation of principles on the supposition of their ill tendency is a dangerous fallacy."

It was nearly five hours after the Internal Revenue agents arrived at The Daily Worker's cluttered loft offices before the staff, by this time augmented by arrivals to about thirty, finally departed.

Legal Argument Develops

The delay occurred while Mr. Sacher conferred with Mr. Clark in an effort to obtain permission to continue to use the editorial offices or at least part of the quarters.

While the legal argument went on battalions of reporters, camera men, newsreel personnel and television crews arrived on the scene. They set up their lights and equipment and recorded the views of the principal Communist editors and officials.

Ironically, yesterday's Daily Worker, appearing a few hours before the raid, had carried a front-page box headlined: 'Making Hay in the Sun" and declaring:

"We've been getting a lot of unexpected publicity these days and can use it to good advantage."

The reference was to the many references to The Daily Worker in the general press in connection with the shift of the Communist party line in connection with the desanctification of Stalin.

The Communist party and The Daily Worker promptly proceded to capitalize on the Treasury action. The Worker's daily press run, now averaging only 8,000 to 9,000, was increased by 1,000 copies. This morning's paper bore the headline: "Government Seizes Our Paper—We're Here."

The Communist party issued denunciations of the Treasury actions, calling them "Gestapo-like" and asserting that the raids carried out "under the shabby pretext of tax claims is nothing but transparent McCarthy-like political harassment."

The American Civil Liberties Union, in a statement issued by its executive director, Patrick Murphy Malin, asserted that "both the timing and method used in the Government's seizure lead to grave doubts that the precipitate action was taken for any reason but for the harassment of the Communist party."

Mr. Malin called the action against The Daily Worker "an infringement on freedom of the press."

The origin of the action against the Communist party and its publication was cloaked in considerable mystery and no little buck-passing between Washington and New York revenue officials.

Russell C. Harrington, Internal Revenue Collector in Washington, declined to discuss the case with reporters. It was sug-

gested that the action had originated with Mr. Moysey. Mr. Moysey was equally reluctant to explain how the action had been brought. However, the fact that raids were made as far west as San Francisco and Los Angeles did not seem to bear out the Washington suggestion that it was purely a New York case.

The action was taken on a technicality of the law that permits an Internal Revenue collector to file a lien without notice if he has ground for suspecting the taxpayer is about to abscond with his assets.

Max Gordon, city editor of The Worker, said that Internal Revenue agents had gone over the newspaper5s books about six months ago and asked many questions as to the identity of contributors and of persons from whom The Worker had borrowed money. He said action was threatened against the paper unless it identified sources of the contributions, but so far as it was possible to ascertain no legal case had been filed against either the paper or the party as a result of the inquiries.

U. S. Case Called Unfounded

John Gates, editor in chief of The Daily Worker and one of the Communist party leaders who served a five-year prison term for conspiracy, said the Government's case was completely without foundation.

"The Worker was founded in 1924," Gates said. "We have had a deficit every year since then. We have never been out of the red. The paper lost about $200,000 last year. How can we be accused of failure to pay income taxes when we never have had any income?"

The editor said the deficit on the paper's operations was made up by contributions and by loans.

"We haven't any assets," he asserted, "only liabilities."

The Worker's circulation has steadily dropped in recent years. It was down to 14,000 daily and 50,000 on week-ends by 1951. It is now running under 9,000 daily and about 25,000 week-ends.

Worker employes said most of their circulation was by mail subscription—a fact which will almost immediatrely cause major difficulty in continuing the paper's publication.

The addressing machine with all the subscribers names is among The Worker's impounded possessions.

The last person out of The Worker office before a padlock was affixed just before 5 P. M. was a woman employe who was copying names of subscribers from the addressing machine.

Daily Worker branch offices in Detroit and Chicago were padlocked as well as the New York quarters. However, the Washington bureau of The Worker was not interfered with, apparently on the ground that there was little of property value in that office.

Stir at Worker Office

Most of the excitement surrounding the action centered on The Daily Worker. The moves against the national and state party headquarters were carried out with a minimum of stir. Communist officials at the headquarters at first declined to leave their offices, but after conferring with their attorney, John Abt, it was decided to leave, pending legal action.

Communist headquarters in Los Angeles, San Francisco, Chicago and Philadelphia were raided simultaneous with the action here.

James Jackson, chairman of the Communist party's southern regional committee, asserted that the party had filed the proper tax statements" just like other parties."

"We are not a business," he asserted. "This is just a device of the Eisenhower Administration in an attempt to silence the Communist party in an election year."

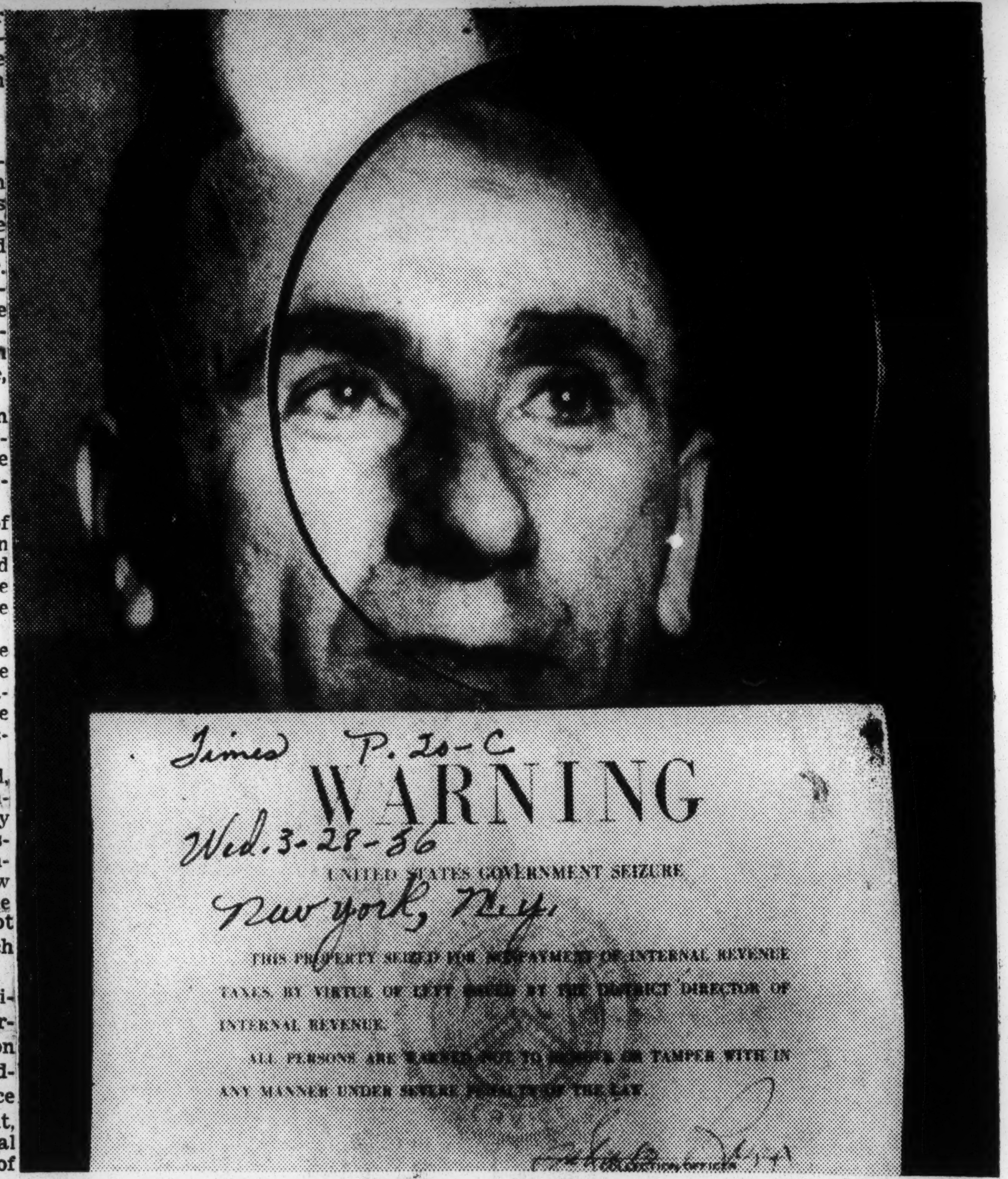
Treasury officials contended, however, that some of the income of the Communist party was taxable. Mr. Moysey asserted that organizations claiming tax emeption must follow certain procedures which, he said, the Communists had not done. He did not specify which procedures these were.

William Schneiderman, California Communist party chairman, charged that the action against the party, including padlocking its San Francisco office and seizure of its bank account, was "just a pretext for illegal search and seizure and part of the witch hunt persecution which has already done serious damage to the constitutional rights for all Americans."

This morning's edition of The Worker devoted most of its page-one space to the raid. It included a news story on the Treasury action, written by Mr. Clark, an editorial called "Dark Day for Free Press," a copy of the statement by Mr. Dennis, which was sent to President Eisenhower in the form of a protest, and a reproduction of a part of the Bill of Rights captioned: "The Bill of Rights—don't let them toss it away."

The editorial asserted:

"McCarthyism has been repudiated by the American people, but the Eisenhower Administration yesterday acted out a script which only a McCarthyite, exuding contempt for the Bill of Rights, could have written."



The New York Times

THE DOOR IS CLOSED: John Gates, editor in chief of the Daily Worker, ponders the Internal Revenue Service's seizure of the newspaper for alleged nonpaymnet of taxes. The reflection above Mr. Gates' head is created by the photographer's flash-gun reflector.

34d 1956

COMMUNIST

Jack, in South, Hits Bias; Accused of Subversive Tie

New York - Mon. 2-27-56

By The United Press.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26—Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan Borough President, held himself up to his fellow Americans today as an example of democracy at work. Mr. Jack, first Negro ever elected president of the borough, was one of the principal speakers at the eight annual Catholic Interracial Sunday.

He spoke to a non-segregated group of 1,000 at the Loyola University of the South. About one-quarter of the audience was white.

"I was an immigrant boy of 16 when I saw the Statue of Liberty for the first time in New York harbor," Mr. Jack, who was born in the West Indies, said.

"The dreams I cherished then * * * did not, for a single moment, include the hope that one day I would be freely chosen by the people of all races, creeds, color and national origin as the President of the Borough of Manhattan, the highest elective office ever attained by a Negro in the history of the United States.

"When the election returns were announced in November, 1953, you can imagine how happy I was to learn that 83 per cent of the citizens who voted for me, were not members of my race.

"That was a practical demonstration of democracy in action which the Communists can never challenge."

[A New Orleans lawyer meanwhile offered purported files of the House Un-American Activities Committee linking a Hulan E. Jack with alleged subversive organizations. Mr. Jack denied the charge.]

Court Decision Supported

Mr. Jack called on the nation to win the propaganda war with the Russians "by becoming the outstanding example of true democracy." If anyone is disappointed in the search for freedom, justice and equality, he said, "the ugly forces of communism will have gained a substantial victory."

He said that "emotional tyranny" did not belong in a nation founded on liberty, justice and equality and called for acceptance of the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

"I have often wondered," Jack said, "how you can teach the history of democracy and its benefits to all children on the one hand and then deny them its philosophy of equality."

Mr. Jack said that Negroes were backing integration as a means of obtaining equal opportunities for education and livelihood, not for the purpose of intermarriage.

He said he was not too concerened about the intermarriage aspect of integration and that he did not see any large amount of intermarriage in New York.

"It is the concern of the two people involved and is largely their own business," he said.

He made the statement about marriage in answer to a panel question following his talk.

Archbishop Joseph F. Rummel of the Roman Catholic New Orleans Archdiocese appeared briefly on the program. He said numerous letters he had received from abroad indicated a "lessened respect for our devotion to the democratic way of life." The Archbishop recently said in a pastoral letter that segregation was "morally wrong and a sin."

The Archbishop mentioned the fact that some persons working fo rintegration had been accused of "doing the work of the Communists."

"Sometimes I wonder who is doing the work of the Communists," he said. "Are we doing their work when we talk of honesty and the assertion of human rights for all our citizens, or are they doing the work of the Communists who are trying to uphold segregation on the basis of color alone? Are they consciously or unconsciously doing the work of the Communists?"

Mr. Jack said "no man is free of lal men are not free, and no one was ever born with a single grain of prejudice in his heart and soul."

He warned that if emotional tyranny was permitted to exist, "you will find its proponents spreading out into other fields of our American society." He cited the recent passage of laws in Georgia and Mississippi "designed to curb freedom of the press" as examples of spreading tyranny.

In reference to attempts by Southern states to circumvent the Supreme Court decisions on segregation, Mr. Jack said that in the long run he knew of no state "that will be proud of any history of violation of the law."

"The greatest thing that has happened in the South is that the Negro has made it his business to stand up and say I am a citizen entitled to all the rights and privileges of other citizens," he said.

Jack Accused of Links

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26—Prosegregationists offered purported files of the House Un-American Activities Committee linking a Hulan E. Jack with a number of organizations declared in the files to be subversive.

Mr. Jack immediately denied any association with Communist organizations.

Stanley B. Rose, assistant to Mr. Jack, declared:

"It is positively a case of mistaken identity."

The purported files, four single-spaced typewritten pages bearing the letterhead of the House committee, were offered by a New Orleans attorney, Emile A. Wagner Jr.

Mr. Wagner termed the selection of Mr. Jack, a Negro, as "most regrettable and unfortunate" in the light of what he said was an investigation of the official's background. He added:

"Iti s sad but nevertheless true that certain institutions and agencies in their zeal to foist racial integration upon an unwilling and intellectually sincere majority may be unwittingly alignin gthemselves with sinister forces. * * *"

Mr. Wagner said the files had been sent to New Orleans by Mrs. Juliette Joray, acting clerk of the House committee in Washington.

The files Mr. Wagner produced showed a Hulan E. Jack, identified several times as the New York State Assemblyman, as having been associated in the early Nineteen Forties with a number of organizations that were declared subversive by the Attorney General's office in the late Nineteen Forties.

"I deny these associations categorically," Mr. Jack said. "I never had any atcivities with these organizations of any nature."

Jack Weighs Suit Against Detractors

Tues. 2-28-56

By CHARLES G. BENNETT

Borough President Hulan E. Jack of Manhattan yesterday described as "fantastic" charges that he had in the past associated with subversive and Communist-front organizations.

New York, N.Y.

Mr. Jack said he would confer soon with his lawyers to determine how best to deal with his detractors. He said he wanted to consider whether to institute libel action.

"I know of no organization with which I have been associated to be subversive," the Borough President emphasized.

Asked if he knew how his name might have become linked with suspect groups, Mr. Jack said he did not, but added: "You never know where anybody will put your name, but these never had my approval." He recalled that American Labor party workers were frequently at his political headquarters in his campaigns for the State Assembly during the Nineteen Forties.

He called the decade from 1940 to 1950 "an unfortunate period in the history of the Democratic party when it accepted American Labor party support."

Mr. Jack recalled that under the leadership of Carmine G. De Sapio the Democratic party had rejected Labor party support. Mr. Jack served in the Assembly from 1940 to 1955.

Mayor Wagner yesterday came to the defense of his associate on the city's Board of Estimate. He called Mr. Jack "the highest grade of American that I know of."

Interviewed at La Guardia Airport before boarding a plane for Charlotte, N. C., yesterday morning, Mr. Wagner said:

"As far as I am concerned, I know of nothing these accusations of Mr. Jack's affiliation with subversive groups. The purpose of the charges obviously was to degrade him.

"The man has run for public office many times. If there had been anything to this, somebody would have brought it out long ago."

Background for Charges

The Mayor motored yesterday afternoon to Spartanburg, S. C., to address a dinner meeting of the South Carolina Municipalities Association last night. The Mayor is president of the American Municipal Association, the parent body. Mr. Wagner is due back in New York this afternoon.

Mr. Jack spoke in praise of racial integration Sunday in New Orleans at the eighth annual Catholic Interracial Sunday of Loyola University. Segregation supporters showed reporters at the meeting a four-page typewritten memorandum on the letterhead of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

It listed about a dozen groups to which Mr. Jack was said to have belonged in the nineteen forties' and which were subsequently labeled subversive.

Last night it became known in Washington that public printed documents of the House Committee included at least two references to a Hulan E. Jack. One of these also contained the name of Anna M. Kross.

A hearing record of July 21, 1947, listed as ten persons who signed a call to a national meeting that set up the Civil Rights Congress, a group on the United States Attorney General's list of subversive organizations:

Hulan E. Jack, Anna M. Kross, Gene Weltfish, Saul Mills, Adam Clayton Powell, Vito Marcantonio, Johannes Steel, Lisa Sergio, Joe Curran and Joseph P. Selly.

A hearing record of July 21, 1953, listed a Hulan E. Jack among about 1,000 persons who signed a 1943 petition asking Congress to abolish the committee, then headed by Representative Martin Dies of Texas.

Last night New York City's Commissioner of Correction, Anna M. Kross, said she could not recall whether she had signed any call for an initial Civil Rights Congress meeting.

Asked if she had ever been a member of the Civil Rights Congress, Mrs. Kross replied: "Not to my knowledge."

Jack Denies Membership

Item by item, Mr. Jack yesterday ticked off denials of the subversive charges listed by his critics. These included:

¶That he had been a member of the executive board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee in 1943.

¶That he had signed a petition of the Committee to Free Earl Browder (former Communist party boss) in 1942.

¶That he had appeared on the program of a Civil Rights Congress anti-lynching rally in 1946.

¶That he had sponsored a Win the Peace Conference in Washington in 1946.

¶That he had belonged to the International Labor Defense in 1945.

¶That he had addressed the American Committee for the Protection of the Foreign Born in 1943.

Late yesterday afternoon Mr. Jack declined to comment on Washington reports that documents connecting him with alleged subversive organizations had been obtained from the House Un-American Activities Committee by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi.

Senator Eastland was described as having obtained the material at the request of Leander Perez, leader of states' rights and anti-integration movements in Louisiana.

Mr. Jack arrived back in New York from New Orleans at 6:05 o'clock yesterday morning. He called the subversive charges against him "diabolical" and said they were an outgrowth of "a rear-guard action" among anti-integrationists to "disobey the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court on desegregation in schools."

Mr. Jack, a Negro, holds one of the highest offices attained by a member of his race in the United States.

Asked at his Municipal Building office if he had attended any civil-rights meetings, Mr. Jack replied: "In politics you attend a lot of meetings." He said he had "always fought Communist groups" and predicted that civil rights would be a prominent issue in the forthcoming Presidential election campaign.

or James O. Eastland, it was disclosed today.

Senator Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, got the material at the request of Leander Perez, leader of states rights and anti-integration movements in Lou-

isiana.

The House committee has a strict rule against giving anything except official printed documents to the general public. But it will supply any information from its files to members of the House and Senate.

Mrs. Juliette Joray, acting clerk of the committee, said today that she received a request from Senator Eastland's office last Friday for information on Mr. Jack. She said she was asked to get it ready "as soon as possible."

An assistant to Senator Eastland, L. P. B. Lipscomb, made the request. He said today that the Senator had asked him to do so after hearing from Mr. Perez.

The House committee memorandum was displayed in New Orleans by Emile A. Wagner Jr., an attorney and one of five members of the New Orleans school board.

"We clear all persons who come to New Orleans on this integration thing," Mr. Wagner explained today in a telephone conversation. "We knew he [Mr. Perez] knew Senator Eastland, so we asked him to get the information.

Represents No Group

Asked what group he represented, Mr. Wagner said there was no organization.

"Just I and Mr. A. Konrad Lagarde — individuals who are very concerned with the problem," Mr. Wagner said. "We try to check on all people coming to speak here on integration because we fear some outside force is at work. This is routine now. We find it necessary.

"We knew nothing about Hulan Jack, but we decided to clear him as a matter of course * * * I might say I was quite amazed at the results. * * * We don't try to evaluate the information, but I do think it is not quite in keeping for the [Loyola] university and the Catholic Church to invite an individual with that background to speak and hold him up as a paragon of virtue."

Mr. Perez is a New Orleans lawyer and District Attorney of Plaquemines and St. Bernard Parishes in Louisiana. He helped to found the states rights movement that fought in the 1948 presidential campaign. He is a leader of the Federation for Constitutional Government, a Southern organization pledged to fight racial integration.

Senator Eastland addressed an organization meeting of the Federation for Constitutional Government in Memphis last December. He urged the group to "fight the [Supreme] Court, fight the C.I.O., fight the N.A.A.C.P. [National Association for the Advancement of Colored People]."

Publi cprinted documents of the House committee include at least two references to a Huan E. Jack.

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A hearing record of July 21, 1947, lists a Huan E. Jack as among ten persons who signed a call to a national congress which set up the Civil Rights Congress, a group on the Attorney General's list. The nine other names were Anna M. Kross, Gene Weltfish, Saul Mills, Adam Clayton Powell, Vito Marcantonio, Johannes Steel, Lisa Sergio, Joe Curran and Joseph P. Selly.

Reds' Jury Warned on 'Prejudice'

Herald Tribune New York Sun. 3-25-56

Judge's Charge In Trial of Eight

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Mar. 24 (AP).—The case of eight Communists accused of violating the Smith Act was handed late today to a Federal jury instructed to consider it "without the slightest trace of prejudice."

Before the jurors began their deliberations in United States District Court at 4:42 p. m., Judge Robert P. Anderson told them in a two and a half hour charge that if they disagree with Communist party views, they must not make that a reason for convicting the defendants, charged with conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the government by force or violence.

The jurors' feelings about the Communist party is "wholly immaterial" in the case, the judge said. He also told the jury that the trial was not one of "books or ideas."

References to Other Cases

Judge Anderson noted that during the hearing there were references to other Smith act cases in the country, but he told the jurors their outcome "is of no moment to you."

"These defendants and the government are entitled to have that question decided anew by you in this case and on the evidence in this case alone." Judge Anderson set up a twelve-hour day with no holidays for the jury of seven men and five women as it began its deliberations.

Heard 2 Million Words

The jury's day will run from 9:30 a. m. to 9:30 p. m., including Sunday. It has heard more than 2,000,000 words of testimony.

The defendants are seven Connecticut men, arrested May 29, 1954, and Mrs. Emil (Martha Stone) Asher, of Newark, N. J., formerly of Paterson, N. J.; arrested a few weeks later.

The Connecticut men are Sid Taylor, forty, of New Haven, state chairman of the Communist party; Alfred Leo Marder, thirty-four, of New Haven; Joseph Dimow, thirty-five, of New Haven; Robert C. Ekins, forty-seven, of Old Saybrook; Jacob Goldring, forty, of Trumbull; Sidney S. Resnick, thirty-two, of New Haven, and James S. Tate, forty-seven, of Hartford, in whose case Judge Robert P. Anderson has reserved decision on a motion for a verdict of acquittal.

On two occasions he denied similar motions for the other seven defendants. The maximum penalty for the offense is five years in prison or $10,000 fine, or both.

Fund Set Up, Says Hoover

U.S. Reds Ready To Launch Drive

Herald Tues. 3-20-56 Miami Fla.

WASHINGTON—(AP)—FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover says the American Communist Party expects to come out of hiding to some degree this year.

HOOVER

The party plans to reduce its underground operations, Hoover said, "with the expectation that they will be able to come out into a more open activity by reason of the general political atmosphere created as a result of the Geneva conference, and what they characterize as a growing understanding of Communism in this country."

At the Big Four conference in Geneva last July the Russians made a big pitch for better relations with the West. Western officials have put it down as Soviet peace propaganda because no actual concessions have been made by the Soviets.

Hoover made his statement to a secret session of the House appropriations subcommittee on Feb. 1. The transcript was made public Monday.

The FBI chief said that during the coming year the Communist Party proposes "to tactically exploit the Geneva four-power conference with a background effort to defeat the Internal Security Act of 1950, the Smith Act, and other anti-Communist legislation."

"The party has set aside a fund to conduct an intensive crusade which will last four to six months to achieve this objective," he added.

Hoover said the Red campaign will include legal maneuvers — "acquiring eminent counsel to defend the party and its leaders"—and the use of petitions, forums, mass meetings and radio broadcasts.

"Their tactics will be concealed and will emerge through Communist Front organizations and through so-called liberal groups which they are able to infiltrate and interest in their behalf," Hoover told the legislators.

Hard-core Communists in this country now are estimated to total 20,289, Hoover reported.

He said 69.11 per cent are in two states—New York, with 11,000 Communists, and California, with 3,022.

"The remaining bulk of Communists in the country is concentrated in urban industrial areas," Hoover said.

"There is no question from the investigations we have conducted that the party takes its orders and directions from Moscow," he told the committee.

Government Refuses To Return Reds Property

Daily World Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 3-30-56

BY JACK LOTTO

NEW YORK — (INS) — The government rejected Thursday communist demands for the return of their padlocked party and newspaper offices.

In turning down the Communist proposal to post bonds for the appraised value of the nine seized offices, the Internal Revenue Service indicated it will hold them indefinitely.

"The inventory has not been completed and won't be for some time," Donald Moysey, district director of Internal Revenue for lower Manhattan told attorneys representing the Daily Worker and the party.

Moysey agreed, however, to permit impounded address machine plates of the Daily Workers to be used for three hours tonight. The concession will permit clerks to enter the sealed premises to run off an indefinite number of sets of names of mail customers of the publication.

It appeared the Communists now will go into Federal District Court to seek an injunction in an attempt to void the liens amounting to over $435,000 slapped on them.

Moysey, who ordered the nationwide raids Tuesday, together with Deputy Director Jesse Shaefer and regional counsel Henry C. Clarke met for less than an hour with attorneys Harry Sacher and John Abt.

At the end of the meeting Sacher declared:

"No agreement has been reached. We have made no commitments."

At the conference in Moysey's office, the two lawyers for the Reds said they were prepared to put up certified checks or bonds in amounts specified by the government.

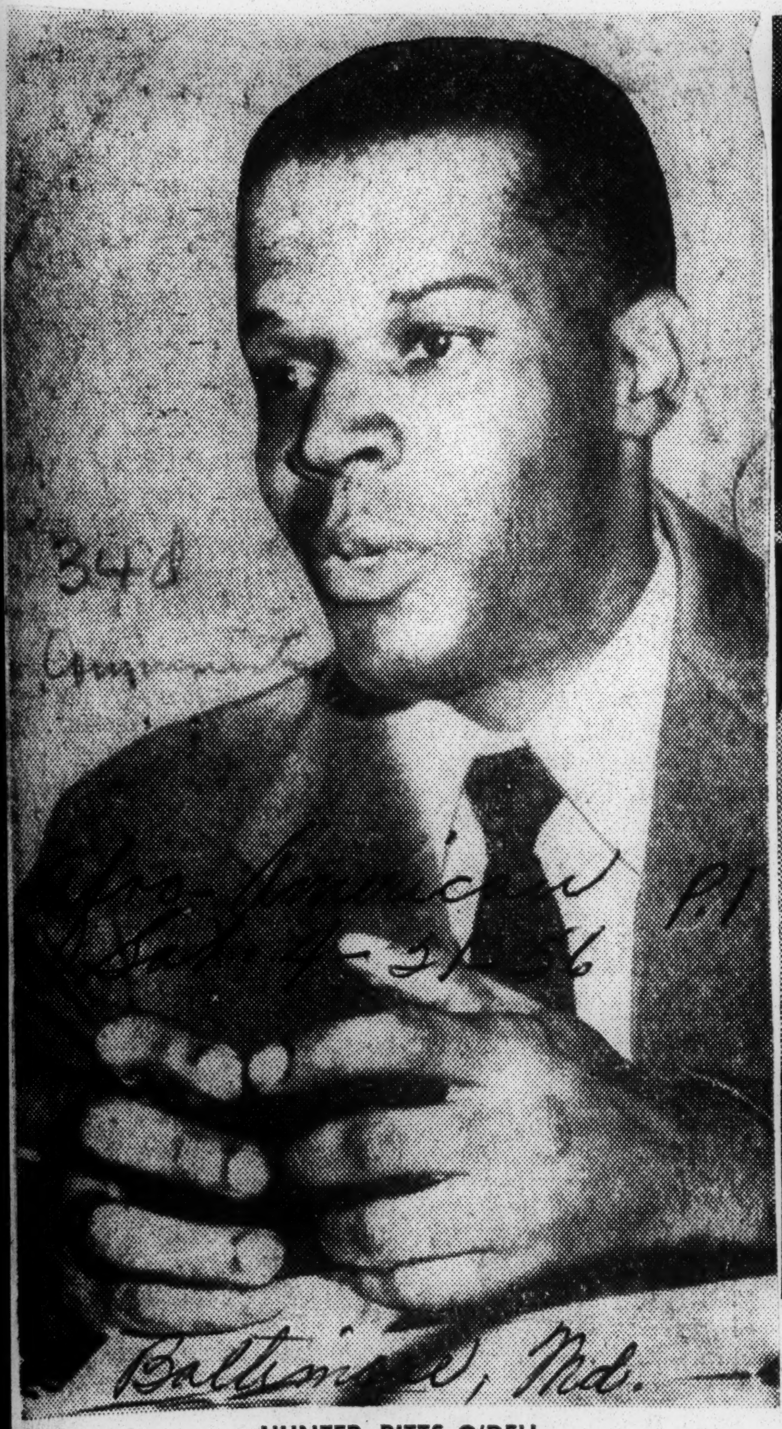
Acceptance of the proposal would have reopened the party offices in New York, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Philadelphia, Chicago and Detroit and the Worker editorial rooms in Chicago and New York.

Earlier, Alfred W. Fleming, regional commissioner of internal revenue, had said he saw no reason why the property could not be returned if the Communists post a bond for the value of their assets.

Abt said Moysey put the return of the offices "in the indefinite stage," adding:

"He said he could not tell us exactly when the inventory would be completed."

Sacher dramatically laid $2,500 in cash on the table in front of Moysey and said he was willing to put it up as bond for the Worker's address machine and subscription lists.



HUNTER PITTS O'DELL
More than a match for Senator Eastland

SPILLS 'THE BEANS' — William Wallace, of Mt. Vernon, N. Y., recently electrified a House Unamerican Activities committee hearing in Washington, by declaring that he and 17 other labor leaders falsified their passports in 1951, in order to attend May Day ceremonies in Russia. The group, Wallace explained, hoped to abolish the State department practice of barring passports to Communists and subversives. (Newspress Photo)

'Yankees Go Home' Is Now Familiar Cry On Okinawa As Commies Stir Trouble

Advertiser

EDITOR'S NOTE: The second battle of Okinawa is being bitterly fought on the propaganda front. With Communist agitation and Japanese nationalism on the increase, American relations with the Okinawan population are rapidly deteriorating. How did we get involved in this semicolonial mess with overtones of revived Japanese nationalism and what are we doing about it?

Mon. 12-9-56

By JAMES CARY

NAHA, Okinawa, Dec. 8 (AP) — Down the main street of Naha the long column of demonstrating students from Ryukyus University surged:

Montgomery, Ala.

"Go home Yankee! Go home Yankee!"

It was July 27, 1956. The United States was getting its first bitter taste of unrest on Okinawa. More was to come. Soon the chant would be, "Tear down the American flag" and, "Reversion to Japan."

How did the United States become involved in this semicolonial mess with all its overtones of a revived Japanese nationalism? What is it doing about it?

American problems on this teeming 462-square mile island rise primarily from taking 40,000 acres of land for military purposes and our announced intention of taking 12,000 more.

NEW ACQUISITION

Of Okinawa's 296,206 total acres, only 80,000 are arable. The United States already is using 16,000 arable acres and will take 3,000 more with the new acquisition.

Since the war the population has soared to 801,000 on an island that can adequately support only half that number.

At least three other factors can be added to this recital of sources of Okinawan unrest.

First, President Eisenhower, on Jan. 17, 1954, said U.S. troops would remain in Okinawa "indefinitely," a term difficult for simple farmers to grasp.

Second, the State Department has emphasized Japan retains "residual sovereignty," but is showing no signs of returning Okinawa to the Japanese.

And third, the tremendous physical and social changes that have come with the U.S. occupation, ripping up the old, traditional and familiar, and substituting the strange, the new—and therefore suspect — ways of the Western world.

"The Okinawan is in a state of bewilderment," explains President Genshu Asato of Ryukyu University, a man whose widely recognized wisdom spans two cultures. "He considers himself Japanese. He can't understand why he is still under U.S. rule."

EXPLOIT FEELINGS

It is not surprising that agitators, using methods similar to those employed against U.S. bases elsewhere in the world, have been able to step in and exploit this great reservoir of feeling.

The Okinawa Peoples Party—OPP — called "Communist controlled" by two U.S. deputy governors of the Ryukus—has been the chief troublemaker within Okinawa. It is led by ace propagandist Kamejiro Senaga.

Probably even more dangerous to the U.S. administration are the Japan Communist—JCP—and Socialist—JSP—parties. Top confidential sources pinpoint both as principal sources of agitation flowing into Okinawa from the outside.

One of the best-informed says bluntly:

"The JCP is now directing the anti-American attack."

Most Okinawans will tell you frankly they enjoy a greater degree of prosperity, and of the basic rights to assemble, speak and print what they want, than ever before in their history.

ANTI-SUBVERSIVE LAW

What, then, is all the worry about? Why is the U.S. Far East Command—the controlling governmental agency of the entire Ryukyus—so concerned that it has been studying the need for imposing an anti-subversive control law by decree?

Simply stated it is because the agitation has had far greater effect than at first presumed, that it has been manipulated from Japan and that at some time in the future it could become dangerous.

The Okinawan has traditionally been a quiet, cooperative and honest person. Yet in recent months there has been a startling upswing in the thievery on U. S. bases and in U. S. housing areas — a storm warning that could indicate a deteriorating social situation.

STUDENT DEMONSTRATIONS

Military investigation of student demonstrations last July, and also of attempted demonstrations again early in August, determined they were planned by Communists in Japan and imported here.

One thoughtful official pointed out Okinawa's labor force increases by 8,000 persons a year and that the U. S. military construction program, directly employing 10,000 Okinawans, ends in two more years.

"When you think of the specter of the unemployment," he said, "you realize you have the makings of a truly dangerous situation. Then the intellectuals, the dolent and the unemployed would be receptive to many things."

U. S. troubles began with the low annual rentals at first offered native owners for their land.

"It wasn't worth going into town to collect," one farmer spat out bitterly. "You could hardly buy a bottle of coke with it."

It is true that for less than $20 a year the Okinawa farmer, with an average holding of eight-tenths of an acre, was forced to give up land that had kept him and his family from starving.

PAYMENTS TRIPLED

Since then, however, beginning in 1952, payments have been more than tripled until the average is now $70 or more an acre — still far from a handsome sum by U. S. standards, but in Okinawa the equivalent of about two months pay.

Relations with Okinawa teachers got off to a similar and equally bad start.

Their salaries were set at only 23.33 a month in 1952 without regard for the fact that teachers historically have been among the highest paid and most respected members of the Okinawan community.

The error has now been partially corrected under a system of salary increases keyed to the earning of new college credits. Next year many will receive $40 or more.

But the damage has already been done. Virtually every teacher now belongs to the Okinawa Teachers Assn. a strong anti-American group in a key position. It is deeply involved in the agitation that has kept Okinawa in emotional turmoil.

Offsetting such mistakes are spectacular changes that have modernized Okinawa far beyond the visions of even its richest men.

New roads, schools, docks and drainage canals dot the island. Per capita annual income has climbed from $111 in "prosperous" prewar 1934-36 to $119 in 1953, $148 in 1955 and an estimated $159 in 1956. The United States has encouraged free enterprise by making investment capital available and financing a Ryukyus Rehabilitation Finance Fund for long-term credit improvements.

Rice, a highly prized luxury in prewar years, now is eaten for almost every meal in cities and at least once a day in the country.

In the field of government, a limited democracy has been introduced. The people elect their own assembly and run their own affairs, although acts of the legislature can be vetoed by the U. S. military.

The Army, through its various activities, pours more than 50 million dollars a year into Okinawan business channels, employes more than 47,000 Okinawans and is teaching at least 10,000 of them valuable construction trades.

U. S. HELP

With U. S. financial help, some 600 families, many of whom lost their land to the military, have been given land on the lush and more productive Ryukyu islands of Ishigaki and Iriomoto.

Despite these advances, the tirade and invective goes on and seems to increase.

"America is not getting its story across," says Kotaro Kokuba, contractor, investor and probably Okinawa's most successful exponent of free enterprise.

An American officer, whose sensitive job places him right in the middle of the fight, puts it this way:

"We're not reaching the man in the rice paddy. Probably the only information he receives is put out by the anti-American Okinawa Socialist Masses party and the extreme leftist Okinawa Peoples party."

The four Japanese-Language daily newspapers, which reach virtually every adult in the islands, are almost entirely one-sided, if for no other reason than the editors feel they must be to sell papers.

"It is doubtful if most Okinawans know who built the new schools we now have," Kokuba says. "Many probably think it was done with their money. It's even probable they don't know the Americans gave us our first university and are responsible for setting up the bank and long-term credit programs that are now making so much enterprise possible."

Tiny new propaganda clouds are already on the horizon.

A delegation of Okinawans has asked Soviet U.N. Delegate A. A. Sobolev for help in winning reversion to Japan. And the Soviets have hinted they might link the promised return of Japan's Habomai and Shikotan islands to simultaneous return of Okinawa.

It isn't much of a mental leap to speculate this propaganda effort may at some time in the future be directed at all of Japan's lost mandated territories in the Pacific—the Marianas, Caroline, and Marshall Islands. All are now controlled by the United States under United Nations trusteeship.

Jack Asserts He's 'Ready to Face' Any Congress Inquiry Into Loyalty

Herald Tribune P. 26
Sun. 3-4-56

By Edward J. Mowery

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack said last night that he's "ready to face" any Congressional committee for questioning in relation to the House Un-American Activities Committee report which contained purported references to his support of Communist and left-wing groups in the 40's.

The report's explosive allegations against the New York official was distributed Feb. 27 to newspapers by Emile A. Wagner, New Orleans lawyer, when Mr. Jack spoke at a Catholic interracial meeting in the Southern city.

New York, N.Y.

The report, the Herald Tribune learned, had been requested of the House group by Sen. James O. Eastland, D., Miss., chairman of the Senate Internal Security subcommittee.

Excerpts from the report as published contained more than a dozen references to Mr. Jack's asserted identification with various left-wing causes.

Subsequently, material containing fifteen additional references to Mr. Jack and left-wing groups was made available to the Washington Bureau of the Herald Tribune.

In a point-by-point discussion of the allegations last night, Mr. Jack told the Herald Tribune, "it's possible" he may have attended or addressed Communist-sponsored meetings in New York and may even have been a member of a "Citizens Committee" to abolish the 1946 version of the House Un-American Activities Committee.

Admits Being "Used"

He conceded that he was "used by left-wing groups while a member of the New York State Assembly, but he professed not to know the groups' subversive character.

"I was Assemblyman in the 14th (Harlem) Assembly District in '41," Mr. Jack said, "when James Pemberton became a (Tammany) district leader and formed a close alliance with Rep. (the late) Vito Marcantonio.

(Mr. Pemberton, who died in 1947, was leader for six years, a protege of Clarence H. Neil jr. and a top lieutenant man of left-winger Marcantonio).

Herald Tribune—Rice

Hulan E. Jack

"The area soon was flooded with politicians of all hues and the Democrats received full support from the (left-wing) American Labor party. The Pemberton-Marcantonio alliance was undoubtedly reflected in my own activities.

"I accepted support of the A. L. P. which had been captured by the left-wingers but I had no screening process to evaluate the type of support I was getting. When I became district leader, all of my efforts were directed toward eliminating Harlem left-wingers.

"Events of that period must constitute the nub of the House Un-American Activities Committee report. However, I didn't know the specifics of the report when it was made available in New Orleans."

Shown each of the asserted references to his activities as published in various newspapers during the '40s, Mr. Jack had these comments:

"I don't recall sponsoring a rally (initiated) by the Negro Labor Victory Committee in New York and I did not sign a petition to free Earl Browder. I did attend meetings of the Negro Labor Victory Committee (cited as Communist by the Attorney General) but the meetings dealt with civil rights and the group was not then (1943) subversive.

Not Authorized

"If my name was used (by the International Labor Defense Committee) in the case of Mrs. Earl Browder, it wasn't authorized. As to my signing a plea for the pardon of Morris Schappes (an avowed Communist imprisoned in '41), to the best of my knowledge I deny the authenticity of the signature."

Mr. Jack also said any use of his name by the Civil Rights Congress or the "Win the Peace Conference" was unauthorized (both groups were cited as Communist).

He "didn't recall," he went on, speaking before the American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born on Oct. 29, 1943. This group was cited as "one of the oldest auxiliaries of the Communist Party in the United States."

"I may have spoken before them," Mr. Jack said. "I won't deny it. They wanted to protect foreign born. I'm foreign born (St. Lucia, British West Indies). But I didn't know they were subversive."

Denies Red Rally Link

Concerning the additional asserted references to his activities made available to the Herald Tribune, Mr. Jack denied he participated in a Communist Party-sponsored Harlem rally in '43, or that he was a member of "eight Red Fascist groups" seeking control of the New York City school system.

He said he "doesn't recall" attending a 1943 celebration honoring Alizen Campes, chief of the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party (at the time of the Truman assassination plot).

"The east side of my district," he explained, "is Puerto Rican. I didn't know Campes and I don't recall being there. It's possible that I attended a meeting of the 'National Committee to Stop Lynching' (sponsored by the National Negro Congress). I was an Assemblyman in a captured area. You don't know what you're thrown into."

Concerning a published 1946 report that he was a member of a "Citizens Committee" seeking to abolish the Wood-Rankin (House Un-American Activities) Committee, Mr. Jack commented:

"I don't remember. But I don't deny it."

Did he pay tribute to the "Unsung Heroes of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade" in New York on June 15, 1943, and hail the "Loyalists' Fiesta Sunday"?

"I can't say whether I did or not," the official replied. "I didn't know what the brigade was."

(The brigade was made up of Americans fighting on the Communist-supported Republican side in the Spanish Civil War.)

Virtually all of the published reports of Mr. Jack's purported affiliation with left-wing groups appeared in "The Daily Worker," "People's Voice," "The Daily World" and other similar publications.

"Never Read 'Worker'"

Asked if he had ever attempted to repudiate the published references to his name through the years, Mr. Jack said:

"I never read 'The Daily Worker.' And in many cases, my name was used without my permission. If I'm invited to speak at a meeting on civil rights, I'm not responsible for the matters that come up at the meeting."

As to the report of the House committee, he added:

"I'm ready to face any Congressional committee. I stand on my record as a loyal American and I'm ready to face whatever the future holds for me without fear."

HIGH COURT QUASHES ANTI-COMMUNIST LAW

Commercial Appeal

Professor Was Fired For Use Of Fifth Amendment

Tues. 4-10-56

WASHINGTON, April 9.—(UP). —The Supreme Court in a 5-4 ruling Monday struck down a New York City law under which public employes were automatically fired for refusing to answer questions about communism.

Memphis, Tenn.

The majority held that New York school authorities violated the constitutional rights of a Brooklyn College professor who lost his job after taking refuge in the Fifth Amendment at a congressional hearing.

The opinion which could have far-reaching implications, strongly condemned "the practice of imputing a sinister meaning" to the use of the amendment against self-incrimination.

It said this privilege "would be reduced to a hollow mockery" if it is regarded "as equivalent either to a confession of guilt or . . . a presumption of perjury."

The test case stemmed from the 1952 dismissal of Harry Slochower, a language professor at the city-operated Brooklyn College for 27 years. The New York Court of Appeals upheld the ouster.

Slochower was one of 14 teachers questioned by the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee when it was headed by former Senator Homer Ferguson (R., Mich.), now a member of the United States Court of Military Appeals. All 14 were fired.

Slochower voluntarily testified that he was not a Communist at the time of the hearing but declined under the Fifth Amendment to say whether he had been a party member in 1941 and 1942.

He was dismissed under a section of the New York City charter which provides for dismissal of any public employe who refuses to answer questions about his official conduct. The high court declared this provision unconstitutional.

U.S. COURT VOIDS STATE SEDITION LAWS IN RULING

Times Picayune
New Orleans La.

Throws Out Conviction of Red Leader Nelson

Tues. 4-3-56

By KARL R. BAUMAN

WASHINGTON, April 2 (AP)—The Supreme Court today pulled the teeth of state sedition laws. It said they have been superseded by federal legislation.

Dividing 6-3, the court threw out the sedition conviction of Communist leader Steve Nelson in a state court under Pennsylvania's sedition law.

After reviewing the 1940 Smith Act and subsequent federal laws, Chief Justice Warren, speaking for the majority, said:

"Looking at them in the aggregate, the conclusion is inescapable that Congress intended to occupy the field of sedition. Taken as a whole, they evince a congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine there is no room left for the states to supplant it.

'In No Sense Local'

"Therefore, a state sedition law is superseded regardless of whether it purports to supplement the federal law."

Warren said Congress has "treated seditious conduct as a matter of vital national concern," and "in no sense a local enforcement problem."

Justice Reed wrote a dissenting opinion which Justices Burton and Minton joined.

"We cannot agree that the federal criminal sanctions against sedition directed against the United States are of such a pervasive character as to indicate an intention to void state action," Reed wrote.

20-Year Sentence

Nelson, long a Communist party functionary, was convicted in state court in Pittsburgh. He received a 20-year prison sentence. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court set aside the conviction, holding the Smith Act superseded the state's sedition law. Pennsylvania appealed, asking the U.S. Supreme Court to reinstate the conviction. Instead, the high court affirmed the Pennsylvania Supreme Court.

Subsequent to his conviction in state court in June, 1952, Nelson was convicted in federal court there in August, 1953, of violating the Smith Act. He received a five-year sentence on the federal charge. His appeal from this conviction will be argued in the Supreme Court next fall. Nelson is at liberty under bond.

Warren said today's decision does not affect the right of states to enforce their sedition laws "at times when the federal government has not occupied the field and is not protecting the entire country from seditious conduct."

But, Warren said, Congress determined in 1940 that it was necessary for it to re-enter the field of antisubversive legislation, which it had abandoned in 1921.

He said the 1940 Smith Act proscribes advocacy of the overthrow

HIGH COURT BARS POWER OF STATES IN SEDITION CASES

Tribunal Rules, 6 to 3, Smith Act Has Pre-empted Field to Federal Government

Texts of court's decision and dissent are on Page 28.

By LUTHER A. HUSTON
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 2—The Supreme Court decreed today that the states had no power to punish persons who advocated overthrow of the Federal Government by force or violence.

The Smith Act, the high court ruled in a 6-to-3 decision, pre-empted the field of sedition for the Federal Government. This law, passed by Congress in 1940, makes it a crime to teach or advocate forceful overthrow of the Government.

Chief Justice Earl Warren wrote the majority opinion. He was joined by Justices Hugo L. Black, Felix Frankfurter, William O. Douglas, Tom C. Clark and John M. Harlan. Justices Stanley F. Reed, Harold H. Burton and Sherman Minton dissented.

The crux of the Warren opinion was that Congress had treated "seditious conduct as a matter of vital national concern" and had "occupied the field to the exclusion of parallel state legislation."

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice Reed, held that there was no clear mandate from Congress, and that "this court should not void state legislation" without such a mandate.

Pennsylvania Ruling Upheld

The majority ruling affirmed a decision of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court in the case of Steve Nelson, a western Pennsylvania Communist leader.

Nelson was convicted on Jan. 30, 1952, of violating the Pennsylvania Sedition Act. He was sentenced to twenty years in prison, fined $10,000 and assessed $13,000 in cost of prosecution.

The state high court reversed the conviction. It held that the Smith Act nullified the state statute. Pennsylvania appealed this ruling.

Nelson later was convicted in Federal court of violating the Smith Act and sentenced to five years in prison. His appeal from this conviction is pending in the Federal Supreme Court. Nelson has been at liberty under bond.

Thirty states and the Justice Department joined Pennsylvania in urging the Supreme Court not to nullify state sedition laws.

Simon E. Sobeloff, Solicitor General, said in the Justice Department's brief that forty-one states and Hawaii and Alaska had laws similar to the Pennsylvania statute. The states without sedition laws are Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, Oregon and Washington.

Louis C. Wyman, Attorney General of New Hampshire, who argued for the thirty states, said that Congress did not have power to annul state sedition laws.

Harry F. Stambaugh, a special counsel for the Attorney General of Pennsylvania, told the court that his state could not wait "until blood runs in the streets" to stamp out Communist conspiracies.

Chief Justice Warren found three grounds, however, for restricting the power of state courts to punish for sedition against the Federal Government.

Intent of Congress Cited

First was the "inescapable" conclusion that Congress "intended to occupy the field of sedition" when it passed the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act of 1950 and the Communist Control Act of 1954.

"Taken as a whole, they evince a Congressional plan which makes it reasonable to determine that no room has been left for the states to supplement it," the Chief Justice said. "Therefore a state sedition statute is superseded regardless of whether it purports to supplement the Federal law."

Nelson's indictment under the Pennsylvania statute charged him with conduct designed to encourage the seditious overthrow of the "Government of Pennsylvania and the United States."

Second, the majority adopted the conclusion of the Pennsylvania high court that sedition was "a crime against the nation" and that it was vital that prosecutions for the crime "be exclusively within the control of the Federal Government."

"Congress has devised an all-embracing program for resistance to various forms of totalitarian aggression," Mr. Warren said. "Our external defenses have been strengthened, and a plan to protect against internal subversion has been made by it.

"Congress having thus treated seditious conduct as a matter of vital national concern, it is in no sense a local enforcement problem."

In the third place, the Chief Justice said, there was serious danger that enforcement of state laws would endanger the Federal program.

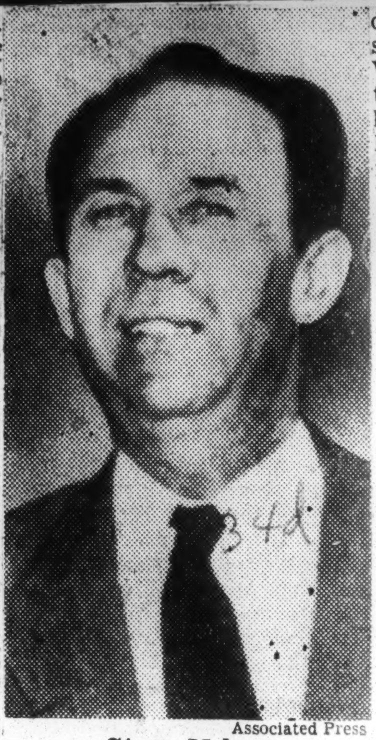
"Since 1939, in order to avoid a hampering of uniform enforcement of its program by sporadic local prosecutions, the Federal Government has urged local authorities not to intervene in such matters, but to turn over to the Federal authorities immediately and unevaluated all information concerning subversive activities," the Chief Justice warned.

Justice Reed said for the dissenters that "Congress has not, in any of its statutes relating to sedition, specifically barred the exercise of state power to punish the same acts under state law."

He declared that a conflict between Federal and state laws "should be clear and direct before this court reads a Congressional intent to void state legislation into the Federal Sedition Acts."

"We look upon the Smith Act as a provision for controling incitements to overthrow by force and violence the nation, or any state or any political subdivision of either," Justice Reed wrote.

"Such an exercise of Federal police power carries, we think, no such dominancy over similar state powers as might be attributed to continuing Federal regulations concerning foreign affairs or coinage, for example. In the responsibility of national and local governments to protect themselves against sedition, there is no 'dominant interest.'"



Associated Press

Steve Nelson

The Nelson appeal was argued Nov. 15 and 16. Besides Mr. Wyman and Mr. Stambaugh, Frank F. Truscott, a former Attorney General of Pennsylvania, argued against the state court's ruling.

Charles F. Barber argued on behalf of the Justic Department. Herbert S. Thatcher of Washington appeared for Nelson in support of the Pennsylvania court's decision.

Kentucky to Push Case

FRANKFORT, Ky., April 2 (AP)—J. M. Ferguson, Kentucky Attorney General, said that he would continue efforts to uphold the conviction of Carl Braden for advocating sedition, despite the Supreme Court's ruling today.

Braden, a former Louisville newspaper man, has appealed to the Kentucky Court of Appeals from his conviction in Jefferson Circuit Court. He received a fifteen-year sentence and $5,000 fine, but is at liberty on bond.

Mr. Ferguson said that "it looks as if the Supreme Court's decision means the states can't prosecute in sedition cases."

However, he added, "we'll still fight the [Braden] case to determine if Braden was convicted correctly. He's been convicted in a court and only another court can reverse it."

Braden and several other white persons, including his wife, Anne, were indicted on a charge of advocating sedition. The others have not been tried. The indictment came after an explosion at the home of Andrew Wade 4th, Negro electrical contractor. Mr. Wade moved into a house in an all-white neighborhood after Braden had bought it for him.

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of any government—federal, state or local—by force and violence and makes Communist party membership a crime if the Communist is aware of its aim to advocate violent overthrow.

Warren said enforcement of state sedition laws "presents a serious danger of conflict with the administration of the federal program."

27 Attorneys General File

Having found that Congress has occupied the field of sedition to the exclusion of parallel state legislation, Warren said, enforcement of state laws would conflict in the operation of the federal plan.

Forty-two states, Alaska and Hawaii have sedition laws of one kind or another. Arizona, Missouri, North Dakota, South Carolina, Oregon and Washington are the only states which do not have such laws.

Attorneys general of 27 states filed legal briefs urging the Supreme Court to uphold the right of states to prosecute for sedition.

In another action today, the Supreme Court declined to review a court order calling for immediate ending of racial segregation in elementary schools in Hillsboro, Ohio.

'In Good Faith'

The action, however, may have come too late to have any bearing on the present school term and Hillsboro plans complete integration by next fall.

Hillsboro has 25 days to ask for reconsideration. After that, the high court would have to send its formal order to the U.S. Court of Appeals in Cincinnati, which, in turn, would have to transmit it to U.S. Dist. Judge John H. Druffell of Cincinnati. Each of these steps usually requires a week or two and by then the present school year would be over.

The Court of Appeals overturned a ruling by Judge Druffell refusing to grant an injunction to require immediate admission of some 20 Negro children to the Webster-Washington School in Hillsboro. The district judge said the Hillsboro School Board was acting in good faith and that its program included building two new schools so there could be complete integration by Sept. 1. The board said some Negroes already are attending the school, and that refusal to admit others was due solely to lack of room for them.

Union Tactics

Also today, the court agreed to review a decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals here that a union may use "harassing tactics" during contract negotiations to bring pressure upon an employer to yield to its demands.

The National Labor Relations Board filed the appeal, saying the decision threatened to impair the process of collective bargaining.

Involved in the case is an NLRB ruling that the CIO Textile Workers Union was not bargaining in good faith with the Personal Products Co., which has a plant in Chicago.

The board said the union's tactics included organized refusal to work overtime, slowdowns and unannounced walkouts. The Court of Appeals, overturning the NLRB, said "there is not the slightest inconsistency between genuine desire to come to an agreement and use of economic pressure to get the kind of agreement one wants."

34d 1956

COMMUNIST

"THIS IS AMERICA"

Daily World

LAWYER IS THROWN OUT ON EASTLAND'S ORDER

Sat. 4-7-56 P. 1

Atlanta, Ga.

BY PAUL BURTON

NEW ORLEANS — (INS) — A U. S. senate subcommittee probe of communism in the New Orleans area almost ended in a riot Friday when Sen. James O. Eastland (D) Miss., ordered an attorney for five of the witnesses thrown out of the hearing room.

As the attorney, Philip Wittenberg of New York, was being forced from the room by three deputies, one of the witnesses went to his aid.

The witness, Herman Liveright, who was recently fired as program director for WDSU-TV because he refused to answer questions about Communism, tried to free Wittenberg from the deputies.

By this time the group was in the hall of the U. S. Post Office, where the hearings were held. The deputies released Wittenberg and grabbed Livreight.

Meanwhile spectators dashed out of the crowded courtroom and began shouting, "Kill him, kill him," and "throw him down the elevator shaft."

Several of the witnesses also ran out, shouting, "Turn him loose, hoodlum. This is America."

Six deputies quickly surrounded Liveright and shoved him into an elevator, keeping the spectators away. He was whisked out onto the street where he was released without charge.

Wittenberg remained in the second hall floor for a few minutes and told newsmen that he had never been thrown out of any procedure in his life. The silver-haired lawyer said he was a professor at Columbia University and had authored a book on libel laws.

The argument between him and Clement Elementary School, Mrs. the two-day hearings which were filled with tenseness throughout.

It started when a lawyer, Abraham Kleinfeldt of New Orleans, who represented one of the 10 witnesses, requested to make a statement. He said he had been shown discourtesy locally because he had agreed to represent the witness.

He stated he was not a Communist, had never been and never would be, and that he was acting only in the capacity of any attorney.

Sen. Eastland then asked the other two attorneys if they wanted to make a statement. Ben Smith, a local lawyer, replied in the affirmative and made a statement similar to Kleinfeldt's.

more to come aeo ff9; P. 5

Eastland then asked Wittenberg if he wanted to make a statement. Wittenberg roared to the witness table and declared, "I don't have to make any statement. I'm not ashamed of anything I've ever done."

"You misunderstand, sir," Eastland interrupted. "I did not ask you to make a statement. I am merely granting you the opportunity, just to be fair."

"I don't have to make any statement of any sort. I am being requested to make a statement," Wittenberg shouted, shaking his fist at Eastland. He continued:

"I am not a Communist and have never been, and I have respect for the U. S. Supreme Court. You are the unpatriotic one in this group. You are the only one who preaches and practices sedition."

"Put him out!" Eastland stormed.

The deputies grabbed Wittenberg and forced him from the room. Wittenberg tried to fight them off but was subdued.

Wittenberg was referring to Eastland's stand on the segregation issue. Eastland, acknowledged leader of the Southern pro-segregationists, has spoken heatedly against the Supreme Court decision against segregation.

In adjourning the hearings, Eastland stated:

"Our evidence here in New Orleans indicates very clearly that Communist leaders in Moscow, Peiping and Bombay, and other foreign cities...are reaching down into this part of the United States for agents willing to do their mischievous work." He added:

"Our sesions indicate that hidden from the public eye, and known only, we presume, to the FBI, there has been in New Orleans an active Communist underground movement, small but coordinated that has sought to infiltrate labor unions, the churches, farmer organizations, Parent Teachers Associations, the channels of public opinion, and other streams of influence in our society."

All of the witnesses who appeared before the committee bitterly refused to testify about Communism. All but one of them invoked the Fifth Amendment.

Daily World

CALLED A BID FOR CIVIL WAR

Constitution P. 2

Red Scheme for Negro Empire in Dixie Told

Sat. 4-7-56

Atlanta, Ga.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6 (UP)—A Senate investigator said today that the Communists invited "civil war in the South" with documents proposing the creation of a Southern Negro empire.

Ben Mandel, investigator for the Senate internal security subcommittee, also revealed pamphlets which urged Communist infiltration of such Negro organizations as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as the subcommittee ended a stormy two-day hearing on Communist activity here.

RAID FLAT

The documents were seized by New Orleans police in a raid on the apartment a week ago of Hunter (Pitts) O'Dell, a Negro described as the district organizer of the Communist party here who still is being sought for questioning.

The final session was marked by a heated exchange between Sen. Eastland (D-Miss), committee

JERUSALEM, April 6 (AP)—A fresh artillery duel between Israeli and Egyptian forces on the Gaza Strip frontier heightened tension in the Middle East today while U. N. officials were speeding a new peace effort.

Today's clash was brief and apparently was halted by invoking the U. N. cease-fire appeal that finally ended yesterday's much bloodier clash. A U.N. report said 55 Egyptians and four Israelis were killed in border shelling around the town of Gaza yesterday.

ONE EGYPTIAN KILLED

The Egyptians claimed one Egyptian soldier was killed in the exchange of gunfire today and 63 soldiers and civilians killed yesterday. Israel said its casualties yesterday were four soldiers and two civilians.

Egyptian spokesmen accused Israel of deliberately planning the incidents. They said Israel launched "a premeditated attack on the civilian population" to coincide with departure from New York of U. N. Secretary General Dag Hammarskjold with U.N. Security Council instructions to seek means of easing Isareli-Arab tension.

Israeli spokesmen claimed Egyptian troops started the shooting both yesterday and today and asserted that Egypt has three times the number of troops it is allowed in the Gaza area under armistice terms.

POSTPONES TRIP

Although the Gaza frontier was quiet after the one-hour duel today, the situation was considered grave enough for Canadian Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, U.N. truce supervisor, to postpone his trip to Rome to confer with Hammarskjold.

The Egyptian spokesmen in Cairo claimed U. N. personnel in the area of the clashes were unable to conduct investigations because of "intense feeling among the Arab population." The Egyptian statement reported both truce observers and officers of the U.N.

FBI Seizes Blum, Top Red Official

Post & Times Herald

Washington, D.C.

Wed. 3-28-56

United Press

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover announced yesterday that Emanuel Blum, 52, a top Communist Party official, has been arrested in Chicago on charges of maintaining Party membership in full knowledge of its aims.

P. 1

The warrant accused Blum of violating the membership section of the Smith Act. The section makes it a crime to be a member of the Communist Party knowing its aim to be the overthrow of the United States Government by force and violence.

The FBI chief said Blum has been active in Party affairs for many years in Massachusetts and Indiana. If convicted, he faces a fine of up to $10,000 and 10 years in prison.

COMMUNISTS PLAN U.S. COURT BATTLE ON INCOME TAXES

Times P. 1

New York

Thurs. 3-29-56

Party May Regain Its Seized Property by Putting Up Security of Equal Value

REDS EXPLOITING RAIDS

Dennis Goes on Television—Revenue Chief Here Called to Capital to Explain

34d

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

The United States Treasury Department's surprise raids and income tax claims on the Communist party and The Daily Worker appeared last night to be headed for court adjudication.

Internal Revenue agents held sway in the seized editorial and business offices of The Worker and in the national and New York State offices of the party.

But both the party and its official newspaper operated full blast in a blaze of national and even international notoriety.

The definite prospect arose that the Communists and their

propaganda organ would emerge from the tax raids with considerable free publicity, fresh contributions from well-wishers, much public sympathy—and a 6 per cent investment in Federal funds.

A conference was scheduled for today between Donald R. Moysey, New York district director of Internal Revenue, and attorneys representing the party and The Worker.

Assets To Be Estimated

At this meeting, according to Harry Sacher, acting as attorney for The Worker, the Treasury Department will submit an estimate of the value of the Communist assets that have been seized in lieu of income taxes of $46,076.90 claimed against The Worker and $389,265 against the party.

If agreement is reached on the value of the impounded assets—largely battered desks, chairs, typewriters and filing cases—certified checks covering this amount are expected to be turned over to the Internal Revenue collector. The Government would retain these funds to be applied against the tax claims.

Meanwhile, the party and The Worker are expected to challenge the tax assessments in the Federal Court. Adjudication, presumably, will follow the normal legal procedures. If, as the party and the newspaper contend, the assessment has been levied without legal authorization the Government would return the amount of the certified checks plus 6 per cent interest.

Claim Notice 18 Hours Late

Notice of the tax claim was received in the mail by The Daily Worker only yesterday morning, about eighteen hours after its premises had been seized. Spokesmen for the Communist party said they presumed a similar notice had been received at party headquarters. As Treasury agents were in charge there, however, party officials were unable to pick up their mail.

The origin of the Internal Revenue crackdown on the Communists was still veiled in some mystery. Mr. Moysey was summoned to Washington to consult with Russell C. Harrington, Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Officials both in the Washington and New York Internal Revenue offices strongly hinted that the operation was personally conceived and directed by Mr. Moysey with a minimum of consultation with his superiors.

Alfred W. Fleming, Regional Commissioner of Internal Revenue, said he had been advised on the day before that Mr. Moysey would act against The Daily Worker and the Communist party. Mr. Fleming said the case "is being processed under the customary procedures established for cases of this nature."

He said that if the Communists put up a check for the value of their assets he saw no reason why the property should not be returned.

"All we are interested in is getting some money," Mr. Fleming asserted.

Henry C. Clark, general counsel for the local Internal Revenue office, said it was "standard procedure" for a taxpayer to put up a certified check to obtain the return of assets seized in a tax lien action.

Both Mr. Fleming and Mr. Clark indicated some amazement that this "routine tax action" had attracted so much publicity. Mr. Moysey declined to speak with reporters either here or in Washington.

Internal Revenue agents spent the day itemizing the seized properties. They opened a safe at The Daily Worker's office and found $48 in cash. About $25 belonged to the newspaper and the rest to an employe. Other contents of the safe included microfilms of old Daily Worker editions and a copy of Masses and Main Stream, a Communist literary journal.

It was understood that an appraisal of the seized Daily Worker property indicated a value of $2,500 property at the Communist party headquarters was said to be valued at a little higher figure.

Both the party and the newspaper tried to extract all possible publicity from the raids.

Eugene Dennis, Communist party secertary who was released recently from Atlanta penitentiary where he served a conspiracy term, held a televised press conference. He charged that the raids were designed to "create a climate of Palmer raid terror" that would "boomerang against the cynical gang which dreamed it up." The reference to "Palmer raid terror" was to anti-Communist raids carried out by Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer in 1919 and 1920.

Mr. Dennis denied that the Communist party had ever received funds from abroad. He said it had an annual deficit of $100,000 to $150,000, made up by contributions.

John Gates, editor-in-chief of The Daily Worker, sent telegrams to The New York Times and to Editor & Publisher, the newspaper trade publication, proposing that they make independent audits of The Worker's books to establish that the paper operated at a deficit and that no income tax was owing.

Amory H. Bradford, secretary of The New York Times Company, replied to Mr. Gates: "We have your telegram requesting us to audit your books. This is entirely outside of the proper realm of The New York Times and is the work of a certified public accountant."

2 Call Each Other Red, But Each Is F.B.I. Agent

Times P. 14-C

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 14 (AP)—It was something like old home week today for Charles B. Childs and Odis R. Reavis. Thurs. 3-15-56

Mr. Childs, 24 years old, a student and instructor at the University of North Carolina, told a House Un-American Activities subcommittee here Monday that he knew Mr. Reavis as a Communist.

Mr. Reavis was, in fact, "in my club at Winston-Salem," the former undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified.

Today the subcommittee called Mr. Reavis, 31. He said he had known Mr. Childs as a Communist, and had so informed the F. B. I.

Both had been in party cells in High Point and Winston-Salem. Mr. Childs entered the party in 1950. Mr. Reavis had joined in Detroit in 1948 and had moved back to High Point in 1949. Both reported to the F. B. I. for several years, each tabbing the other as a Red.

Letters to The Times

Times P. 24

Daily Worker's Records

Fri. 4-6-56

Paper Declared to Have Observed Tax Law Requirements

New York, N.Y.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

In his letter on the Treasury Department seizures of Daily Worker and Communist party offices in The Times of March 31 Clifford Forster writes it "would better behoove defenders of freedom to look more closely at the laws and facts before they leap to charge an unlawful discrimination against Communists where there is merely involved enforcement of tax laws * * *."

His thesis is that The Daily Worker and Communist party invited the seizures by "deliberate refusal * * * to maintain proper records and file necessary papers under laws applicable to all persons and organizations."

The facts are exactly the other way. Speaking for The Daily Worker, our accountants have filed annually with the Internal Revenue Division full tax statements as required by law. These were never challenged. When the division wanted to go over our books last year, we gave them full cooperation, including a waiver of the statute of limitations for the years 1951 and 1952, as they requested.

Annual Deficits

Their agents spent months going over every detail of our finances. It found nothing wrong with our statements. They showed deficits running from $150,000 to $200,000 a year, as is inevitable in a newspaper which has no chance to get advertising and whose circulation is as low as ours. These operating deficits were made up by contributions and some loans.

The tax laws are supposed to provide for levies on profits. Hence there could be no basis for a levy against The Daily Worker. But the Revenue Division demanded names of our contributors, our lenders and every individual who sold our paper throughout the country not as a commercial enterprise but as a labor of devotion during 1951 and 1952. We did not have these names, are not required to keep them, and would not have supplied them in any case since this would simply lead to persecution of the individuals involved.

Because we did not supply this information an arbitrary levy of $46,000 for the years 1951 to 1953 was placed upon us. We submit this type of levy is not "general and universal," as Mr. Forster would have it.

Moreover, the usual practice is to submit a tax bill, give time to pay, and if there is a dispute to submit it ultimately to the tax courts for decision. This was the course we thought the matter would take. Instead, the Internal Revenue Division resorted to seizure under the "jeopardy assessment" procedure permitted only when the division feels a taxpayer will disperse assets. As many have noted, it is absurd to think The Daily Worker would shut itself up by stealing away with its old desks and typewriters.

Thus there is nothing in our behavior to justify Mr. Forster's claim that we refused to carry out the "general and universal" law in any detail. There is much in the Treasury Department's behavior indicating it is not applying the law "generally and universally" as it is applying it against us.

Filing by Party

What I have said here regarding The Daily Worker would also apply to the Communist party. No political party files income tax statements. If the Revenue Division demands this of the Communist party, it certainly is not applying the law as it does "generally and universally."

Mr. Forster may have based his assertions on an error of fact in an editorial in The Times of March 30. The Times acknowledged and corrected the error the following day.

Mr. Forster sees no violation of press freedom in seizure of The Daily Worker offices. Were the Treasury Department's action upheld, however, either in its tax levy on The Daily Worker or in seizing our offices, the department would have a weapon for shutting down any paper which cannot depend on advertising for the bulk of its income and which functions through the financial and organizational support of its readers. Our nation has a history of such independent newspapers, many of them devoted to Socialist ideals.

There is, therefore, a very real issue of press freedom involved, one which concerns not only The Daily Worker's right to publish, but that of the American people to read publications of their choice.

MAX GORDON,
City Editor, The Daily Worker
New York, April 1, 1956.

3 SCHOOL OWNERS DENY THEY'RE RED

New York City

But Vocational Officials Plead 5th Amendment on Past —McCarthy in Clash

WASHINGTON, Jan. 18 (AP)—Three operators of vocational training schools for war veterans refused today to tell Senate investigators whether they had belonged to the Communist party in the past.

All swore they were not Reds now. However, when the question of past affiliations was raised they invoked the protection of the Fifth Amendment. The amendment protects witnesses against self-incrimination.

The hearing, conducted by the Senate Investigations subcommittee, also brought out that under the G. I. training program the Government had paid more than $3,500,000 to schools allegedly run by Communists now or in the past.

The balky witnesses were M. Michael Freedland, part owner of the Radio and Television Technical School of Allentown, Pa., and Silas Rhodes, 40 years old, and Burne Hogarth, 44, partners in the Cartoonists and Illustrators School, Inc., of New York.

Paul J. Tierney, an associate counsel for the subcommittee, testified that the New York school had received $1,176,712 from the Federal Government. The school had 278 ex-G. I.'s enrolled as of Oct. 31, comprising about 46 per cent of the student body, he said.

$215,523 in Payments

Mr. Tierney reported that the Allentown school had received $215,523 in Government payments since it was approved for veterans' training in 1949. Its enrollment of veterans as of Oct. 31 was given as 115, constituting about 83 per cent of the total enrollment.

Other schools sharing in the $3,500,000 were listed as the California Labor School of San Francisco and the Robert Louis Stevenson School of New York.

Leo D. Rhodes, one of the owners of the Robert Louis Stevenson School, told the subcommittee he had "immediately" housecleaned all known or suspected Communists from the school's staff after buying it in June, 1952.

Mr. Rhodes, who said he was not related to Silas Rhodes, testified that "neither I nor my partners" ever had been a Communist and that he believed there were no Reds on the staff now.

Chairman John C. McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas, told the witness "I congratulate you publicly" for what you have done.

Mr. Rhodes identified himself as a brother of Miss Annette Rubenstein, one of the former owners, whom subcommittee aides are trying to subpoena as a witness. Robert F. Kennedy, subcommittee counsel, said she had "disappeared." He said Mr. Rhodes was unable to shed any light on her whereabouts.

Mr. Tierney said the San Francisco organization had received $196,947 in tuition and subsistence charges for veterans in 1946 and 1947. Between 1946 and 1952, he reported, the Robert Louis Stevenson School collected $2,081,397 from the Veterans Administration, which operates the educational program.

Mr. Tierney said the California labor school was placed on the Attorney General's subversive list in 1948 and was no longer approved for veterans' training.

Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, a subcommittee member, asked if "they were actually conducting Communist classes" in the California school. Mr. Tierney said that was his understanding. The Wisconsin Republican asked if the Government was paying them "this money" while they were conducting such classes?

"This is correct," Mr. Tierney told the Senator.

Mr. Freedland swore he had not been a member of the Communist party since Jan. 1, 1949. However, he said he was invoking the Fifth Amendment "on anything earlier than 1949."

Owns 50% of School

He told the Senators he was administrator of the Allentown school and that he owned 50 per cent of it. Owners of the other 50 per cent, he said, are Albert Gerber, Raymond Freudberg and Harry Gelfand.

Before Mr. Freedland took the witness chair, Herman E. Thomas of Allentown testified that, as an undercover agent for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, he had attended Communist meetings in Mr. Freedland's home in 1952 and 1953. He said Mr. Freedland had given "every indication" of being a Communist.

Mr. Freedland was asked if he knew Mr. Thomas.

"I considered him one of the best friends I had in Allentown," he replied.

When Mr. Rhodes invoked the Fifth Amendment Senator McCarthy said this was evidence that Mr. Rhodes was a Communist.

"I'll match my record against yours any day in the service," Mr. Rhodes shouted at the Senator. "That's a horrible thing to say."

"I don't doubt a bit you are a full-fledged Communist," Senator McCarthy retorted.

Both Mr. Rhodes and Mr. Hogarth insisted they had not been Communists since they opened their school Aug. 20, 1947.

Lieut. Thomas F. H. McGuire, a New York detective, testified he had known Mr. Rhodes as a Communist when he was doing undercover work for the Police Department in 1941.

Another witness, John J. Huber of New York, testified he had seen Mr. Hogarth's name on Communist party membership rolls as late as October, 1947. Mr. Huber described himself as a former counterspy on Communists. He said he now works for The New York Journal-American.

Appeals Court Backs Conviction Of Lightfoot

World P.5 Jan. 1-20-56 Birmingham, Ala.

CHICAGO—(ANP)— The U. S. Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of Claude Lightfoot, secretary of the Illinois Communist Party, who is under sentence of five years and a $5,000 fine for violating the Smith Act.

The three-man court ruled that Lightfoot, 43, was completely familiar with the objectives of the Communist Party in the United States.

He was convicted last Feb. 14 under a section of the Smith Act which makes membership in the Communist Party a crime.

The interpretation of the law was that, as a party member, Lightfoot advocated overthrow of the government by force and violence.

Lightfoot, free on bond for the appeal, said that he would ask his attorneys to request a rehearing from the Court of Appeals and if this is denied, he then would appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

Appeals Court Upholds Term For Lightfoot

Sat. 1-21-56 Chicago, Ill.

A conviction of Claude M. Lightfoot, admitted Communist, was upheld last week by the U. S. Court of Appeals.

Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist party, was convicted in 1955 under a provision of the Smith act which makes membership in the Communist party, while knowing that its aim is the violent overthrow of the government, a crime.

The Appeals court found that Lightfoot knew that to be the party's aim.

Lightfoot announced he would ask for a rehearing from the Court of Appeals and, if denied, appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court.

INDICTED IN 1954

Lightfoot was indicted in 1954.

According to an opinion written by Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy and concurred in by Judges — by Chief Judge F. Ryan Duffy and concurred in by Judges Walter C. Lindley and H. Nathan Sain, evidence showed that prior to his indictment Lightfoot was completely familiar with the objectives of the Communist party.

When convicted in 1955, the communist figure was sentenced to five years in prison and fined $5,000.

He has been free on bond.

Chicago, Ill.

A U. S. COURT OF APPEALS last week held that Claude M. Lightfoot knew the aims of the Communist party to be violent overthrow of the U. S. government and rejected his appeal from a lower court conviction under the Smith act. Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Illinois Communist party was sentenced originally to five years in prison and fined $5,000.

THE LIGHTFOOT CASE

Daily Tribune

The United States Court of Appeals has upheld the conviction of Claude M. Lightfoot, executive secretary of the Communist party in Illinois, under a provision of the Smith act of 1941 invoked for the first time against a Communist. This provision holds that it is unlawful for anyone "to be or become a member of or affiliated with" any organization if he knows that it teaches, advocates, or encourages the overthrow of government by force or violence.

Chicago, Ill.

Lightfoot contended in his appeal that he could be a Communist without advocating overthrow by force or violence, and he denied that the Communist party did so. The government presented testimony in the trial court that Lightfoot once told a class of Communists, "If we must spill blood, we will."

The Court of Appeals maintained that the whole body of communist teachings since the days of Karl Marx more than a century ago constituted a summons to violent action if no easier means to success were available, and that no indoctrinated Communist was unaware where the communist creed led. We believe that to be so well established that neither a statement of his intent nor an overt act of violence should be needed to convict any Communist as an agent of an unlawful foreign conspiracy dedicated to violent destruction of free government.

Sat 1-21-56

The conclusion of the Communist Manifesto penned by Marx reads, "The Communists disdain to conceal their views and aims. They openly declare that their aims can be attained only by the forcible overthrow of all the existing social conditions. Let the ruling class tremble at a communist revolution. The proletarians have nothing to lose but their chains.

They have a world to win."

That is not mere rhetoric. It is a gospel of action. And, if anyone doubts its purpose and effect, let him view the wreckage of a dozen once free peoples, among them the Russians themselves, now enslaved by successful communist conspirators and revolutionists.

As we have said before, "The Communist party is not a bird walking society, a beer drinking and choral organization, or a sewing circle. It exists for the purpose of coming to power in every country and making communism the one world movement."

Yet there are men who should know better, and we will specify Mr. Hutchins of the Fund for the Republic among them, who contend that the Communist party is a political party, like any other political party. That is an hallucination, which Mr. Khrushchev and Mr. Bulganin, at the Geneva conference last July, did their best to promote when they argued to the same effect.

The Lightfoot case will now go to the Supreme court. That court, as well as the Court of Appeals in New York, has already held, in interpreting the Smith act in other cases, that the American government is not obliged to bide its time until there is a communist putsch before taking measures to save itself. These courts have upheld the view that, knowing that the communist intention is forcible overthrow of government, even tho action in execution of that purpose may be held in reserve pending opportune conditions, the government has the right to forestall the Communists by taking the necessary action in its own protection.

Once the Supreme court has rendered the ultimate ruling to this effect, we trust that there will be no dawdling in consigning every Communist in the country to the penitentiary.

Drown The Puppies

Advertiser
Jan. 29-56
P. 2-B
Montgomery Ala.

The State Democratic Executive Committee is the body that rules Democratic Party affairs in Alabama and its powers are much greater than is generally realized. It can, for example, dispense with primary elections altogether and handpick a governor, senator or state Supreme Court Justice. It was clothed with these enormous powers by the legislature following the Smith-Hoover presidential race of 1928.

Its foremost aim today is stifling the development of a two-party system in which the voter independently chooses between the Democratic and Republican candidate. Drown the puppies, you might say.

Yesterday this committee met here and barred Eisenhower Democrats from running for office in the May elections.

They did not go back to the last general election — 1954, Folsom vs. Abernethy—but all the way back to 1952, Ike-Stevenson.

Pikers! Why didn't they go back eight years or 12 years?

Better yet, why don't they work it out with the State Health Department to stamp "Democratic," "Dixiecrat" or "Republican" on the birth certificate of every child as he is born, thus settling the matter for a lifetime?

As a matter of candor, however, *The Advertiser* must own that it sees no signs that Alabamians are other than docile and almost uncomplaining in the face of these stifling restrictions on their independence.

For that reason we see no occasion to fulminate against this harsh dispensation.

We let it go by remarking the difference in the standards of the national Democrats and the locals. For months the national Democrats debated whether to impose a loyalty oath on those attending this year's nominating convention in Chicago. They abandoned this exaction as too hot to handle. But the Alabama leaders are dealing with a more amiable breed and laid down the law of the Medes and Persians which altereth not.

DEMOCRATS

The Race Issue Explodes

Time
Chicago Ill.
2-20-56

As the U.S. Supreme Court's segregation decision of May 17, 1954 flared to life in rioting, threats and clamor through the South (*see* EDUCATION), the whole civil rights issue was ticking like a time bomb in the center of the Democratic Party. Last week it exploded.

Campaigning through California, Adlai Stevenson found himself bombarded by hard-hitting questions from Negro leaders. His answers left behind a trail of disillusionment and downright anger. Urging moderation, he said the Federal Government must go slowly in enforcing desegregation, using education and persuasion rather than force. He came out flatly (as President Eisenhower had) against the proposal by Harlem's Democratic Congressman Adam Clayton Powell Jr. to deny federal aid to segregated school districts. Would he use the Army and Navy, if necessary, to enforce the Supreme Court decision? "I think that would be a great mistake," said Stevenson. "That is exactly what brought on the Civil War. It can't be done by troops or bayonets. We must proceed gradually, not upsetting habits or traditions that are older than the Republic."

Friendly Hedge. Also swinging through California, Campaigner Estes Kefauver faced the same kind of questions and left behind an entirely different impression. Calling the Emmett Till case in Mississippi "a horrible murder," he said he favored a federal anti-mob statute. In a friendly but carefully hedged statement he indicated that he would support Powell's proposal if it became necessary, and if it could be worded to protect the purposes of the school-aid bill. If elected President, he said, he would 1) appoint a commission of white and Negro educational leaders in the South to confer and make recommendations, and 2) do all he could, if it became necessary, to deny federal aid to states that defied the authority of the Constitution and the courts.

Before the week's exchange of views was finished, California Negroes were shifting from Stevenson to Kefauver in noticeable numbers. Said Franklin H. Williams, West Coast counsel for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "Stevenson uses high-sounding phrases, but they lack content." In Manhattan the New York *Post*, long a devout supporter of Stevenson, cried in a full-page editorial that his utterances on the discrimination issue had been "inadequate . . . fragmentary and uninspired." At Miami Beach, where the A.F.L.-C.I.O. Executive Council was holding its first meeting, other Stevenson followers expressed shocked horror. Obviously shaken, A.F.L.-C.I.O. Vice President Walter Reuther said Stevenson was "dead wrong this time." Moaned James Carey, chairman of the civil rights committee: "He wants the nomination, but he's setting up the election for Nixon."

Rough Time. Basically the positions of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver on the discrimination issue were not far apart. The fact that Kefauver's direct and politically conscious way of stating his case was more effective only proved a larger point. The basic division on segregation between the Democratic Deep South and the liberal Democratic North (critically dependent on the Negro vote in key states) is now out in the open; there are rough times ahead for the man who would be moderate with both sides.

No one knew this better than "inactive" Candidate Averell Harriman and his politically wise advisers, including Tammany Hall Sachem Carmine De Sapio, and this week they made the most of it. Appearing on a radio panel show, Harriman jumped in with both feet. He 1) defended the Powell amendment, and 2) demanded "immediate federal enforcement" of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

The strategy was obvious: as Harriman & Co. see it, holding the Negro vote in the North promises to be a greater political problem for a Democrat than carrying the South.

Defer Rights Laws Says Demo Boss

Defender P. 1
Sat. 2-4-56
Chicago Ill.

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON— The outlook for Democratic support of civil rights legislation now pending before Congress appeared very unlikely after a conference with Chairman Paul Butler of the Democratic National Committee here last week.

Butler said that he had been in consultation with liberal leaders in Congress, including Senator Hubert Humphrey, of Minn., and representatives of labor and that they are substantially in agreement that the "time is not ripe" to push through any liberal legislation.

PROBE 'POPPYCOCK'

The chairman termed the President's proposal for a bi-partisan commission to investigate the denial of the right to vote and other violations of civil rights as "poppycock".

He said it was the same old Eisenhower technique of deferring and delaying action until after election time.

Butler told his views at a meeting with representatives of five Negro publications.

He said that Attorney General Brownell has all the authority he needs to make an investigation. The facts he said are already clear enough without dilly dallying around with investigations.

The Democratic party chieftian said he was opposed to the Powell amendment to withhold funds from states that fail to comply with the Supreme Court school decision. The court has already made provision on this, he said.

RIGHTS SECONDARY

Asked about his remarks on a "Meet the Press" program in December, 1954, in which he said he felt that there was other legislation more important than civil rights, Butler said he was still standing by those words.

He cited as an example housing as more important than civil rights, "because" he said, "the constitution provides for the fair treatment of all people."

He admitted, however, that in view of the atrocities committed in Mississippi and the South that there was a more urgent need for consideration of these problems.

PLATFORM SUGGESTIONS

Butler gave as the only alternative to getting some civil rights legislation, election of "more liberal congressman from the north" with the hope of getting some action in the 85th Congress.

He termed the Eisenhower record on civil rights as "artificial and so much double talk."

Butler announced the setting up of regional conferences by nonofficial platform committee groups to hear proposals for inclusion in the platform.

P. 2
Defender

He said these conferences would take place about June or July and these committees acting as fact finding groups would make their reports to the platform committee when the convention opens.

The platform committee would be composed of 108 persons: two from each state and territory with half of the number being made up of women.

34d 1956

COMMUNIST

Hulan Jack Storm Center At Catholic Rally in South

Herald Tribune
Mon. 2-27-56 P. 1

Praised by Archbishop, but Later Accused of Red Ties: He Denies It

New York, N. Y.

By Francis Sugrue

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26. — Archbishop Joseph Francis Rummel, who is leading the bitter fight for integration of Catholic schools in New Orleans, today praised the work of Hulan Jack, Manhattan Borough President, who was principal speaker at an interracial conference here. The Archbishop then slapped at the segregationists by suggesting they were doing the work of "those who are striving to introduce communism into the United States."

Half an hour after Archbishop Rummel made his pro-integration talk before an audience of [illegible] white and Negro persons, another Catholic, Emile Wagner, a New Orleans lawyer, was sharply criticizing the Archbishop for approving an interracial day at which Hulan Jack was the honored guest.

Herald Tribune—Rice

Hulan Jack

Tells of Investigation

Mr. Wagner, the father of five children who attended Catholic schools, said he had investigated the background of Mr. Jack and then made public what he said was a copy of the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. This information purportedly associated Mr. Jack's name with organizations that have been listed as subversive and communistic. Mr. Jack's name appeared as a member of certain executive boards, was listed as speaker at rallies, signer of petitions and showed on letter heads of certain groups.

"It is sad but nevertheless true," Mr. Wagner said, "that certain institutions and agencies in their zeal to foist racial integration may be unwittingly aligning themselves with sinister forces which are working to bring about not only their own destruction, but also the destruction of the democratic way of life."

Later today Mr. Jack said, "I deny these associations categorically. I never had any activities with these organizations. Communism has never been an issue in my career. I've been a Democrat for twenty-five years and proud of it. My many years in the New York Legislature is an indication of my strong belief in this great nation of ours."

The occasion for Mr. Jack's appearance in New Orleans, where the majority of Catholics are opposed to the Catholic hierarchy's leadership in the integration matter, was the eighth annual Catholic Interracial Sunday Conference at Loyola University, which brought Negroes and whites together to discuss integration in education.

Herald-Tribune

Archbishop Rummel presided at the meeting and took the opportunity to laud Mr. Jack's record of "efficiency and zeal and dedication not only to his own race but to the welfare of Manhattan." P. 5

Archbishop Rummel then took up the integration question, a question on which he has been speaking his mind more and more often. He said that there was much talk by the segregationists that the integration movement is promoted and sponsored by the Communists and that leaders of integration are unwittingly doing the work of the Communists.

It is the other way around, the Archbishop declared. He said: "Sometimes I wonder who is doing the work of the Communists, whether it is we who assert the rights of all citizens or those who are trying to bring restrictions and privations to the Negro just because of his color. I think it would be well if those gentlemen who back segregation, contrary to the Supreme Court and the District Courts, would ask themselves whether or not they are really acting as genuine Americans or whether they are doing the work of those striving to introduce the principles of atheism and infidelity and the principles of communism into the United States."

Praises Conference

The Archbishop said he was grateful for the spirit that was manifested in the conference, and then expressed the wish that that spirit were "contagious and would be communicated to fellow Catholics who unfortunately have reached a point of obstinacy where they won't be informed on the issue and makes them almost repudiate the true issues involved."

Again asking for prayers for unity of thought and conviction, Archbishop Rummel called upon his people to accept the teaching of "the church as exposed and will continue to be exposed by me in days to come."

From last Sunday to this Sunday, Archbishop Rummel has declared himself three times on the integration matter. Last Sunday in a pastoral letter, he told his flock that segregation was "morally wrong and sinful." On Friday he approved of an editorial in the official weekly newspaper of the archdiocese which warned Roman Catholics they face "automatic" excommunication if they vote for or support laws to forbid integration in Catholic schools.

Lauds Archbishop

Mr. Jack praised the Archbishop and said his courageous leadership since the Supreme Court had ruled against segregation in the schools "has stimulated the admiration of every right-thinking citizen in every corner of our country. He will go down in history as one of the chief architects of true democracy."

To the audience that frequently interrupted him, with applause, Mr. Jack said the "greatest thing that has happened in the South is that for the first time the Negro has made it his business to stand up and say I am an equal citizen and entitled to the same rights as guaranteed by the Constitution."

Mr. Jack had sent word to Mayor S. Morrison that he would like a police escort while in New Orleans. He received a reply that the city was "extremely sorry," but it was impossible to furnish a police motorcycle escort because of "heavy traffic and other demands on the police."

HULAN E. JACK
MANHATTAN BOROUGH PRESIDENT

Always Anti-Red, Hulan Jack Says

Herald Tribune
New York City, N. Y.

But He Concedes Name May Have Been Used by Communist Groups

Tues. 2-28-56

By John G. Rogers

Manhattan Borough President Hulan E. Jack conceded yesterday that his name might have been kidnaped by left-wing or Communist front organizations and used by them, but he denounced angrily an imputation made Sunday in New Orleans that he had Communist associations in his past.

Offering a possible explanation of how left-wing groups might have taken his name, Mr. Jack recalled that some years ago during an "unfortunate period for the Democratic Party," he, like other Democratic candidates, had support of the American Labor party which gradually became Communist infiltrated.

Rejected A. L. P. Support

Subsequently, he said, he rejected A. L. P. support but during the earlier period, when A. L. P. campaign workers were sometimes in his proximity, it might have occurred to some of them to use his name in an effort to give standing to their activities.

Asked whether he ever had attended any meetings of organizations which later were branded as Communist fronts, Mr. Jack replied, "In this game of politics, you attend a lot of meetings."

Mr. Jack, who served in the New York State Assembly from 1940 to 1953 when he was elected to his present post, the highest ever held by a Negro in New York, defended his record yesterday a few hours after returning by plane from New Orleans where he spoke on Sunday.

Charge Made in South

It was while he was in New Orleans, addressing the eighth annual Catholic Interracial program at Loyola University of the South, that Emile A. Wagner jr., lawyer and Loyola alumnus, distributed to newspapers the charges of Mr. Jack's alleged past association with left-wing groups.

They appeared in four single-spaced typewritten pages bearing the letterhead of the House Un-American Activities Committee. It was stated that Hulan E. Jack had had, among others, the following associations:

Member of the executive board of the Negro Labor Victory Committee in 1943; signer of a petition of the Committee to Free Earl Browder in 1942; participant in a Civil Rights Congress anti-lynching rally in 1946.

Invited on Record

In New Orleans yesterday, the Very Rev. W. Patrick Donnelly, S. J., president of Loyola, said that Mr. Jack had been invited to speak because of his "outstanding record as a Catholic." He noted that Mr. Jack holds fourth degree status in the Knights of Columbus.

Meanwhile, Mr. Wagner said in New Orleans that he plans to investigate the loyalty record of any outsider who comes to Louisiana to speak against racial segregation. He said he is determined to find out whether there is any Communist influence at work in this field.

Mayor Wagner praised Mr. Jack yesterday as "the highest grade of American that I know of." Interveiwed at La Guardia Airport as he left for a speaking engagement in Charlotte, N. C., the Mayor said:

"As far as I am concerned, I know nothing of these accusations (of association with subversive groups.) The purpose, obviously, was degrate him. The man has run for public office many times and if there was anything to this, somebody would

have brought it out long ago."

On returning from New Orleans yesterday, Mr. Jack assailed the imputation against him as "fantastic" and "diabolic."

"I've always denounced the Communists as the group of tyranny, enslavement and Godlessness," he said. "I always fought these groups when I became a Democratic leader in the 14th Assembly District."

He continued, "The diabolical charges made against me are an outgrowth of the White Citizens Council which is staging a rear guard action to disobey the decisions handed down by the Supreme Court on the desegregation in schools.

"I know I have never been a member of any of these organization as mentioned, nor have I given anyone the authority to use by name at any time."

Mr. Jack was asked whether he was aware that any such groups had used his name. He replied: "Not specifically. This is the first time I'm hearing of these specific things."

He was asked whether he ever had had to stop a group from using his name. He replied: "Very frankly, it never came forcibly to may attention. It was never brought to mye attention at all."

No Subversive Ties

"I'm very surprised that anyone should question my loyalty. I have not at any time knowingly associated myself with any organization that is subversive. I've had no truck with those people.

"I have no knowledge of any time that I gave anyone the right to use my name . . . but you never know when somebody will put your name down on something."

Regarding the alleged file on him in the House Committee, Mr. Jack said: "Never, officially or unofficially, have I known until now of the existence of such a file. . . . Very frankly, I seen no reason for existence of the file."

Treason Charge Sought Against Balky Witness

Star Fri. 5-25-56

Washington, D.C.

By the Associated Press

Representative Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania, said last night he is asking the Justice Department to consider prosecuting Louis Wheaton of New York for treason. P. 2-A

Mr. Wheaton, 38, appeared yesterday before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, of which Mr. Walter is chairman.

Mr. Wheaton refused to answer when asked if he had broadcast from Peiping, China, in October, 1952, speaking of the "ruthless and inhuman behavior of our forces in Korea" and saying he had seen "damning" evidence of bacteriological warfare waged by the United States. The committee said such broadcasts had been made by a man named Louis Wheaton.

Mr. Wheaton invoked the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution. He refused to answer also when asked if he had gone to Peiping.

In a statement issued after the hearing, Mr. Walter said "while American soldiers were dying on the battlefields of Korea, this man, in international broadcasts emanating from an enemy nation, was engaged in dissemination of the vilest slanders of these soldiers and the country they were defending."

Mr. Walter said he had directed the committee staff to turn the transcript of Wheaton's testimony over to the Justice Department "for consideration of prosecution of treason against the Government of the United States."

The committee had subpoenaed Wheaton as a witness in its inquiry as to whether laws on issuance of United States passports should be strengthened. It planned another hearing today.

—AP Photo

LOUIS WHEATON
Refuses Answers

'PEACE' DELEGATE CALLED A TRAITOR

Times P. 9-C

House Unit Asks Prosecution of Balky Witness for Acts at 1952 Peiping Parley

Fri. 5-25-56

WASHINGTON, May 24 (UP)—House investigators called on the Justice Department today to consider prosecution against Louis Wheaton, on a charge of treason. He was accused of "vilest slanders" against United States soldiers in the Korean war. New York, N.Y.

Mr. Wheaton, a 38-year-old New Yorker, invoked the First and Fifth Amendments to the Constitution today in refusing to answer questions on the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The questions included a charge that Mr. Wheaton broadcast from Peiping in 1952 that United States troops in Korea packed 300 children into a building, set it afire with gasoline and machine-gunned mothers trying to rescue the children.

Mr. Wheaton was identified by the committee as chairman of a delegation to the Communist Asiatic-Pacific "Peace" conference. The conference was held in Peiping in 1952.

"This man has committed treason of the most despicable kind against the Government of the United States," declared Representative Gordon H. Scherer, Republican of Ohio.

Representative Francis E. Walter, Democrat of Pennsylvania who is chairman of the committee, said a transcript of Mr. Wheaton's testimony would be sent to the Justice Department for possible prosecution on treason charges.

Mr. Walter said he could not be sure whether Mr. Wheaton's "reprehensible activities" while this country was at war could technically be called treason.

"I can say, however, that in my mind and in the minds of other members of the committee there is no question that Mr. Wheaton's activities constituted de facto treason and should not remain unpunished," he said.

He said that while American soldiers were dying on the battlefield, Mr. Wheaton was making broadcasts from Communist China spreading "the vilest slanders of these soldiers and the country they were defending."

Mr. Wheaton invoked the First Amendment, providing for freedom of speech, and the Fifth Amendment, against self-incrimination in refusing to say whether he had attended the conference, how he got his passport or whether he had made the asserted broadcasts and speeches.

"Have you ever committed treason?" asked Richard Arens, committee staff director.

"The same answer," Mr. Wheaton replied.

Mr. Wheaton was followed to the witness stand by Dr. John A. Kingsbury, 79 years old, of Shady, N. Y. Dr. Kingsbury, who is chairman of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, also attended the Peiping conference.

The committee showed him photostatic copies of articles, some quoting him and others under his name. In the articles it was charged that the United States had used germ warfare in Korea.

Dr. Kingsbury denied he had made the statements or had written the articles under his name. But he said he could not recall being interviewed at any time for a broadcast from Peiping.

"You can remember what you want to," Representative Bernard W. Kearney, Republican of New York, told him.

"That's an insult," Dr. Kingsbury shouted, pounding the table. "Is it necessary to bring people in here and browbeat them and insult them?

"I'm not a Communist. I don't follow any Communist line. You bring me here and insult me. You're putting words in my mouth."

He accused the committee of "trying to make headlines by smearing" him.

Dr. Kingsbury testified that he got a passport in 1950 to travel to England, France and Denmark, but he said he also went to Moscow on it. He added that he used the same passport to go to Moscow again in 1951 and to Moscow and Peiping in 1952.

He said he did not know at the time that the State Department had banned Americans from traveling in Iron Curtain countries and did not think it necessary to advise the department about his trips.

Associated Press Wirephoto

ACCUSED OF TREASON: Louis Wheaton at hearing yesterday of House unit. He refused to say whether he had broadcast, from Peiping, attacks on the U. S.

GERM WAR CHARGE

Advertiser

New York Negro's Testimony Goes To Justice Department

Fri. 5-25-56 P. 1

Montgomery, Ala.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP) — Rep. Walter (D-Pa), chairman of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, said today the testimony of Louis Wheaton before the committee today would be turned over to the Justice Department "for consideration of prosecution of treason."

Wheaton declined to answer when asked if he made broadcasts from Red China in 1952 accusing the United States of germ warfare in Korea and calling the conduct of American troops in Korea "inhuman."

Committee counsel Richard Arens had read exerpts from speeches from Peiping attributed to "Louis Wheaton."

In today's hearing Wheaton, a 38-year-old Negro, said he was a typist and listed his address as 610 W. 143rd St. New York City.

Walter said that if, because of technicalities of the law, prosecution of Wheaton was impossible, "then I shall introduce legislation to make certain that there can be no recurrence of this kind of anomaly in the future.

"I cannot say whether the reprehensible activities of Wheaton at a time when this nation was engaged in war fall technically within the purview of the Constitution's treason clause," Walter said.

"I can say, however, that in my mind and in the minds of other members of the committee there is no question that Wheaton's activities constituted de facto treason and should not remain unpunished.

"While American soldiers were dying on the battlefields of Korea, this man in international broadcasts emanating from an enemy nation was engaged in dissemination of the vilest slanders of these soldiers and the country they were defending."

Dr. Jones Sees a Blow to U. S. Justice In Tax Seizure of The Daily Worker

Times New York 4-23-?
Mon. 4-16-56

The recent seizure of the premises of The Daily Worker by the Internal Revenue Service for asserted nonpayment of back taxes was criticized here yesterday by a Presbyterian minister. He termed the seizure "contrary to the basic principles of justice and freedom."

The Federal action was discussed by the Rev. Dr. John Paul Jones in a sermon at the Union Church of Bay Ridge, Presbyterian, at Ridge Boulevard and Eightieth Street, Brooklyn.

Dr. Jones described himself as "an anti-Communist—no mere non-Communist." He was president of the Presbyterian Fellowship for Social Action from 1936 to 1941. He was one of the founders, and continues on the editorial board, of The Presbyterian Tribune. For the last twenty-three years he has been pastor of the Union Church, second largest in the Brooklyn-Nassau Presbytery.

The minister described the seizure as "an illustration of how the betrayal of principles and ideals boomerangs." He said that the Government's action "gives the dying Communist party a new lease on life, and makes the rest of the world skeptical about American justice and fair play."

"Now everybody knows that no newspaper but a Communist paper would ever have been subject to such treatment as The Daily Worker received from the Tax Department," he declared. "The notice of the back tax claim was not even received at the time of the raid and padlocking. It came in the mail the next day.

Dr. Jones charged that "the Government ignored its obligations of equality before the law and due process, as well as the constitutional guarantee of a free press."

Dr. Jones said he was "outraged" by the seizure, "because it gives the Communists an issue where they are in the right and our great democratic country is in the wrong."

"The Communist influence in the United States has become almost nil," he went on. "Its ideologies, foreign to American concepts, and its program appeal to almost nobody. But persecution will win a lot of sympathy, especially in an instance where the persecutor is clearly in the wrong, and is a powerful giant against a puny foe.

"This failure to translate our ideals has done irreparable harm to countless individuals; has tarnished our national integrity, and has left a train of consequences which it will take years to undo."

Fortson Denies Constitution Party Spot on State Presidential Ballot

Constitution Wed. 9-26-56 Atlanta Ga.

P. 1

The Constitution Party flatly was denied a place on the November presidential ballot in Georgia Tuesday.

Secretary of State Ben Fortson turned the splinter faction down Tuesday afternoon after he had received an official opinion from the attorney general.

Hugh G. Grant of Augusta, vice chairman of the party, said after the decision that the group's executive committee will meet in Atlanta in the next few days to discuss methods of giving "the folks an opportunity to register their protests" against major parties.

The third party's officers failed to give proper advance notice of their convention, Fortson declared. Neither did they prove

By BRUCE GALPHIN

themselves a bona fide party, he continued.

Fortson said his denial will help "protect the integrity" of the ballot.

Controversy over the Constitution Party's efforts to place presidential electors on the ballot began last week when Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook said that Friday would be the qualification deadline. The third party earlier had announced a Saturday convention.

Before the deadline, they showed up with a list of electors in Fortson's office. The secretary of state gave them until Monday to prove they had given 10 days notice of their convention. Party officers in a statement Monday replied that the notice did not apply to statewide races.

In his official opinion Cook told Fortson "the entire act must be construed together in order to arrive at a proper conclusion . . . It is evident that this statute relates to state as well as county and district meetings . . ."

He also ruled that "it is evident that this act does not apply to the offices for which Mr. Haden (executive committee chairman) desires names to be placed on the ballot."

Cook left the final decision up to Fortson, however, declaring that "the question as to whether the facts alleged in the certificate and supporting documents are sufficient is not within the jurisdiction of the attorney general."

STATE RIGHTS GROUP OPENS CONVENTION IN TEXAS TOMORROW

Tribune 8-24-56 Chicago Ill.

Fort Worth, Tex., Aug. 25 (AP)—The Constitution party, organized as a state rights group in seven states and claiming liaison with similar groups in other states, opens its national convention here Monday.

34d P. 3

Dr. B. Edward Burgess of San Antonio, national committeeman from Texas, said the party is expected to nominate a candidate for President. He said delegates are expected fro ma number of states. The party is organized in Texas, Arkansas, Indiana, Illinois, Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Oregon.

The part yhas adopted a set of seven major principles, Dr. Burgess said: "Correct and just interpretation" of the United States Constitution and Bill of Rights; Americanism and American justice; state rights "exercised and retained"; removal of government from business; individual state regulation of public education; protection of the legal rights of labor to a degree equal to the rights of all other groups of citizens; and repeal of the federal income tax law and the 16th amendment to the Constitution under which it is levied.

3rd Party Void In Mississippi

Constitution Fri. 10-5-56 Atlanta Ga.

JACKSON, Miss., Oct. 4 (AP)—Secretary of State Herbert Ladner said today he received a request from the Constitution Party for a position on the Nov. 6 general election ballot but the request came after the deadline and was rejected.

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Ladner said the request came from the party's headquarters in Houston, Tex.

The group sought to certify its nominees, T. Coleman Andrews for president and Rep. Thomas Werdel (R-Calif) for vice president.

34d 1956 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION FORMER PRESIDENT HARRY TRUMAN

TRUMAN TO NAME CHOICE TOMORROW; 2 CAMPS HOPEFUL

Fri. 8-10-56

Ex-President Bars Any Hint of Preference—Says He's 'Against' Only Himself

STEALS CHICAGO SHOW

Confidence of Stevenson's Forces for an Early Victory Is Shaken

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Former President Harry S. Truman said today he would announce publicly Saturday his choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

He refused to indicate a preference for either Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois or Governor Harriman of New York, the principal contenders.

The former President, at 72 years of age, said he was "against" only one potential nominee, and that was himself. He would not accept the nomination, he said, even if drafted by the convention.

Mr. Truman's intention to abandon his role as a neutral caused a certain amount of nervousness and hope in both the Stevenson and Harriman camps. There was no man close to the former President who asserted positively that he knew Mr. Truman's final choice. Both sides recited contradictory arguments as to why Mr. Truman would give his blessing to Mr. Stevenson or Governor Harriman.

This was Mr. Truman's day, and he enjoyed it greatly. He stole the show in the preparations for the Democratic National Convention, which opens here next Monday.

The Center of Attraction

From the time he received a noisy greeting at the railroad station this morning until he retired in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel's Presidential suite tonight, he was the center of attraction. In between he held a press conference, made recommendations on foreign and domestic policy to the party's platform committee, and held a host of individual meetings with powerful Democratic leaders.

By his optimism that the Democrats can and will win in November, he greatly encouraged the rank-and-file. He was living proof himself from the 1948 campaign that a fighting underdog Democrat could win the Presidency in the face of public opinion polls demonstrating the Republican candidate, the then Governor of New York, Thomas E. Dewey, who was an overwhelming favorite.

By his simple announcement he would make a choice known by Saturday, he shook somewhat the confidence of the Stevenson camp that its candidate was a certain winner on the first or second ballot. For uncommitted delegates, the interval before they will know Mr. Truman's choice gave them added reasons for stalling rival political managers.

Reporters Are Baffled

There was one main recruit to the Stevenson cause today, Jesse M. Donaldson, former Postmaster General in the Truman Administration. His endorsement followed a similar one yesterday from another Truman Cabinet member, Oscar L. Chapman, who served as Secretary of the Interior.

But politicians warned that it would be unwise to conclude that Mr. Donaldson and Mr. Chapman had tipped in advance the decision Mr. Truman would announce Saturday. They noted some of the former President's other close associates were active in the Harriman camp, and that Mr. Harriman himself served the President as Secretary of Commerce, as Ambassador to Moscow and London and finally as Mutual Security Administrator.

Some of Governor Harriman's supporters found hope in Mr. Truman's statement that he was "not a bandwagon fellow" when it was suggested to him that Mr. Stevenson now was so far out in front his nomination appeared inevitable.

The former President recalled that in 1912 Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey had fewer than 300 votes on the first ballot but won the nomination. He noted himself that the two-thirds rule had been in effect then, but since had been dropped so only a simple majority or 686½ votes, was required for nomination.

A long series of questions posed to Mr. Truman in an effort to force an inadvertent disclosure of his current preference proved unsuccessful. One reporter summed it up by telling the former President "it seems that you have succeeded in baffling us as to where you stand about candidates." He asked if that was Mr. Truman's purpose.

"It really is," Mr. Truman said amid laughter. "That's exactly right."

But Mr. Truman did lift the mood of this Democratic gathering, did infuse in it some new confidence that the Republicans might not be so unbeatable as the public opinion polls had indicated.

Mr. Truman wants a hard-hitting campaign, directed at what he regards as administration failures at home and abroad. He would not strike at President Eisenhower, because of his latest illness, but rather on his prior record.

"There's plenty of things there that will win this election when the people understand just exactly what's gone on in this special-interest and special-privilege Administration," Mr. Truman declared.

But a few moments later, he appeared ready to use the health issue in a condemnation of General Eisenhower as a "part-time President."

"How important do you consider it for the President to be able to put in full time on the job?" he was asked.

"It's vitally important," Mr. Truman responded. "It's a six-man job, and he has to work at every one of them twenty-four hours a day if he's going to do the job. We'll talk more about that after this convention meeting."

Mr. Truman declared his confidence there would be no North-South Democratic split this year. He said he favored readoption of the civil rights platform plank of 1948, which, at the time, was cited as a reason for the Southern bolt that cost him the electoral votes of Mississippi, Alabama, South Carolina and Louisiana. They were cast for a "states' rights" ticket.

Mr. Truman evaded several questions designed to draw him into the newest area of dispute with the South, whether this year's platform ought to include specific endorsement of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision. Southern leaders have protested against such language, and have been critical or Mr. Stevenson for a suggestion that the platform plank of 1956 ought to be stronger than that adopted four years ago.

Crowd Packs Room

Before a standing-room-only crowd that packed the Mayfair room of the Sheraton-Blackstone, he outlined to the Committee on Platform and Resolutions the issues on which he believed the Republicans were vulnerable because of their performance at home and abroad.

Both before the platform committee and at his news conference Mr. Truman emphasized his belief a farm belt revolt would sweep the Republicans out of office this year as a similar one kept him in office in 1948.

"As nearly as I can find out," he said, "the farmers are just about ruined. I think they'll speak for themselves when this election takes place."

In the field of foreign policy, he joined President Eisenhower in the hope that the Suez Canal crisis would be settled peaceably.

He recalled, also, that in 1945, as President, had had urged at Potsdam during his meeting with Premier Josef Stalin of the Soviet Union and Prime Minister Winston Churchill that the Suez and other great international waterways be internationalized. But nothing came of it, he noted.

Other Conferences Held

He complained the Eisenhower Administration's performance on foreign policy had been uncertain, leaving our friends and allies confused. It was up to the Democrats, he said, to write a clear platform.

While Mr. Truman dominated the scene, there were numerous other conferences among Democrats seeking leadership posts. Among them were Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee, who will be the keynoter and who has Vice Presidential ambitions, and Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who wants to be Mr. Stevenson's running mate.

Senator John J. Sparkman of Alabama, who was the Vice Presidential nominee four years ago but it not seeking the job this year, said he thought Mr. Stevenson remained "the best of the active candidates, so far as the South is concerned." He forecast satisfactory compromise of the civil rights issue.

The backers of Senator Humphrey believe he has the inside track bith with Mr. Stevenson and former President Truman for the second spot, but there has been no outward sign from either man of favoritism for any candidate.

Mr. Truman said, in fact, he thought the convention ought to be wide open in so far as choice of a Vice Presidential nominee was concerned.

Truman Brought A Sword, Not Peace

Mon. 8-13-56

When former President Harry Truman arrived in Chicago for the Democratic convention, his public statements gave the impression that he came in the role of peacemaker.

But instead of releasing a dove he kicked over a bee hive.

In announcing he preferred Gov. Averell Harriman of New York to the front-running Adlai Stevenson of Illinois, Mr. Truman placed a roadblock before the Stevenson steamroller.

But what is more important, he damaged chances for party harmony and a civil rights plank that would please the majority of both the northern and southern wings.

The moderate Mr. Stevenson is moderately acceptable to the South, but by no stretch of the imagination can Mr. Harriman be called even faintly pleasing.

The Truman statement strengthened Harriman's slim chances for the nomination and was a shot in the arm for the advocates of a strongly worded civil rights plank endorsing the Supreme Court's school segregation decision.

Mr. Truman, a poor loser himself, has no use for other losers. Mr. Stevenson lost in 1952 with the Truman backing. Mr. Harriman was denied this backing in that year, so perhaps the former president thinks that turnabout is fair play.

In endorsing Mr. Harriman, Mr. Truman stated his dislike of bandwagons and said he preferred a free and open convention.

He has tried to give us that. But at what price?

Thanks to Mr. Truman the two factions of the party have their knives out once more, the odds on victory are longer, and the party's dark horses are noticeably lighter in color.

34d 1956 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY

At platform hearing—

Meany demands Demos meet civil rights issue head-on

By OVID A. MARTIN and NORMAN WALKER

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—AFL-CIO President George Meany demanded today that the Democratic Party meet the civil rights issue "head on."

Amid cries from the audience of "you tell 'em George," Meany said the national convention's platform must deal with the issue squarely and "see that the Supreme Court desegregation decision is not thwarted."

Fri. 8-10-56

No Southerner on the committee made a move to challenge Meany. In fact the Dixie men had only a fleeting opportunity to do so.

Chairman John McCormack entertained a series of questions from Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York — an ardent civil rights advocate — and then, when Meany had answered them, dismissed the witness.

Meany's appearanec had been delayed nearly an hour to let Sen. Albert Gore of Tennessee deliver a blistering attack on Republican atomic energy policies.

WHEN HE DID take the stand Meany said any failure on the part of the Democratic covention to come out plainly in support of the court decision would be considered by labor as "a deliberate evasion of the vital issue."

The hearing room was crowded to overflowing. There was an air of tension, based upon anticipation of possible bitter clashes between advocates of a strong civil rights plank and opposition Dixie delegates.

BUT LEADERS of the Southern group indicated they would engage in no verbal skirmishes unless what they called "unrestrained" attacks were made on "Southern customs"—meaning Dixie's determination to resist the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

This was the last scheduled day for platform hearings and it was apparent that the committee was doing its best to compress the whole civil rights testimony into the smallest possible time package.

With 42 witnesses still to be heard and with a commitment to vacate the hearing room by 4 p.m. time was running out for any extended debate.

A NUMBER OF organized labor witnesses, along with Americans for Democratic Action, made public prepared testimony calling for a strong civil rights plank — including a pledge for federal intervention in behalf of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

But Gore was called to the stand out of turn in order to read a long statement. In it he charged that the Eisenhower administration—at the behest of private power interests—was hold back the development of atomic power for industrial and other peace-time uses.

"The cost of the GOP policies has been great," he said: "The loss of American leadership, which was unquestionably ours three years ago, in the development and construction of industrial nuclear power reactors."

HE REFERRED to the defeat at the last session of Congress of legislation which would have authorized government building of experimental atomic reactors to develop low-cost electricity. Gore laid the defeat at the door of Republican lawmakers.

Sen. Clinton P. Anderson of New Mexico, chairman of the Senate-House joint atomic energy commission, spent some time questioning Gore closely on his testimony.

MEANY FINALLY took the stand more than an hour late. Other witnesses had made public their testimony earlier in the day.

Joseph L. Rauh Jr., Washington attorney and the ADA's national chairman, said the Democrats stand to lose as many or more independent white votes as Negro votes if the party "trims or evades on civil rights or civil liberties."

In another statement prepared for the Democratic platform committee, George M. Harrison, AFL-CIO vice president and chairman of the party's advisory committee representing organized labor, similarly called for federal support toward "a peaceful and effective transition to a non-segregated American educational system."

THESE VIEWS presented by some of the same elements which helped stir a pitched civil rights row at the 1952 convention were the strongest stands on the issue yet presented to the platform-framing group this time.

They could upset the uneasy truce that has been maintained so far by both sides on the racial question in the interest of party harmony.

Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi, leader of the Dixie group seeking to avoid any platform endorsement of the Supreme Court ruling, said in advance of today's session that his forces were ready for action if necessary.

He said the Southerners had seven "expert" witnesses on tap to take the stand if the committee hears "too extreme" positions from the other side.

GEORGE MEANY, president of the 15-million-member AFL-CIO, also urged a strong civil rights plank, including support for Southern-detested fair employment practices legislation and laws to ban lynching and state poll taxes. Meany called, too, for a new Justice Department division to enforce civil rights laws. He said:

"It is the clear responsibility of the federal government to see to it that the Supreme Court's ruling . . . is complied with in every state and community in the country."

Meany urged "a complete over-haul of the Taft-Hartley Act" and said of the platform generally that "labor will not be satisfied with weasel words, glittering generalities or the advertsing man's glib insincerity."

RICHARD STENGEL, Rock Island, Ill., attorney bidding for the Senate seat now held by Illinois Republican Sen. Everett Dirksen, urged "every feasible and practical" governmental step to enforce the Supreme Court school decision.

Stengel also suggested that Congress reduce congressional representation of Southern states denying Negroes the right to vote. In addition, he called for executive action to eliminate segregation "in all forms of travel, interstate and intrastate, throughout the United States."

RAUH, SPEAKING for the ADA, seemed to quarrel with the civil rights position taken by Adlai Stevenson, front-running contender for the party's presidential nomination. Stevenson has called for "unequivocal approval" of the Supreme Court ruling, although terming it odd to have to express approval of the Constitution and its institutions. Rauh told the committee:

"Some Democratic leaders have suggested that it is unnecessary or superfluous for the party to announce its support of a Supreme Court decisions," Rauh said. "That may well be true to most Supreme Court decision because they are automatically obeyed or accepted.

"But it is arrant nonsense to suggest that a decision openly defied by a substantial number of states and by the leaders of the Democratic Party in those states is not a political issue demanding platform resolution by the Democratic Party."

RAUH SAID it was not Northern liberals who had made a political issue of the court's civil rights decision but "the Southern segregationists who brought it into politics by their open defiance and their manifesto declaring undying hostility to it."

Rauh said the Democratic platform "must, if it is to meet the needs of the time, pledge the party to meet defiance with law and to bring about integration with deliberate speed."

He suggested the party platform not try to spell out what enforcement steps should be taken by the federal government, because he said what will be required cannot now be forseen. Yet, he maintained that "the moral force of the White House" toward compliance "could already have done much had it been exercised."

HARRISON, who is chief of the railway clerks union as well as an AFL-CIO vice president, spoke for a party labor advisory committee including fellow AFL-CIO chiefs and leaders of such large independent unions as the United Mine Workers.

Associated Press wirephoto

NO SECRET ABOUT HARRY'S WIDE GRIN

. . . "I'm a very live politician," grinned HST as reporters vainly tried to ferret out his nomination choice.

Besides calling for a strong civil rights plank, Harrison's group urged that the party pledge itself to seek a $1.25 hourly federal minimum wage instead of the present $1 minimum, tax cuts for lower-income groups, bigger social security benefits, and federal aid to economically distressed areas.

Again calling for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act—a plank contained in the party's 1952 platform—the labor advisors said President Eisenhower had failed to keep a 1952 campaign promise to amend the law.

Eisenhower, said Harrison, was "further responsible for administratively amending Taft-Hartley into a more intensely anti-labor weapon by stacking the National Labor Relations Board with promanagement personnel who through administrative decisions revised the act."

The labor group also urged broad federal programs for health insurance, housing and schools.

Duel Splits Northern, Dixie Wings

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 8-16-56

Truman Views Are Awaited

By THOMAS FOLEY

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, Aug. 15 (INS)—The Democratic party headed into a sizzling convention floor fight tonight over the explosive issue of civil rights.

Desperate backstage attempts to achieve a compromise ended with conferees representing the

Text of civil rights plan, Page 7.

Northern liberal and "moderate" sections of the party in complete disagreement.

The convention was awaiting an informal speech from former President Harry S. Truman on the civil rights issue.

Under the schedule for the night, discussion and action of the civil rights plank was to come up last. Former Mayor Joseph S. Clark of Philadelphia was to present this report.

RAYBURN, TRUMAN CONFER

In the parliamentary maneuvering which preceded introduction of the civil rights plank, permanent convention Chairman Sam Rayburn left the dais and walked across the hall to the mezzanine where Truman sat. The two chatted a few minutes.

Later Truman told newsmen: "Mr. Rayburn came over to tell me what he wants me to do and I am going to accommodate him. I am going to talk about the platform."

Truman told International News Service: "I'm supporting the plank of the party. I'm supporting John McCormack and his plank."

This apparently is the "moderate" plank approved earlier today by the platform committee, of which McCormack is chairman. But Truman did not elaborate.

WOULD ASK VIEWS

The procedure under which he would be called probably would be for House Speaker Rayburn to ask his views on the issue after the proposed civil rights plank is read to delegates.

It was learned that Rayburn had made it known to Truman this afternoon at a meeting with him and Senate majority leader Lyndon Johnson that he would like Truman to speak on civil rights.

The "moderate" plank worked out by the platform committee refers to the Supreme Court ruling as "the law of the land" but rejects the idea of using force to carry out its school integration decisions.

Constitution

Former Sen. J. Strom Thurmond (D-SC), the 1948 candidate of the Southern "states rights" party, said there will be "no walkout" by Southern delegations regardless of the action taken on the civil rights plant.

It was the civil rights plank which caused the 1948 bolt by Southerners.

But Thurmond told newsmen tonight: "We will stand for what we believe to be right. We will wait to see what happens. But there will be no walkout."

Thurs. 8-16-56

Pennsylvania delegates at a caucus off the convention floor voted unanimously to support a minority report on the civil rights plank. Advocates of the stronger plank have the 11 signatures necessary to bring a minority report to the floor.

McCormack, in bringing the platform to the convention itself, declared he will fight "with everything that I have" to win adoption of the platform his committee approved containing a moderate civil rights plank.

Gov. G. Mennen Wililams of Michigan, who is among Northern liberals fighting for a stronger stand on civil rights, said his group originally proposed at tonight's backstage conference an amendment pledging the Democratic Party "to carry out" the court's integration decisions but rejecting the use of force.

He said his group, in vainly seeking a compromise, then offered to drop this provision if the other side would accept one favoring federal legislation to assure equal job opportunities and civil rights for all.

But Williams said the "moderates" refused to accept this amendment. Efforts to reach a compromise backstage and thus avoid a bitter floor fight ended after a 35-minute conference.

Sen. Herbert Lehman (N.Y.), a supporter of Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination, said he would offer an amendment to the civil rights plank calling for enforcement—but without troops—of the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions.

Williams claimed the civil rights plank "does not support the position of Gov. Stevenson and in some respects is less strong than the one in 1952."

Lehman said his amendment would also demand legislation to guarantee equal job opportunities to all Americans regardless of color.

Earlier, the Northerners failed in a last-ditch attempt to toughen up the civil rights plank before the platform committee sent it to the convention floor.

'Fair' Plank On Loyalty In Platform

Post & Times Herald P. 1 Washington D. C. Wed. 8-15-56

Protection of U. S. Workers Urged By Democratic Convention Group

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Democratic platform draftsmen tonight demanded "a fair and non-political" government loyalty program and "intelligent and sympathetic" steps to return Federal workers to their former "high morale and efficiency."

The Government loyalty plank was one of a score released here tonight as a 16-member drafting subcommittee completed about 80 per cent of the platform in advance of tomorrow's final report.

"The Eisenhower Administration has failed to either understand or trust Federal employes," the party declaration said.

"Its record in personnel management constitutes a grave indictment of policies reflecting prejudices and excessive partisanship to the detriment of employe morale."

After pledging protection and extension of the merit system and an "independent" Civil Service Commission the platform promised Federal workers:

"A fair and nonpolitical loyalty program, by law, which will protect the Nation against subversion and the employe against unjust and un-American treatment."

Wide Range of Planks

A wide range of domestic planks, pledging everything from "freedom of information" to "clean election" regulations under a Democratic administration, were included in the platform catch-all.

Also promised were full 100 per cent of parity for farmers, repeal of the Taft-Hartley law and an increase in the minimum wage from $1 to $1.25 an hour in a new "Magna Carta for labor."

"Conflicts of Interests"

In addition the Democrats hammered away at alleged "maladministration and selfish manipulation" in the so-called "conflict of interests" cases under the Eisenhower Administration.

"Taxpayers . . . demand and must havt the highest standards of honesty, integrity and efficiency as a minimum requirement of Federal executive conduct," they said.

"We pledge a strong merit system as a substitute for cynical policies of spoils and special favor which are now the rule of the day."

The platform hit, too, at employment of "dollar - a - year men" by the Eisenhower Administration and said it resulted in "grave abuses of power."

It said some representatives of large corporations "assumed a dual loyalty to the government and to the corporations who pay them".

The Democrats "recognized" the need for some unpaid employes, but said rigid safeguards must be laid down for their employment.

The "clean elections" plank followed on the heels of the failure of the last Senate to pass a so-called "honest-elections" bill co-sponsored by 85 senators.

Post & Times Herald

Obviously referring to lobbying charges, in the wake of passage of the natural gas bill, the Democrats said:

"The shocking disclosures in the last Congress of attempts by selfish interests to influence improperly members of Congress have resulted in a congressional investigation now under way.

Wed. 8-15-56

"The Democratic Party pledges itself to provide effective regulation and full disclosure of campaign expenditures and contributions in elections to Federal offices."

Four Women Working In D. C. For Demos

World Bhom, Ala. P. 5 Sat. 10-20-56

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

WASHINGTON — (ANP) —Four Negroes were observed working this week at the busy headquarters of volunteers for Stevenson-Kefauver.

One was Miss Bernadine Johnson, an attorney from New Jersey, who before the campaign began was employed on the Senate Juvenile Delinquency subcommittee headed by Senator Estes Kefauver.

Another was Mrs. Viola T. Polk a retired government employee, who is a full-time volunteer.

"This is my first effort in politics," said Mrs. Polk. "But I have always been interested in the party. I thought this was a wonderful opportunity to do something to help Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Kefauver get elected, since I can't vote."

A native Washingtonian, Mrs. Polk has never had the opportunity to cast a vote. After having been in the government for the past 24 years, she has never before had the chance to work in any campaign.

She thinks this is wonderful experience because she meets so many interesting people. She has met Mr. Stevenson personally and was greatly impressed with his sincerity.

"I think he will make a good President," she emphasized. "He has taken a firm stand on civil rights," and she thinks he is sincere on the school question.

Mrs. Polk said her work there is processing new prospects suggested by people who are already members of the volunteers.

Mrs. Mary Poal Stevens has been with the Volunteers since the headquarters opened on Sept. 27. She is a paid staff member working as an assistant to the head of the Accounting Department.

Until four years ago Mrs. Stevens did accounting work in New York City. Then she came to Washington where she worked in the Medical school at Howard University and in the office of the Secretary.

She is now a senior student in the law school of George Washington University. Recently she was invited to serve on the Law Review, a campus publication. Only senior students with high ratings are offered the opportunity to work on the Review and write articles for it.

Mrs. Stevens is the first Negro student to be admitted to the Nu chapter of Kappa Beta Pi Sorority at George Washington U. The sorority had to change its charter to admit Mrs. Stevens

She said she is interested in politics and felt that working with this organization would enhance her legal trend.

This is the first time she has ever "seen inside of a political campaign" she said.

The Voters Speak–

Negroes Staying With Demos As 'Friend Of Working Man

BY SAMUEL LUBELL

The much-publicized Republican hopes for a major break in the Democratic solidarity of Negro voters seem to be fading into frustration.

Here and there among the Negroes I have talked with in five cities across the country an occasional one has said, "Eisenhower is best on civil rights," or "the Republicans were in when the Emancipation Proclamation was signed. Ike was in when schools unsegregated. I'm changing."

LUBELL

But such shifts have been few. And in Los Angeles and Detroit I actually found these GOP gains being offset by a shift back to the Democrats of Negroes who voted for Eisenhower four years ago.

The main obstacle the Republicans have been unable to overcome is one basic fact: the Negro's attachment to the Democratic Party is more economic than racial.

A Pullman porter in Chicago told me:

"Eisenhower has done a lot to improve civil rights. My train gets into Washington at night. It used to be there were only six or seven places in that whole city where a Negro could eat. Eisenhower has changed all that."

But when I asked whom he would be voting for, this porter replied, "Democratic, of course. I'm a working man."

In Detroit unemployment has sharpened this feeling which so many Negroes voice, that "the Republicans are the rich man's party and the Democrats are for the poor people."

In one Negro precinct a third of the families interviewed had some one out of a job. Still, in New York and Los Angeles as well, a common Negro complaint was this:

It's easier to earn a buck under the Democrats. When the Republicans get in, the money goes somewhere. The big fellows must get it and hold onto it."

Considerable anger is expressed over how some Southern communities have resisted school integration. Many Negroes resent that neither the Democratic nor Republican platforms called for vigorous enforcement of the Supreme Court's decision. As one Negro in Columbus, O., grumbled, "Both parties talk so much of world politics. Why don't they talk of what's happening here at home?"

Said one 38-year-old truck driver in Los Angeles: "States rights is bad for my people. It's what they use in the South to beat them. I'd go for Ike if he got off that states rights."

But with "both parties hedging"—to use one Harlem Negro's phrase—the dominant attitude seems to be that voiced by a Los Angeles music teacher who backed Eisenhower four years ago:

"I figure both parties will do about the same on civil rights. So I'll vote for the one that's best for me economically. I'm not rich enough to be a Republican."

Again, in Detroit an unemployed auto worker remarked, "Both parties have been talking nonsense on civil rights. They tell you everything to get elected and won't do any of it when they get in. But a man out of work doesn't vote for the people who put him out of work. I'll stick with the Democrats."

Still another obstacle the Republicans face is the sheer solidarity of Negro voting. Since the end of World War II, Negroes have been the one voting element in the country which has grown steadily more Democratic with each presidential election. In 1948 Harry Truman drew a higher percentage of the Negro vote than had Franklin Roosevelt. In 1952—despite the Eisenhower landslide—Stevenson got an even higher percentage than Truman did.

In well-to-do areas like the West Adams district of Los Angeles or Conant Gardens in Detroit, where homes range from $20,000 to $30,000, one finds a fair proportion of Republicans among the Negroes. But in the lower-income Negro precincts I visited Stevenson supporters outnumbered Eisenhower voters 10 to 1.

Some Negroes recalled they had been "mad enough" to vote Republican earlier this year when the newspaper headlines were full of Autherine Lucy's troubles in Alabama.

Although this anger still smolders, particularly among Negroes with relatives in the South, it tends to be talked down by the more Democratic Negroes.

AMONG 300 WOMEN attending a Ladies' Day for Adlai luncheon in Washington, Saturday, were the above, left to right: Mesdames Edith Sampson, Chicago; Venice Spraggs, Washington; Katie Loucheim, Washington; Rose Louis, New York; Thomasina Norford, New York; Christine Davis, Washington; and Jean Capers of Cleveland, Ohio.

Powell looses bitter blast at Dixie Demos

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 24—(AP)—Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), given a police escort around pickets carrying Democratic Party banners, last night called Adlai Stevenson "a slave to the Eastland-Talmadge-Long Dixiecrat bloc."

The Negro congressman, at an earlier Republican rally, described the three Southern Democrats—Sen. Eastland of Mississippi, former Gov. Talmadge of Georgia and Sen. Long of Louisiana—as leaders of what he called "America's fifth column of native Fascists."

POWELL'S APPEARANCE at the evening gathering was delayed for two hours when pickets marched outside the auditorium. When he finally arrived, his police escort whisked him in a rear door.

Powell told his predominantly Negro audience he had switched his support to President Eisenhower because of what he called the president's "positive, personal, continuing" support of civil rights.

He said he still is a Democrat and will support the party's candidates except for Stevenson.

"Anyone who is endoesd on the one hand by Eleanor Roosevelt and on the other by Eastland," he said of Stevenson, "has to be either a hypocrite, a liar, a double-talker or a double-dealer."

AFTER THE DINNER meeting Powell told newsmen he wanted to clear up what he called a misunderstanding about yesterday's statement by James Hagerty, White House press secretary, that Powell had misquoted the president when he said Eisenhower favors jailing anyone disobeying court orders to desegregate schools.

Powell said Hagerty was correct in that Eisenhower had not made the statement to him in a personal interview he had with the president on Oct. 11. Powell added:

"But he did make the statement in a press conference of Sept. 11 and it was reported verbatim in The New York Times Sept. 12."

POWELL'S ORIGINAL account of comments from Eisenhower on the segregation matter was given in a Sept. 15 speech in Harlam. He said that during his White House visit he asked what the president would advocate in the event a school district refused to obey a court decision on the issue.

He quoted Eisenhower as saying "I advocate" in such a case that the court send federal marshals to arrest those who refuse, "try them for contempt, and if they're guilty put them in prison."

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DEMOCRATIC

Southern Leaders Draft A Rights Stand Aimed At Uniting Convention

Constitution Thurs. 8-2-56 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

Caucus Here Plays Down Talk of Bolt

Southern Democratic leaders Wednesday night drafted a statement they hoped would unite North and South on a moderate civil rights plank at the party's national convention in Chicago.

The necessity for national unity and for the resolving of differences within the framework of the party was emphasized at the meeting here of top Democratic chieftains from 11 Dixie states.

Although they were huddling in closed-door sessions in the Dinkler Plaza Hotel, their individual public utterances sought to play down any talk of a party bolt.

"ACCEPTABLE TO NATION"

Their chairman, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, said at the outset of the caucus that their purpose was to secure "a platform acceptable to the South and acceptable to the nation."

Timmerman said the South asks only that the Northerners "recognize that we have our problems, just as the South recognizes that other sections of the country have their problems."

Following a three-hour executive session and a dinner, the caucusing delegates went back into another closed meeting at 10 p.m.

LIAISON COMMITTEE

Meanwhile, a committee was drafting a resolution for the entire conference to approve. Reports were that it may call for a steering committee at the Chicago convention to serve as liaison between the Northern and Southern wings of the party, while preserving a solid Southern front.

Other talk included rumors that the Southerners might be planning a wholesale series of nominating speeches for favorite sons at Chicago, solely to get the South's viewpoint before the nation on television and radio.

Four governors and three United States senators were among the group of 40 leaders from the Dixie states that have a total of 334 votes at the Democratic national convention.

As the caucus delegates went into executive session, they heard Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama declare that the South is "completely right" in its platform fight.

Sparkman, Democratic candidate for vice president in 1952, told the meeting he thought people in the North are more aware of the South's problems than they were two weeks ago.

The Alabama senator apparently was referring to the results of a preliminary meeting of party chairmen from Dixie states here in mid-July. He praised the state chairmen for their work then in publicizing the Southern viewpoint.

Georgia's Gov. Griffin told the meeting that he wanted the Southerners to try to get at the national convention in Chicago a platform "we can come back and live with." He added that, "for once, I'd like to be able to espouse the platform."

The two other senators here, in addition to Sparkman, were Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, and Sen. Thomas A. Wofford of South Carolina.

The two other governors here were John B. Coleman of Mississippi and James E. Folsom of Alabama.

Gov. Orval Faubus of Arkansas, expected to attend, did not come after winning a primary campaign for reelection Tuesday, and sent as his representative, Lt. Gov. Frank Robbins.

Three former governors were on hand. They included John S. Battle of Virginia, representing Gov. John B. Stanley, Jim McCord from Tennessee, and R. M. Jefferies from South Carolina.

Benjamin C. Trotter, a member of the Democratic national platform committee, represented Gov. Luther B. Hodges of North Carolina. Earl Powers represented Florida for Gov. Leroy Collins. Commissioner of Agriculture Buford Ellington of Tennessee represented Gov. Frank Clement. John B. Connally came here from Texas as Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson's representative.

Soon after the meeting opened 20 minutes late, Camille Gravel, national committeeman from Louisiana, moved that the conferees go into executive session.

Voice Of The People

Southern Delegates Should Go Unpledged

There should have been no question of calling a meeting of Southern delegates before the Democratic convention. Also they should go unpledged to any candidate unles it is one who is 100 per cent for the South.

Alabama should have been the first to call a meeting instead of being half-hearted about it.

Desegregation is too great a price to pay for anything. If the South stands united others will not try to force it on us. Let them know that U. S. stands for United South as well as United States.

Even if it means forming a third party and throwing the election to the House of Representatives where each state will have one vote, which they would have done in 1948 if they had stuck together and we would not have had all this trouble now.

It is plain the Northern Democrats care no more about the South than the Republicans. Why don't the Southern Democrats and the Southern Republicans stick together?

No one wanting to keep the Southern way of life would vote for Stevenson, Kefauver of Harriman. They have plainly stated they will uphold the Supreme Court's decision on segregation.

What is the difference in the long run if we have gradual or immediate integration?

Can't they understand the South doesn't want now, never has wanted and never will want integration?

There are some things worth fighting for, the preservation of the white race, our Southern way of life and states' rights being among them.

There was never braver or more gallant men or greater generals than those who wore the gray, and no true Southerner would ever go back on what they fought for.

MRS. ALICE L. STARR,
Route 2, Box 163, Eastaboga, Ala.

Backs Adlai — Atty. Belford V. Lawson of Washington, D. C., has been assigned some major speaking engagements by the Democratic National Committee for Adlai Stevenson. Lawson served on the platform committee during the Democratic National Convention.

DEMOCRATS ASSAILED

Secretary Mitchell Charges They Block Labor Laws

CHICAGO, Oct. 16—The Secretary of Labor warned today that Democratic control of Congress next year would mean "more Democratic frustration of needed labor legislation."

"The fact is, that many members of Congress labeled Democrats are not friends of the working man," James P. Mitchell said at a United Republican Fund luncheon.

Southern Democrats in control of committees through which labor legislation must pass are "antagonistic toward labor" and come from states that have "union-busting right-to-work laws," the Secretary declared.

"What kind of good labor legislation will ever get through the hands of men with that kind of background?" he asked.

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Staff Photos---Bill Wilson

FOUR SOUTHERN GOVERNORS, THREE SENATORS HUDDLE HERE TO MAP STRATEGY AGAINST CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK

Gov. Coleman, Gov. Griffin, Gov. Folsom, Gov. Timmerman, Sen. Wofford, Sen. Ervin, Sen. Sparkman

Negro Democrats Draft Strong 'Rights' Plank

Call P.1 Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-27-56

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Sixty-three of the nation's top Negro Democrats—30 of them delegates or alternate delegates to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention—met here Saturday and endorsed a strong six-point civil rights program which they hope to have included in their party's presidential platform.

The Chicago meeting, an outgrowth of an informal get-together held in San Francisco June 29, marked the first time Negro delegates and alternates of a major political party have taken such a step.

The proposed civil rights program serves notice that the Democratic Party would lose the Negro vote and the election if either its platform or its presidential candidate straddle the civil rights issue.

"The Democratic party will lose the presidential and congressional election next November if either its platform or its candidate attempts to straddle the vital issue of civil rights," said Earl Brown, Negro city councilman and one of the organizers of the meeting.

Specific resolutions adopted called on the federal government to:

1. Protect the right of all citizens to vote.

2. Assure the personal security of individuals in all matters concerning civil rights and civil liberties.

Call
P.4

3. Assure equal job opportunities for all persons regardless of race or color.

4. Assure that no person will be excluded from a government-supported housing project because of race, creed or color.

5. Speed up integration in school and public facilities.

6. Revise U. S. Senate rules to prevent filibusters so that the will of the majority can no longer be defeated by the minority.

These suggestions will be presented to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Committee for consideration just before the convention opens here on August 13.

Fri. 7-27-56

The Negro Democratic leaders set up a continuing committee headed by L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis, Minn., to present the proposals to the party's platform comittee and to Paul Butler, the party's national chairman.

Alderman Kenneth Campbell of Chicago was named head of another committee which is charged with publicizing the civil rights program.

The Chicago meeting was held in the Third Ward Democratic headquarters with Alderman Ralph H. Metcalfe (3rd Ward) as chairman.

Key speakers during the session in addition to Brown were Hulan Jack, president of Manhattan borough, and Congressmen William L. Dawson of Illinois and Charles Diggs of Michigan.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the other Negro Democrat in Congress, was in Europe on government business and could not attend. However, he sent a list of recommendations and suggestions to the meeting.

Representatives of the three leading Democratic presidential contenders were also present. Arthur Hatcher of San Fransisco was there for Adlai E. Stevenson, Herbert Evans of New York represented Gov Averell Harriman and Frank Reeves of Washington spoke for Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Other Negro leaders attending the meeting were:

Claude Holman, Edward M. Sneed, Richard W. Smith and Frank M. Summers of Chicago; J. Everett Harris and Harry M. McAlpin of Louisville; Robert Watts of Baltimore; Dr. Silas Taylor of Boston; Hobart Taylor, Jr.; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher and Charles Wartman of Detroit.

Leonard H. Carter of St. Paul; L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis; David Grant and Jordan W. Chambers of St. Louis; Lawrence O. McVoy of Omaha.

Arthur Chapin of Newark; Senator James Watson, Elijah Crump, Lloyd Dickens, Hon. Hulan E. Jack, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Ruth Whithead Whaley of New York City; Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher of Washington; William T. McKnight of Cleveland; E. L. James of Charleston, W. Va.

John Sengstacke, Louise E. Martin, Senator Frederick Smith, Rep. Kenneth E. Wilson, Rep. James Y. Carter, Alderman Sidney A. Jones, Robert E. Miller, Alderman William H. Harvey, Rep. Corneal A. Davis, Rep. Charles Skyles of Chicago.

Colored Voters Still For Democrats, Analyst Says

Journal + Guide P.1
Sat. 10-27-56
Norfolk, Va.

Special to Journal and Guide

WASHINGTON — Negroes are still loyal to the Democratic Party, Samuel Lubell, well-known political analyst, reports in the Chicago Daily shows that although a few colored citizens are shifting to the Republican Party these gains are being offset by a shift back to the Democrats who voted for Eisenhower four years ago.

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Mr. Lubell believes that the basis for the Negro's attachment to the Democratic Party is largely economic. Many Negroes when questioned about party preferences, say: "... the Republicans are the rich man's party and the Democrats are for the poor people." This feeling has been intensified in places like Detroit where unemployment is a problem. In one colored precinct there Mr. Lubell found that a third of the families interviewed has someone out of a job.

* * *

THE ANSWERS were much the same from colored voters in New York and Los Angeles as well. A common complaint is: "Its easier to earn a buck under the Democrats. When the Republicans get in, the money goes somewhere. The big fellows must get it and hold on to it."

Some colored voters interviewed in the Lubell survey grumbled about both parties' civil rights platform. Others voiced the opinion that Eisenhower should "speak out" on the issue. Some felt that there would be little difference in performance in the civic rights field but that the Democrats are the party of the little man and justified their support.

* * *

A SIDE ISSUE that affects some colored voters in California is their attitude to Vice-President Nixon. A separate study by Lubell on the Vice-President noted that in California memories of Mr. Nixon's attacks on former Congresswoman Helen Gahagan Douglas during his campaign against her in 1950 have not been forgotten. "She was always good to my people," a colored school teacher said. "But Nixon smeared her as a Communist."

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DEMOCRATIC

Splinter movements weak–

Split South appears headed back to Democrats

BY BEM PRICE
Associated Press writer

The South apparently has decided that there is no place like its traditionally Democratic home after all.

There are strong indications that this presidential election year will find the South once more solidly Democratic. To be sure there are some rumblings of discontent, but very little from the professional politicians—so far at least.

From the South's point of view, which is state's rights and segregation, the last two excursions from the old manor house its forefathers built have been busts.

In 1948 the South set up the States' Right Democratic party with the avowed purpose of controlling the election and dumping President Harry S. Truman, a man considered unfriendly to their viewpoint. Truman was elected anyway.

In 1952, still discontented and for the same general reasons, Texas, Florida, Virginia and Tennessee moved into the Republican camp—and found scant consolation.

THIS YEAR, even in South Carolina, which led the 1948 fight, the political chieftains have decided to support the national party's ticket—Adlai Stevenson for president and Sen. Estes Kefauver for vice president.

The South Carolina picture is not without its storm signals. There is a States' Rights move afoot similar to the 1948 movement, but it does not seem to have much strength. The same holds true for splinter groups in Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and elsewhere. But even Virginia, which went Republican in 1952, appears ready to return to the party.

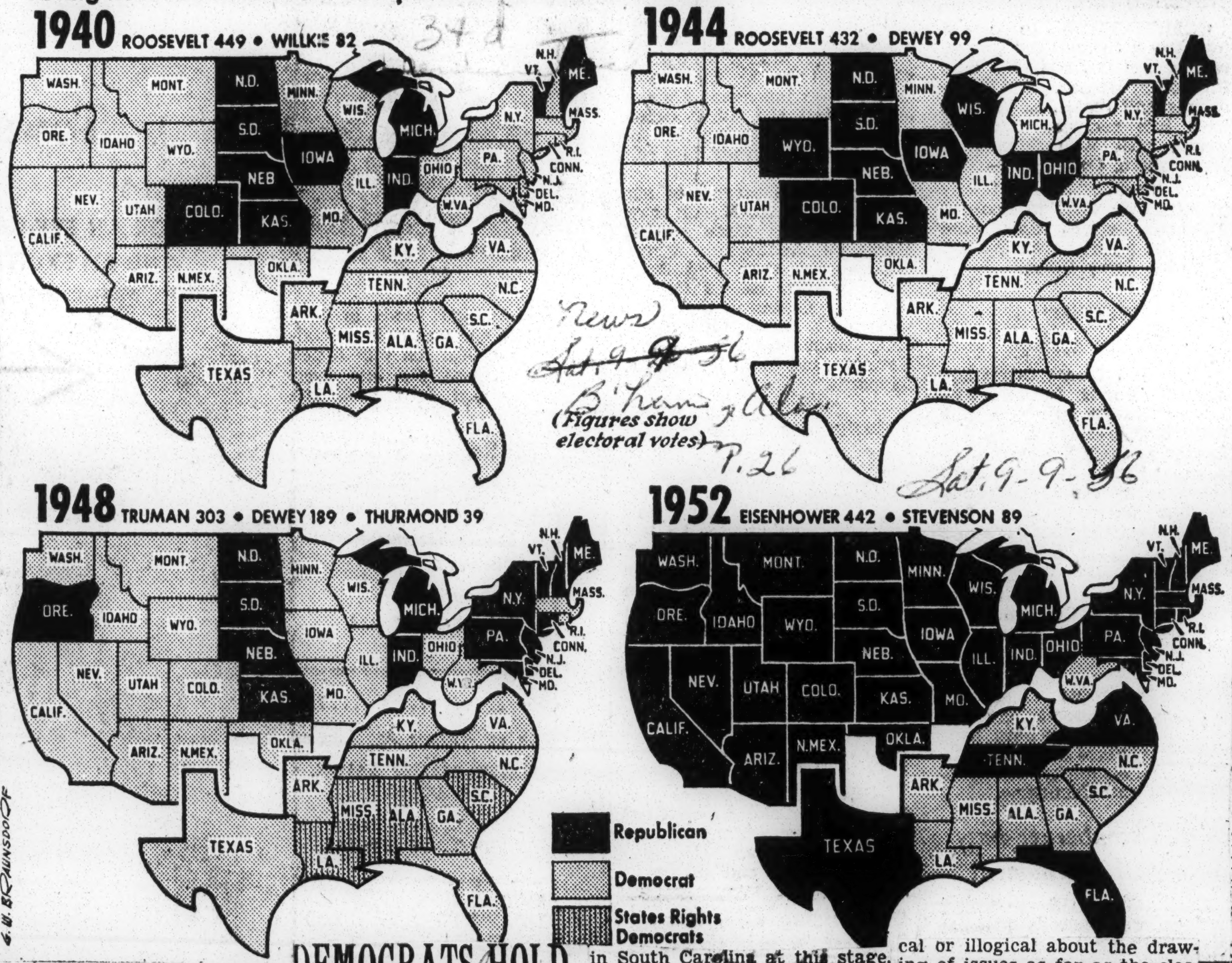
Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D-Va), leader of a powerful political machine, has expressed displeasure with the Republican party's civil rights platform plank, although he has not said outright that he will support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

However, State Sen Harry C. Stuart of Virginia, which Eisenhower carried by more that 80,000 votes four years ago, said his state would return to the Democratic column.

At the Democratic meeting called by Stevenson in Knoxville, Tenn., late in August, Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi told the conference the situation in his state had 'stabilized." He said Mississippi, which Stevenson carried in 1952 by 50,000 votes, will go Democratic by more that 150,000 in November.

Sen. Richard B. Russell (D-Ga) wired Stevenson that "unless there is some unforeseen development, I believe you can count on the Southern states once more giving an overwhelming majority to the Democratic ticket in a restoration of the old, solid South."

Voting Record of the South Compared to the Rest of the Nation in the Last Four Presidential Elections



G. W. BRAUNSDORF

DEMOCRATS HOLD SOUTH CAROLINA

Stevenson Favored Despite 'Third Force' Revolt—Top Issue Is Integration

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Oct. 16—Insurgent Democrats, angered by the policies of national party leaders, have beclouded the standing of the Presidential race in South Carolina at this stage.

For the third successive time the party irregulars have turned against the nominee selected by the national convention. In 1948 they were successful in denying South Carolina's eight electoral votes to Harry S. Truman and in 1952 they narrowly missed carrying the state against Adlai E. Stevenson.

This year, however, the dissidents have taken a position that is more clearly that of a "third force." As a consequence the campaign here is marked by many seeming paradoxes in relation to the national jousting between the supporters of President Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson.

But there is nothing paradoxical or illogical about the drawing of issues as far as the electorate of this state is concerned. It is a bitterly waged battle in which spokesmen for each side purposely probe for incongruities that will underscore charges that the opposition endangers the welfare of South Carolina.

Overridingly, the whipping favorite is the touchy subject of racial integration. Factional leaders vie sharply in their efforts to picture President Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson as contestants in a race to bring about integration in all walks of life

President Called Safer

Largely, the independents attack both candidates as "unreliable" on race relations proposals, but find President Eisenhower a little "safer" for Southern views. The regular Democrats picture President Eisenhower and his advisers as "radical" integrationists. The Republicans mainly just sit tight or this subject.

By most standard indices, particularly when measured against the 1952 outcomes, Mr. Stevenson is favored to win the state on Nov. 6. This view is somewhat strengthened by the fact that his opponents, Republican and independent, have separate slates of Presidential electors and, this year, are backing separate Presidential nominees.

On the other hand, the independents, who announced only yesterday that if they carried the state their electors would vote for Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia as a "draft" choice for President, have powerful newspaper backing and an acknowledged political unrest in this state on which to count.

In 1948, Democrats disgruntled over President Truman's civil rights proposals formed a States Rights Democrats (Dixiecrats) and won control of the regular party machinery.

Dixiecrats Carried State

The Dixiecrats, whose Presidential nominee was Strom Thurmond, then Governor of South Carolina, carried the state.

In 1952, led by the then Governor, James F. Byrnes, one of the most popular and influential figures in modern South Carolina annals, the independents declared for General Eisenhower's candidacy. The independents and the Republicans together were about 4,000 votes shy of winning.

This year the insurgents rejected both President Eisenhower and Mr. Stevenson. They formed the South Carolinians for Independent Electors, put a slate of Presidential electors on the ballot and named Senator Byrd as their choice. They have not yet named a Vice-Presidential choice.

Mr. Thurmond was elected United States Senator in 1954 after the death of Senator Burnet R. Maybank. He is now unopposed for re-election to the remaining four years of the term.

In other political contests, Olin D. Johnston, the state's senior Senator, is opposed by Mayor Leon P. Crawford of Clemson, a Republican. Representative Robert Ashmore of the Fourth Congressional District has a G. O. P. contestant in Dan H. Wallace Jr., of Greenville, and Representative William J. B[illegible] Dorn of the Third Co[illegible] District is opposed by [illegible] Republican nominee [illegible] Cox of Seneca. No[illegible] expects any Democratic [illegible] to be ousted or even [illegible] threatened.

Wouldn't Print It

By RUTH JENKINS

PHILADELPHIA

Every scientific journal to which he submitted it over a four-year period, rejected the controversial study by Dr. Frank C. J. McGurk purporting to show that colored children did not have the same capacity for learning as white children.

This fact was disclosed here last week by the author, who is an associate professor at Villanova University.

The piece was finally published by U.S. News and World Report, a pro-segregationist magazine. It has drawn sharp rejoinders from social scientists of international eminence.

HIS ADMISSION that the article had met publication rebuffs for four years was prompted by a question during an interview.

He was asked how come this article appeared during the height of the desegregation of schools issue, and why it showed up in U.S. News and World Report instead of a scientific journal.

Dr. McGurk answered:

"This article was written four years ago. (The survey was conducted in 1951.)

"It was turned down by every scientific journal to which I sent it. With the rejection slip, one associate editor wrote me that "There's nothing wrong with the data. This subject is immoral. It shouldn't be published.'

"EVERY TIME I sent it out I'd get it back. I'd rewrite it somewhat and send it off again. And I'd get it back again.

"Finally I sent it to a popular magazine. It was returned and I sent it to another popular magazine.

"This editor returned it with the note that 'I don't understand what you're saying.'

"Finally, somebody suggested the U.S. News and World Report. That's why they got it when they did."

Dr. McGurk's report was based on a study of 213 pairs of colored and white children. Each pair was similar in age, length of time in school, occupation of parents, education of parents, club membership of mother, — 14 such factors in all.

The questions used in the test were prepared by 87 school teachers. They were divided into "cultural" and "non-cultural" classifications.

* * *

EXAMPLE OF a non-cultural question: If one bolt of cloth costs 17 cents per yard, how much does six yards cost?

Example of a cultural question: 'Do' (musical) in the key of 'f' is what in the key of 'e'?

Dr. McGurk's report declared that:

"As far as psychological tests performance is a measure of capacity for education, Negroes as a group do not possess as much of it as whites as a group."

He was asked this question: "You said these tests showed differences of biology. Did you say also that they showed differences of inferiority?"

Answer: "No. These tests show only data and school grades. There are only two things to be considered, cultural factors and biology. Since the cultural factors were held constant, only biology was left.

The published report also declared:

"Vast improvements in the social and economic status of the Negro have not changed his relationship to the whites regarding capacity for education."

Q.—Your survey used 213 pairs of children. There are roughly 14 million Negroes. Maybe yours was too few a number, —not representative enough to justify such a sweeping opinion.

A—I must agree. On the other hand, the difference might have shown up even greater and stronger had we tested thousands.

Q—Considering the effects of recial prejudice, isn't it conceivable that white children would be more eager, have greater motivation to learn?

* * *

A—WHO CAN measure a person's motivation? No matter how well you know a person, you cannot determine what is his motivation.

I have no evidence; it's strictly a matter of opinion. But since the cultural explanation does not stand up, the only thing left is biology.

Q—Why wasn't prejudice taken into account as a contributing factor to these results?

A—How?

Q—Well, you can't just ignore it. It would make more sense to count it in as a contributing factor than just to assume that it doesn't exist.

A—I don't know about prejudice. I don't know about motivation. Can you tell me of any race which has suffered more prejudice than the Jew? And look at his capacity for learning.

Q—There must be something in the Jew that allows him to surmount it.

* * *

A—THEN THERE must be something in the Negro which won't let him surmount it.

Q—You are presuming that there is a biological difference simply because you cannot measure the non-cultural factors.

A—Everybody keeps saying that social-economic factors will make the two races equal. They talk about equal opportunity.

The 14 factors that we assured are what they all talk about. And they just don't work. Now if there are other factors, let's find them.

Equal opportunity for education will not make two people alike. Take a bright white child and a dull white child. Give them the same training and the difference between them becomes even greater.

(In the 63 studies to which Dr. McGurk referred in his published report, only in 6 did the two racial groups have presumably equal socio-economic background.)

* * *

OF THESE Dr. McGurk said at the meeting, "One was conducted in Virginia where certainly there are conditions of prejudice; another was conducted in Ontario, Canada under ideal conditions.

"There have been six different surveys in six different states from 1918 to the present. And they all show the same thing. Now isn't that unusual!"

Q—What about the fact that when Negroes are tested by Negroes, they show a higher rating? They respond differently and better when questioned by Negro interviewers.

Q—You talk about equating the social economic status. American society being what it is, isn't it impossible to equate th white and the Negro? Can you test the inate ability of intelligence?

A—The tests measured only the ability to progress in school.

I took 213 colored children and found for each a white child who had the same factors. Dr. Martin Jenkins of Morgan College used only the occupational factor. Kennedy did the same thing. Only thing I emphasize is that I had 14 factors.

WIPE MY SURVEY report off the map, it's O.K. by me. But wipe off the others too.

Q—How do you account for the brilliant Negro in contrast to the stupid white person?

A—Is there any group level where Negroes are all stupid? To say the Negro does not possess the genetic ability to turn out a genius is pure nonsense. I have said not one word about the individual.

Q—Dr. McGurk. I think the greatest resentment about your article is that it was presented somewhat as an affront to a group of people who have been struggling for greater achievement over 200 years.

Also it came at a time when various new opportunities for education are opening up to them.

A—Simply because the article set off a great emotional reaction, does not say it is unscientific. I don't care about the moral value.

And you can't condemn me because I presented the results of the test the way I see them. Certainly, politically and legally everybody has the same educational rights but don't bring in this nonsense about culture."

Democratic Women's group addressed by Harry Truman

WASHINGTON

The "Ladies Day for Adlai" luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel, Saturday 20th was star-studded with prominent women from all sections of the country.

Ex-President Harry Truman was the featured speaker along with Congressman William Dawson.

Among those who were in attendance at the luncheon are: Mrs. Myron Cowen, wife of former Ambassador of Phillipines and Belgium; Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of former Secretary of Interior; Judge Bernida Matthews, U. S. District Court of D. C.; Mrs. Donald Dawson (Ilona Massey);

Mrs. C. Howland Sargent (Myrna Loy); Mrs. George Meaney; Mrs. India Edwards; Mrs. E. B. Goode, Ala.; Mrs. A. T. Gatson, Ala.; Mrs. John Sparkman, Ala.; Mrs. Oliver Hill, Va., wife of City Councilman; Mrs. Harry Penn, Va.; Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, Va.;

Mrs. Victor Ashe, Va.; Mrs. Arthur W. Mitchell, wife of former Councilman of Va.; Mrs. Andrew Howard, wife of Judge Howard.

* * *

ALSO Mrs. J. Francis Donahue, D. C.; Mrs. Todd Duncan, D. C.; Mrs. Margaret J. Butcher, D. C.; Mrs. A. P. Greene, wife of Judge Greene of Ill.; Mrs. Regina Andrews, N. Y.; Dolly Lowther Robinson, N. Y.;

Miss Pauli Murray, attorney, N. Y.; Mrs. Roy Wilkins, N. Y.; Mrs. Antonio Rasmus, N. Y.; Mrs. Anne A. Hudgeman, N.Y.; Mrs. Thomasina Norford, N.Y.; Mrs. George Dockery, N.Y.;

Mrs. Dickens, wife of Judge Thomas Dickens; Mrs. Ella Stephens, wife of Judge Harold Stephens; Mrs Rai Dudley, wife of Judge Edward Dudley, N. Y.; Mrs. Geraldine Major, N. Y.; Mrs. Frank Horne, N. Y.;

Mrs. D'Jaris H. Watson, wife of Senator Watson; Mrs. Herbert Evans, wife of Council to Governor Harriman of N.Y.; Mrs. Ercelle Harmon Moore, chairman, Democratic committee, Buffalo, N.Y.; Mrs. Frances Beasley, Chicago, Mrs. Helen Hall, Chicago, Dem. Central Committeewoman; Edith Sampson, Chicago attorney.

Mrs. Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago, Mrs. Mary F. Cole, Chicago; Rev. Mattie B. Thornton, Chicago, Asst. to Rev. Clarence Cobb; Mrs. Gertrude Johnson, Kan.; Mrs. Mercer Manse, Indiana; Mrs. Eleanor Tydings, Md.;

Mrs. Vivian G. Alleyne, Baltimore; Mrs. Edward O. Gourdin, Mass., wife of Judge Gourdin; Mrs. G. Mennen Williams, Mich., wife of Governor Williams; Mrs. Geraldine Bledsoe, Mich.;

Mrs. Charles C. Diggs, Mich., wife of Congressman Diggs; Mrs. Eva Neal, Minn.; Mrs. Hubert Humphrey, Minn., Dr. Arenia Mallory, Miss., president Saints Industrial School and prominent club woman; Mrs. Jean Buford, N. J.; Atty. Jean Capers, Councilwoman of Ohio.

Mrs. Esther Archer, Councilwoman of Ohio; Mrs. Ted Berry, wife of assistant mayor, Cincinnati; Mrs. Sadie Alexander, Atty., Philadelphia; Mrs. Andrew M. Bradley, Pa.; Mrs. Roland M. Sawyer, Pittsburgh;

MRS. HEDGEMAN

MRS. ALEXANDER

Mrs. Marshall Shepard, wife of Recorder of Deeds, Philadelphia; Mrs. Johnetta Walker Kelso, Memphis; Mrs. Hobart Taylor, Texas, and Mrs. C. L. Barnes, Texas.

HARRIMAN CHALLENGED ON INTEGRATION ISSUE

Times P.S.-E. Sun. 7-15-56

South Will Want to Know What 'Positive' Steps He Would Take if He Were President

New York

A BRUSH WITH REPORTERS

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, July 14—This anniversary of the taking of the Bastille by the Paris revolutionary mob 167 years ago may have been either fortuitously or deliberately chosen by Governor Averell Harriman, a champion of prompt public school integration, to address a Democratic audience in the South. At any rate, it was a fitting day for such a daring expedition, but the analogy between the Southern Democracy and the prison fortress of Paris in 1789 fails at the point where the Bastille fell to the mob. For on the issue of public school integration the South is not likely to surrender to Harriman.

It long has been evident that the Governor intends to put himself before the Democratic National Committee as the most positive of all the Presidential candidates on the controversy that has arisen from the mandate of the Supreme Court that the public schools throughout the nation shall be racially integrated "with all deliberate speed." In this role he made two speeches in Washington this week, punctuating these with political conferences designed to get him more delegates. And in this role he appeared in North Carolina tonight.

Echo From Comments

But somewhere along the path to Chicago Harriman made certain comments on how Southern compliance with the Supreme Court mandate should be obtained that caused him to be steadily confronted with requests for clarification. In the Governor's comment many thought they saw an implication that, if necessary, he would favor the use of Federal troops to put an end to permanent non-compliance or to successive delaying actions amounting to the same thing. And, as is the history of such interpretations, the report began to spread and be credited that Harriman had made this flat statement.

In his efforts to deny the validity of this report, the Governor has shown irritation now and then, most importantly and probably most unfortunately at the end of his speech to the National Press Club here Thursday noon. The importance of the incident derives from the size and public influence of his audience. Its probably unfortunate aspect derives from the standing of the questioner against whom Harriman's irritation was shown.

This was Paul Wooton, the Washington correspondent of The New Orleans Times-Picayune, also the most popular member of the press corps of the capital and one who commands the unlimited respect of his colleagues and men and women in public life all over the world. After Harriman finished his Press Club speech and offered to answer questions, Wooton submitted the following in writing and signed his name:

How would you proceed in "using the power of the Presidential office to induce integration?" Would you use Federal troops as a last resort?

Sharp Response

To this question, the Governor responded sharply. The gist of his reply was that of course he would not use troops; it was not "the American way"; "men of good-will could work out the differences and relieve the tensions"; there was "still time" for President Eisenhower to call them together, as he—the Governor—(not to mention Adlai E. Stevenson and others) had proposed.

But before Harriman answered the question he said it "indicated a lack of responsibility" on the part of anyone who would ask it. But of all those in his presence, Wooton was the last whom any in the room would think of as meriting the criticism the irritated Governor made of Wooton's question.

Moreover, it is an inescapable question for any candidate for President who has replied in the affirmative to an inquiry whether, if elected, he would use the powers of the office "positively and firmly" to "induce" total compliance with the decree of the Supreme Court. The words in quotation marks above were addressed to Harriman by The Pittsburgh Courier, and Wooton's question was inescapable and inevitable because the following are the only "firm" and "positive" steps the Executive can take to "induce" full compliance:

(1) Ask Congress to cease all Federal grants to states with non-complying localities.

(2) Order United States marshals of Federal courts that have directed municipal, county or state officials to institute school integration by a given date to arrest and imprison in Federal jails those officials who fail to comply.

(3) Order the United States Army to enforce the decree by martial means, which would include military confinement and punishment of recalcitrant officials and the duty of repelling and dispersing mass civilian resistance by force of arms.

Parents Have Say

Even by these measures the Executive could not force the parents of white or colored children to send them to mixed schools. It would require a sterner method, unknown to the Constitution and unauthorized by the most "liberal" Supreme Court interpretation thus far, to effect such full compliance.

Therefore, when politicians promise to use the Presidential power "positively and firmly" to "induce" all holdout communities to abandon all devices of resistance—including legal—to school integration, they are talking of something stronger than a conference, called by the President, of "men of goodwill to work out the differences and relieve the tensions." The two proposals mean, and are, entirely different things, as is apparent to anyone with the simplest comprehension of the definitions of simple words.

Another Irritation

The Governor was irritated over another incident of his visit to Washington, yet once again it arose from his own words. At a breakfast meeting of "freshman" members of the Eighty-fourth Congress Harriman referred to himself as "the only fellow" prominent in the Democratic contest for the Presidential nomination for whom no possible basis exists for the charge that he had ever been "soft on communism." Unless Euclid has always been wrong, and things equal to the same thing are no longer equal to each other, these words meant that a possible basis for the charge exists against Stevenson, Estes Kefauver and the two or three other Democrats who are prominent in the nominating contest.

But when the Governor reached the Press Club he angrily denounced this obvious q. e. d. as a "smear" against "two great Democrats" and others—in effect a "lie" and a "disparagement" not even faintly to be inferred from his earlier stipulation of his unique vote getting asset.

It wasn't Harriman's finest or happiest hour.

Negro Pastors Boo William Dawson; South Side Buzzes

Black Dispatch Oklahoma City, Okla.

CHICAGO.—The booing of Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago's most prominent Negro Democrat, by an audience of Baptist ministers was discussed widely on the south side yesterday. 10-26-56

Dawson, the political boss down and forced to leave El-Bethel Baptist church, 5657 Lafayette avenue, when he tried to make a Democratic speech Monday to the Batpist Ministers Conference of Chicago and vicinity. Present were most of the 600 ministers who belong to the conference. More than 200,000 Negroes are members of their congregations.

Many prominent Negro ministers have switched to support of President Eisenhower and the Republican ticket this year. Dawson has been charged with being more interested in Democratic votes than in civil rights.

Booed Three Times

Three stnographic reports of the meeting in the church showed that Dawson was booed three times for periods of from 10 to 15 minutes each before he walked out, his speech unfinished.

The first intensive booing came when the congressman aid that qf five wards, was shouted

"white and Negro children were going to school together in Mississippi and Georgia and other states in 1945 after the war," which was during the Truman Democratic administration.

Another outbreak came when, referring to contributions the churches had sent to help Negro protest movements in the South, Dawson said that ministers should not interfere with the work of politicians.

Movement Dropped

After Dawson left, some ministers asked for the resignation of the conference president, the Rev. Charles O. Trimm of New Testament Baptist church, 330 E. 35th street. That movement was dropped because his term of office is nearly over. The Rev. Mr. Trimm's wife, Trudie, formerly was 2nd ward Democratic committeewoman.

Dawson, 2nd ward committeeman, is running for reelection in the 1st congressional district. He voted against the anti-school segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Powell (D., N. Y.) who is supporting the President. As a member of the Democratic convention platform committee, Dawson worked for a compromise civil rights plank satisfactory to southern Democrats.

NEW YORK Governor Averell Harriman is host to New York's new Permanent Youth Commission at a luncheon at the City Youth Board. In the photo, Gov. Harriman (left) greets Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, New York City college professor and co-founder and research director of Northside Child Development Center, newly appointed member of the New York State Youth commission.

BID FROM CHANDLER

3 Southern States Seek Alabama's Initial Spot

By REX THOMAS
And LEROY SIMMS

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP) — Alabama, undecided on a favorite son of its own, heard appeals from three other Southern states today for the right to go first in putting up candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination.

But supporters of Adlai Stevenson clung to the prediction that when the time comes, Alabama will yield to Illinois, and Stevenson's name will go before the Democratic national convention ahead of all others.

Kentucky's Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler made his plea in person at a caucus of the Alabama delegation. He also expressed belief that the nominating convention is "deadlocked" and that neither Stevenson nor Gov. Averell Harriman of New York can win.

Requests from Tennessee to yield for the nomination of Gov. Frank Clement, the convention keynoter, and from South Carolina in behalf of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., were made by spokesmen for the two candidates.

No one appeared for Stevenson or Harriman, although the Alabama delegates yesterday formally invited all the candidates after Chandler had asked to be heard.

The decision on yielding or nominating a "favorite son" candidate from Alabama will be taken after the delegates get a look at the platform committee's version of the bitterly disputed civil rights recommendations. The delegates agreed to make no presidential commitments until the platform is written.

Stevenson spokesmen in the delegation said they hoped to get a vote at tomorrow's caucus called for 10 a.m. if the civil rights plank is completed by then. They claimed at least 20 of Alabama's 26 convention votes.

'BAMA BOXSCORE

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—An Associated Press poll of Alabama's votes on the Democratic convention, revised today, indicated the following vote on the first ballot for president:

Stevenson 14; Chandler 1; Johnson 1; undecided or uncommitted 10.

A revised Associated Press poll showed 14 votes for the former Illinois governor with 10 others uncommitted. The remaining two votes were divided among Chandler, Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who has withdrawn, and Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

Chandler, in asking the Alabama delegation to yield its nominating opportunity to Kentucky, said, "We're in a deadlock and I don't believe either of the two front-running candidates can be nominated, and I don't think either one, if nominated, could be elected.

"I'm very seriously a candidate and I want your help," he said. "If you don't give it to me it may be the last time a Southerner will have a chance to be elected president."

Chandler discounted the prospects of a Stevenson or Harriman victory over President Eisenhower, but said he could win; that "I've never been beaten by a Republican in my life."

Delegates questioned Chandler persistently about civil rights and states rights, particularly on school segregation, and got this reply:

The Supreme Court decision doesn't have to be passed on by the convention (Stevenson has said it should). As a lawyer, I must recognize that the Supreme Court decision is the law of the land, but courts can change and sometimes do.

"If I am elected and have a vacancy on the Supreme Court, I think I can appoint some people who have a different idea about school segregation."

Reminded that he had reported "progress" in classroom integration in his state, the governor said, "I'm going along with my people." He said the issue should be "handled locally" and that he recognized "we don't have the problem you do. I wouldn't force your people if I were President."

Sen. Tom Wofford (D-SC) made the appeal for Timmerman but with the admission that "we have no hope of getting the nomination."

He urged Southern delegates to stand together to enforce their demands for states' rights because "there's nothing they (the prointegrationists) understand except an organized minority. Let's stick together in the South and have an organized minority."

Z. T. Osborn of Nashville put in the bid from Tennessee in a brief statement in which he described Clement as "the kind of man we need."

The delegates also heard another optimistic report from Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton, a member of the platform-writing committee. As he had before, Wallace said prospects for a Civil Rights plank the South "can take" are encouraging.

But he cautioned the Southerners against "doing anything intemperate" until the issue is settled.

Members of the delegation endorsed a suggested convention rule that would require a rollcall if as many as eight states demand it. At the request of vice chairman Laurie Battle of Birmingham, they also promised to cooperate with any Southern state asking for a rollcall on the convention floor.

Sen. John Sparkman, the chairman, appointed a five-man committee to draft a strong state's rights statement of policy which will be read to the convention by the Alabama delegates "if we get the chance."

W. Carvel Woodall of Tallassee, who offered the proposal yesterday, was named committee chairman. Other members are State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, State Rep. Robert Locke of Butler, State Rep. Robert G. Kendall of Evergreen and former Congressman Luther Patrick of Birmingham.

A new alternate delegate, Mrs. Jack McGuire of Tuscaloosa, was chosen in place of Adjutant Gen. W. D. Partlow, who has returned home. Mrs. McGuire is the wife of a delegate from the Sixth District.

34d 1956

Civil Rights Plank Will Please Nobody

Constitution S.A.
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 8-16-56

The dreaded civil rights plank of the Democratic Party platform pleased nobody. After days of wrangling and very careful effort to come up with a stand with which the Southern wing could live, the platform committee turned out a cautious reaffirmation of the 1948 and 1952 stands which were resisted bitterly by the South.

The plank is a compromise between extremes. It carefully avoids outright approval of the Supreme Court's segregation decisions while upholding the court's exercise of its duties. Being a compromise, it will not please the extremist elements of the North nor will it be accepted by many Southerners.

However the plank had been written, it was bound to provoke a fight, considering the many elements of political thought within the party and wide diversity of the American electorate. It is too moderate for the extremists of the North and too extreme for much of the South.

Even though it will be unacceptable to many Southern delegates, it does not seem to be so severe as to cause the walkouts of former years—unless attempts to strengthen it are successful. The South has a better chance to win its battles within the party, as its leaders know.

Considering the facts of politics, everyone knows the issue could not be completely ignored. Candidates themselves, under pressure from Republicans, cannot do so. But this plank, as well as the others, are statements on which to run.

Candidates interpret platforms to suit themselves and follow the same procedure after election. This has been the record throughout our history and will be more true than ever this year.

Georgia delegates at the convention could not approve the platform plank and represent majority opinion in the state.

It is regrettable that the schism in the party again had to be bared to the nation. That, more than Harry Truman, will give aid and comfort to the Republicans.

The civil rights issue seems to be a perpetual thorn with which we must live. This is not the last convention nor the last election in which it must be fought out all over again. While Southerners get very tired of being made the whipping boy, their best interests lie in fighting within the framework of the two-party system.

DEMOCRATIC

Tennessee Democrats Sure of Victory as Foes Unite

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Participating reporters: Clarence Dean, Tillman Durdin, Max Frankel, John D. Morris and John N. Popham.

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Constitution
Wed. 10-10-56
P. 9
Atlanta

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 9—The old blues song put it this way: "Mistuh Crump don't 'low no easy riders here."

Today there are no "easy riders" among Tennessee's Democratic leaders in contrast to 1952. In that year Dwight D. Eisenhower carried the state by a margin of 2,437 votes over Adlai E. Stevenson.

The hard-handed, powerful Memphis Democratic boss. E. H. (Mr. Ed) Crump, had passed the word that there were to be no real exertions for the Stevenson ticket.

SEEN SET FOR DELIVERY

This time, with Crump dead for two years and his then-disintegrating machine now no machine at all, the Democrats are on the march.

Every present indication is that they will deliver the state's 11 electoral votes to Stevenson and a Tennesseean, Sen. Kefauver, the vice presidential nominee.

There is thus a clear prospect for the Democrats to recapture one of the four Southern states that bolted to Eisenhower in 1952. Only some bizarre or fundamental political reversal could change that prospect.

When in 1909 W. C. Handy, the great Negro jazz composer, wrote of "easy riders" he was writing a manifesto in music against Crump, then seeking the mayoralty on a reform ticket.

"I don't care what Mr. Crump won't 'low," ran the lyrics, "I'm gonna barrelhouse anyhow."

"Easy riders" then meant the gamblers, the "sports" whom Crump was promising to drive from Memphis' Beale street. Later the "easy riders" he would not allow were those who would not help roll up a vast Democratic majority in Memphis.

Today, no dragooning of the Democratis is necessary. All party functionaries are moved by the single conviction that easy riding is intolerable now. They do not want to lose an opportunity to maintain and strengthen Southern influence in both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government.

The liberal wing of the party, represented by such men as Sen. Gore, has joined with the right-wingers, the inheritors of what is left of the Crump emprie, for the one purpose of putting over the national ticket.

CHALLENGE FORMIDABLE

The Eisenhower challenge remains formidable, but there is nothing whatever in the current scene to suggest that it is formidable enough.

This is the net of a survey by The New York Times in which efforts were made to talk to people in every main geographic and political subdivision of Tennessee.

The Democratic confidence in Stevenson's victory is perhaps best illustrated by the comment of a Chattanooga printer.

"In 1952," he said, "there wasn't hardly a Democratic party banner strung across any main street in Tennessee. But this year there'll be enough carpenters nailing up banners to account for 2,400 votes alone."

Traditionally Republican, East Tennessee is remaining strongly Republican. But even there, some small but significant defections are appearing. These are the results primarily of resentment at what is widely felt to have been the President's refusal to honor a 1952 campaign promise to keep the Tennessee Valley Authority at maximum efficiency.

Associated Press Wirephoto

NO GULF—GULPED

Sen. Kefauver

DEMOCRATIC GAINS

Middle Tennessee, which historically is more Democratic than Republican, shows Democratic gains.

In West Tennessee, and specifically here in Memphis, the Democrats seem capable of bringing in a Democratic plurality that would be more than enough to offset any misfortune in the east.

There is a highly "practical" kind of Democratic unity in this state. Kefauver, a liberal Democratic basically oriented more to the North than to the South, remains very unpopular as a person in West Tennessee, the more "Southern" part of this state. He is unpopular to some degree even in East and Middle Tennessee.

The old guard Democrats in no way mask their dislike of him as a person. Yet, they are giving convincing demonstrations of going all the way for him—simply because he is on the national Democratic ticket.

They speak of accepting him much as a soldier accepts the inevitable and unwelcome small hardships of battle—certainly not gladly, but completely.

Robert A. (Fats) Everett, executive secretary of the County Judges' Assn., illustrates the point this way:

"Fellow told me the other day: 'Well, I'm swallowing Kefauver, although I don't know how long I'm gonna keep him down'."

This reflects the basic view of the old guardists: They will go along with Kefauver to defeat the Republicans in Washington.

The net impression, nevertheless, is that Kefauver is on balance an asset to Stevenson in this state. He is liked by the Negroes, who are expected to cast 60,000 to 70,000 votes of the state's probable total of some 800,000.

He is the beneficiary of a strong state pride that results in support for him, the first Tennessean on a national ticket since Andrew Johnson, by many of the very people who denounce him as a senator.

DISLIKE FOR NIXON

There is, moreover, the observable fact that Eisenhower's running mate, Vice President Nixon, is not at all well liked in Tennessee. According to a right-wing Democratic politician in Memphis, there is "a Democratic so-and-so and a Republican so-and-so." When this choice is presented, he suggests, the logical alternative is "the Democratic so-and-so."

The regular Democrats have little fear of, and the Republicans little hope in, the third-party right-wing presidential candidacy of T. Coleman Andrews of Virginia, a former federal commissioner of internal revenue.

Andrews' name is on the ballot in Republican East Tennessee as a States' Rights candidate without reference to the Democratic Party. In West Tennessee he is presented as a States' Rights Democrat.

Many powerful, ultra-conservative Democrats to whom he might have appealed, however, are avoiding his movement.

What is going on here actually is an acute rivalry between the liberal and old guard Democrats for the honor—and possibly the plums—of having been responsible for turning Tennessee back to the Democrats nationally.

The national contest provides the one great race here. Neither the governorship nor a U.S. Senate seat is involved.

All indications are that Tennessee's nine-man delegation in the House of Representatives will remain divided as it is—seven Democrats and two Republicans.

Such faint hope as the Eisenhower backers are able to sustain is based on the undoubted fact that the President still benefits, especially among women, from having ended the Korean War. There is also the familiar fact of the President's great personal

popularity and the fact that Stevenson is passively rather than passionately supported as an individual.

The bulk of Democratic sentiment here is for the party, not Stevenson personally. That party is the traditional home of these people, although they have left it more frequently than their cousins in the Deep South.

This is particularly illustrated by comments such as this from Mrs. P. J. Hotettler, a Nashville housewife who was an Eisenhower backer four years ago:

"We've changed our mind. In 1952 we felt the Democrats had been in for such a long time it was time for a change. But now—my mother and daddy are farmers, and they've had such a hard time. My husband's mother and daddy have a small business—an auto repair shop—and they've had such a hard time. The Republicans haven't done a thing for the farmer or the small businessman.

"I don't care for Kefauver and I don't know if I like Stevenson or not," she continued. "I'm voting for the Democratic party rather than Stevenson and Kefauver. I still love Eisenhower. I think he's a wonderful person. But it's not a one-man job and the Republican party has a lot to say about how things are run. We've been Democratic, on both sides of our family, and we feel it's time to vote Democratic again." The President's candidacy is handicapped here, too, by the fact that while Eisenhower Democrats and independents carried the state for him the Republican organization has remained in the iron control of such old guard Republicans as Rep. Reece of East Tennessee.

A NEGRO DEMOCRAT CHANGES PARTIES

Daily Tribune
Chicago, Ill

The Rev. J. C. Austin, pastor of the Pilgrim Baptist church, who has been a Democrat for 20 years, has announced that he will support President Eisenhower for reëlection. In explaining his change of parties, the Rev. Mr. Austin put his finger directly on the principal reason why southern states can pass laws and revise their constitutions to circumvent the Supreme court decisions on school segregation.

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"The south, the solid south, has a strangling hold on the neck of the black man and is tightening its grip each day," he said. "This can only be broken by the right use of suffrage."

Sat. 9-29-56

In the states of the deep south, Negroes are discouraged from voting by various devices, including coercion, to prevent them from registering. An explanation of these practices was given to the platform drafting subcommittee of the Democratic national committee after the governor of Mississippi had made a statement claiming that Negro and white citizens have equal rights in his state.

One of the members of that subcommittee was Rep. William Dawson, boss of five south side wards. He made no reply to the governor of Mississippi and sat silent during all the testimony on the civil rights plank. Later he made a speech to the convention belittling the importance of the civil rights issue.

Mr. Dawson is concerned only about the voters in his own domain, not the nonvoting Negroes in the southern states. The Rev. Mr. Austin is concerned about the welfare of both groups. It will be interesting to see which of the two Negro leaders has the larger following in the November election. In Chicago, there are no bars against voting by Negroes.

IT DIDN'T WORK

We seriously doubt that there has ever been anything in the shape of a political maneuver that was as foolish as the crusade launched by Northern Negro Democrats to get all Negroes in the South enrolled as members of the Democrat party Down South.

Globe + Independent

The big idea these crusaders had in mind and which they rattled off with great enthusiasm was that Negroes could get into the Democrat party, join the Southern liberals of the party and thereby help constitute a majority that would make Southern "Democracy" as liberal as the left-wing Americans for Democrat Action.

Nashville, Tenn.

The crusade, admittedly bore fruit? There are more Negroes Down South supporting the Democrats in National elections than there are supporting the Republican party. But when you examine the record you will find that nothing at all has been achieved in the direction of "liberalizing" Southern "Democracy." Southern Democrats leaders see no need to do any "liberalizing." Southern Democracy's ideology is not better expressed than in the words of the new senator from Georgia, the Hon. Herman Talmadge. Mr Talmadge says that at no time in the forseeable future will Georgia endorse the Supreme Court's decision against compulsory racial segregation in schools. At the same time he contends that Georgia Negroes are as determined as he is, himself, to keep that state in the Democrat party. Mr Talmadge prefers Stevenson for president. This quite evidently is because Mr. Stevenson, a Northern "liberal" has already let the Northern Negro Democrats know that he believes it will take fifty years to get the South to accept what the Supreme Court has said about desegregation.

The Southern states where opposition to the Supreme Court's ruling is most adamant are the ones which are more strongly Democrat than any. Negro orators are more bitter against a state like Texas which supports Eisenhower for president than they are against Mississippi the banner Democrat state of the nation.

Fri. 9-28-56

In other words, Northern Negro Democrats have accomplished exactly nothing from herding Negroes Down South into the Democrat party and are getting kicked in the pants more severely for meddling into affairs Down South by the Democrats than any Negro Republicans either North or South have experienced for supporting the Republican Party.

P. 4

Northern Negroes ought to come boldly to a throne of grace and confess that they made a big blunder in crusading to put Southern Negroes into the Democrat party for the purpose of taking it over and making it into something just like the ADA.

WILL YOU VOTE ON NOV. 6?

Teachers of Civics, formerly known as "Civil Government" have a golden opportunity right through this gap of giving their students in the grade school, high school and college level better training in this particular subject than they have been getting in the recent past.

Colored teachers, especially ought to surcharge their students with zeal for registering and voting. Students in many instances are able to get over to their parents and relatives better urging to take the FIRST STEP in qualifying for first class citizenship than any other individual or agencies. Most students of every level can be inspired to the point of wanting to report that all adults at their house are properly registered and vote regularly in every election.

All pastors can and should keep their congregations constantly reminded that it is the inhabitant who registers and votes regularly who can lay claim to being a first class citizen, and no others.

Persons wanting civic improvements in their areas often fail to get them because they expect too much from mere "petitions" which often contain names of persons who never vote. Officeholders generally give petitions a respectful reception, and often even promise what is being petitioned for will be done. But if the officeholder knows that the petitioners do not vote he has no reason to fear any harm they might do to him if he does not keep his promise to do something for the petition he wants done.

Politicians are put in office and kept in office by VOTERS and not by mere petitioners who can sign their names. Drill that into the school kids, tell them to go home and alert their parents and relatives and these school kids can become mightier than an army with banners in getting a decent turn out of voters in all elections.

Ever so much of the responsibility for our nation being lax in voting is a sin chargeable to school teachers. They can and do wax hysterical over fol-de-rol labeled the "very latest" in school teaching methodology while at the same time they neither vote themselves nor take time to arouse their students to becoming crusaders for 100 per cent voting by all the adult men and women in every home.

Here in Nashville, some of us regularly persue the election returns the day after an election. Generally we are compelled to hang our heads in shame as we note what a comparatively few of the POTENTIAL voters in colored communities actually went to the polls and voted. This despite the fact none had to pay a poll tax in order to vote, nor were any scared of getting beaten up if they did go to the polls and vote.

We right now can forecast that there will be hundreds of our inhabitants who will not vote on Tuesday, November 6 of this year. It will be because they did not get qualified to vote by registering at the proper time or at all. In many instances it will be because they were too indifferent about their civic responsibility to GET UP AND VOTE. ALL PERSONS not now registered and who are qualified to register can do so TWENTY DAYS before November 6. Young people who will be 21 on November 6 can vote on that day if they are registered and they can register twenty days before November 6.

Teachers and pastors can do a masterful job of arousing the people to the importance of registering and voting. They should find a way to keep the people alerted about registering and voting. Other leaders have an equal responsibility if they aspire to be leaders INDEED.

Afro-American P.8
Sat, 5-5-56
Baltimore, Md.

WAS IT POLITICAL? — Congressman William L. Dawson (Ill.) converses with Governor G. Mennen Williams of Michigan during $100-a-plate Democratic dinner held on Friday night at the National Guard Armory in D.C.

Stevenson Tours Harlem

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP).—Adlai E. Stevenson tonight assailed what he termed the "brazen" Republican "effort to seize partisan credit for progress in civil rights."

Campaigning on the sidewalks of New York, the Democratic Presidential candidate moved into Harlem to say he was "pretty disgusted" with Republican efforts to take credit for ending segregation in the armed forces.

Harlem is a densely populated Negro area, symbolic of the Northern Negro vote eagerly wooed by both parties.

Inquirer P.1
Philadelphia

MENTIONS EISENHOWER

In his speech, at the second of two street-corner rallies tonight Stevenson mentioned President Eisenhower, his Republican opponent, by name, a procedure that usually is avoided in political speeches by Presidential candidates.

Stevenson spoke at 125th st. and 7th ave., in the heart of an area which is marked by vast blocks of slum housing, and pledged that, if elected, public housing would be among his chief programs.

Stevenson said that through the leadership of the Democratic Party America had made progress toward fulfillment of man's "inward sense of his dignity, his responsibility and his freedom."

HITS 'BRAZEN EFFORTS'

"Yes, we have seen nothing more brazen in the entire record of Republican misrepresentation in this campaign than the Republican efforts to seize partisan credit for progress in civil rights," he said, adding:

"They have claimed credit for ending segregation in the armed forces.

"Well, you know, I happen to have been in on that story from the start—and these Johnny-come-lately Republican claims make me pretty disgusted."

TELLS OF NAVY STEPS

Stevenson said he was assistant to the Secretary of the Navy in 1941 and 1942 when "we took the first and the hard steps toward removing the racial barriers in the United States Navy."

In July, 1948, he said President Harry S. Truman "sounded the death knell of segregation in the armed forces" with an executive order.

"That order was issued despite the testimony of Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower before a Congressional committee on April 2, 1948, that complete desegregation in the armed forces would, as he put it, get us 'into trouble,'" Stevenson said. Then he continued:

"But four years later, candidate Eisenhower admitted, in a speech at Chicago on Oct. 31, 1952, that—and these are his words—'Now, so far as I know, there is nothing in the way of segregation in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines left—at least as a matter of official record.'

"Why then—why—did President Eisenhower tell the American people on Monday of this week in listing the accomplishments of his Administration, that one thing the Republicans have done since 1952 is to end segregation in the armed forces?

"I don't mind the President's trying to make off in broad daylight with the Democratic platform—he always returns it after election day—but he better stop trying to run on the Democratic record."

Stevenson made it to New York tonight for his street-corner campaigning, despite serious weather interference. Stevenson also came here to attend a World Series game.

Rain in the hills of West Virginia just about washed out the Democratic Presidential nominee's exacting schedule, just as rain in Brooklyn canceled the second World Series game.

But baseball provided the candidate with material for a comment as he landed at La Guardia Field.

QUIPS ON MAGLIE

When newsmen, on the run, asked him how his campaign was coming along, Stevenson called back over his shoulder: "If I could do as good as Maglie, I'll be all right!"

The reference was to Dodger pitcher Sal Maglie, who won the Series opener yesterday with President Eisenhower in attendance. Stevenson is to attend tomorrow's game, weather permitting.

President Eisenhower has openly expressed his support of the Dodgers so newsmen asked the Democratic nominee how he stood in the baseball classic.

Stevenson replied that he favored neither the Yankees nor the Dodgers. "I'm a fan of the Chicago White Sox," said Stevenson, who comes from Illinois.

The weather was threatening but the rain had stopped when Stevenson stepped out of his plane at La Guardia Field. A small group of supporters, including Democratic National Committeeman Carmine G. DeSapio, were on hand to greet him for the start of a three-day swing through the East.

GROUNDED BY WEATHER

Stevenson left most of his entourage in West Virginia to get to New York. Bad weather grounded his chartered plane at Elkins, W. Va., where only a brief stopover had been planned.

Gov. William C. Marland then offered the use of his private, four-passenger plane, and it was quickly accepted. Stevenson flew to Pittsburgh. There he picked up an airliner for New York.

At Elkins, Stevenson had criticized the Eisenhower Administration for what he called the "shunting aside" of lifetime conservationists "in favor of political appointees."

It was his sharpest political statement in an otherwise nonpartisan speech at a State Forest Festival whose big moment was the crowning of Ann Lyon Alexander, of Parkersburg, as "Queen Sylvia."

During the ride across northern West Virginia to Elkins, Stevenson aides frankly discussed their campaign strategy. They confirmed it might be put something like this:

1. The Democratic Party is more popular than the Republican Party.

2. Mr. Eisenhower is personally more popular than Stevenson.

3. Therefore, Stevenson may lose while Democrats elsewhere win the Nov. 6 election—unless Mr. Eisenhower can be equated with the Republican Party.

That's what Stevenson's speeches in New Jersey Tuesday and Pennsylvania yesterday appeared to be aiming at: To convince the voter that Mr. Eisenhower as head of the GOP is responsible for what it does.

Stevenson's Elkins speech declared America's forests, wildlife havens, parks, streams and public lands "have been invaded and turned over to selfish private purpose."

"But more important even than that, perhaps," Stevenson said, "is the shunting aside of men who are experienced and trained in a lifetime of conservation work, in favor of political appointees."

He said, without naming names, that an agency which looked to future mineral needs was abandoned and not replaced. He said the Soil Conservation Service "has been weakened and must be revived.

Aides said Stevenson was talking about the Forestry and Wildlife Service, particularly.

After New York tonight, Stevenson takes his campaign by auto into Connecticut, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. He will rest briefly at Libertyville, Ill., and then fly next week to the West Coast to stump California and Washington.

QUIPS FROM TRAIN

En route to Elkins, a crowd of a couple hundred people stood in the rain at Belington, W. Va., where Stevenson, in an unscheduled rear platform talk, jokingly blamed the Republicans for the bad weather.

Noting the presence of school children in the crowd, he asked, "How many of you school children want to be Presidential candidates?"

As most of the children raised their hands, he then asked, "How many Presidential candidates would like to be school children?"

And he laughingly raised his own hand.

Dawson, Diggs Reply To Powell

Neither Impressed By Solon's Switch

Defender Sat. 10-20-56
Chicago Ill. Democratic 34d

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

WASHINGTON — Congressman William L. Dawson (D) Ill. said this week that he did not believe that the switch of New York Rep. Adam Clayton Powell to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket was motivated by any promise of a personal political favor as has been charged in some quarters.

The Illinois solon pooh-poohed any connection between the alleged tax difficulties of Powell and his desertion from the Democratic fold.

Dawson said the courts have already aired the case and convicted those in Powell's office who were guilty of defrauding the government.

Meanwhile in Detroit, Rep. Charles C. Diggs (D-Mich.), refused to join Powell, in supporting Eisenhower for re-election.

Powell had said he would seek Diggs' help.

However, the Detroit congressman declared:

"Certainly, I will not be influenced by anything Mr. Powell says or does regarding endorsement of the Republican ticket.

"I am supporting the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket and wish Mr. Powell would do the same."

In a telephone interview with the Defender, Congressman Dawson said. "Mr. Powell has been threatening to leave the party for the last four years, so this is really no surprise and no cause for alarm. From what I read in the papers, it is more of a personal feeling on his part because he feels he has been left out of things."

"However, as you know, he went to Europe before Congress adjourned and was absent during the convention. He did not have the opportunity to study the two party platforms. If he had, I am sure he would not have made his decision to leave.

"The Democratic platform clearly pledges to fight at the opening of the next session of Congress to eliminate Rule 22 in the Senate and other obstructive rules in the House. This is the key to civil rights. The Republican platform failed to make any mention of this."

Dawson said that while Congressman Powell was in Europe recently, he bitterly criticized President Eisenhower for failure to integrate some units of the armed forces.

"It is rather inconsistent, it seems to me, that he should now be coming back and embracing the man whom he was only yesterday charging with gross neglect," said Dawson.

TELLS CONFIDENCE

Asked about the effect of Powell's dramatic White House announcement of his switch upon Negro voters in New York and elsewhere, Dawson replied.

"I am confident that Negroes in New York will continue to follow the leadership of such party stalwarts as Harriman, Lehman, Mrs. Roosevelt, and Wagner.

"Negroes will not be fooled by any hysteria. The last minute switch of a few individuals no matter how highly placed, can not erase the great record of the Democratic Party.

"Adlai Stevenson is eminently qualified both in international experience and domestic affairs. He will make a great president and he will get the full support of Negroes in New York and all over the country."

Dixiecrats woo Adlai to keep committee chairmanships

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. 8.19
Sat 10-20-56

WASHINGTON (ANP) — Southern political leaders openly admit that their major aim in the 1956 presidential campaign is to retain control of the powerful chairmanships of Senate and House committees.

This, many observers say, is the key factor in the South's decision to support Democratic presidential candidate Adlai Stevenson, who is not considered much more appealing to Dixe this year than he was in 1952 when Texas, Virginia, Tennessee and Florida broke tradition to support Eisenhower.

Southern congressmen know that so long as they retain control of key committees they can stymie civil rights legislation.

* * *

THE SOUTH holds the overwhelming majority of committee chairmanships in both houses of Congress due to the literal one - party system in Dixie. Southerners know that these chairmanships can be retained only so long as Congress is Democratically controlled.

They are also aware that the best way to keep the Democrats in control is to support the party ticket.

Among Southern Democrats who are contro..g important committees in the Senate are:

Sen. Ellender (La.), Agriculture; Sen. Russell (Ga.), Armed Services; Sen Fulbright (Ark.), Banking; Sen. Byrd (Va.), Finance; Sen. George (Ga.), Foreign Relations; Sen Eastland (Miss.) Judiciary; Sen. Hill (Ala.), Labor-Welfare; Sen. McClellan (Ark.), Government Operations.

* * *

AMONG SOUTHERN Democrats in control of the committees in the House of Representatives are:

Rep. Cooley (N.C.), Agriculture; Rep. Vinson (Ga.), Armed Services; Rep. Hardon (N.C.), Education-Labor; Rep. Richards (N.C.), Foreign Affairs; Rep. Priest (Tenn.), Commerce; Rep. Murray (Tenn.), Civil Service; Rep. Smith (Va.) House Rules Committee; Rep. Teague (Tex.), House Veterans and Rep. Cooper (Tenn.), House Ways and Means.

Senator George is retiring from Congress this year to be replaced by newly-elected Georgia Sen. Herman Talmadge.

TIMMERMAN GIVES KEYNOTE

Demo Delegates From 11 States Meet In 'Quest' For Acceptable Platform

Advertiser P.1 Montgomery, Ala. Thurs 8-2-56

ATLANTA, Agu. 1 (AP) — Democratic leaders from 11 Southern states met today with the avowed purpose of getting a platform acceptable to the South, but "working within the Democratic party."

The keynote of the meeting, called by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, was given by Timmerman before the group went into executive session.

"Our purpose," Timmerman said, "is to try to work together to secure a platform, acceptable to the South and the rest of the nation, but working within the framework of the Democratic party.

"We recognize that other states have their problems and we ask them to recognize that we in the South have ours."

Earlier, Griffin, in a welcoming address, said "I cannot call to mind a similar meeting held during this century . . . any meeting . . . called to promote unity of purpose and to establish the Southern viewpoint in the councils of the Democratic party."

In his opinion, Griffin said, "we have never been faced before in our history with greater threats to the destruction of constitutional government and to the total abrogation of state sovereignty. The creed of democracy as espoused by Jefferson and Jackson is being superseded by an insidious brand of Washington democracy."

The meeting went into executive session on a motion by Camille Gravell, chairman of the Louisiana delegation.

Before the meeting began, three party leaders cautiously predicted there would be united at the Chicago convention.

Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, the party's 1952 vice presidential nomine, expressed belief there is "a determined effort in the Democratic party today to work out our diferences."

On the touchy civil rights issue, which is the one of primary interest to the Southerners gathered here, Sparkman declared "there is more understanding of our situation than I have ever seen before," in other parts of the country.

Similar comment came from Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin and Mrs. Iris Blitch, Georgia congresswoman who is a member of the convention platform committee.

Griffin applauded a statement made by Adlain Stevenson that he would not favor the use of force to uphold the Supreme Court segregation decisions in the South.

If the party will stand on that, Griffin added, "it might not satisfy all of us, but it certainly would go a long way."

Most of the party leaders from the 11 states gathered here were reluctant to comment prior to the actual sessions of the party leaders. But one representative from a strong segregation state reported that he found practically no sentiment for a third party movement.

Demo Group Airs Plans For Caucus

Advertiser Wed. 7-18-56 Montgomery, Ala. P.1

Standby Committee Reviews Suggestions For Southwide Talk

A special committee of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic national convention met here last night to condsider a possible southwide meeting of delegation leaders.

Such a meeting was suggested last weekend in Atlanta by a caucus of Southern Democratic state leaders.

The Alabama group was set up June 1 when the delegation organized. Under the temporary chairmanship of state Rep. Bob Kendall Jr. of Evergreen, it was to look into possible proposals for a regional meeting of entire delegations.

The Atlanta meeting, which Kendall attended, rejected the idea of the larger gathering in favor of a small meeting. It would include from Alabama the delegation chairman, U.S. Sen. John Sparkman, and vice - chairman Laurie C. Battle.

KEY LEADERS

Also among the key leaders mentioned in Atlanta are Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton and Mrs. Martha Roberts McBurney, the Alabama members of the convention's platform and resolutions committee.

Two members of the 11-member standby committee represent the state at large. They are Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham and W. Carvel (Bud) Woodall of Tallassee.

District delegates are Rep. Bob Locke of Choctaw, First; Rep. L. W. Brannan of Baldwin, Second; Wallace, Third; Rep. Hugh Merril of Anniston, Fourth; J. C. Henderson of Alexander City, Fifth; James C. Sharbutt, of Tuscaloosa, Sixth; Herman A. Keeton of Red Bay, Seventh; Charlie Carmichael of Tuscumbia, Eighth, and Raymond Weeks of Birmingham, Ninth.

Wilcox Council Urges Federal Control Fight

The Wilcox County Citizens' Council, through its chairman Fred Henderson of Millers Ferry, has urged members of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National convention to make an "all-out effort. . . against the encroachment of federal control upon the affairs of the states."

In letters mailed yesterday to all of the delegates who were endorsed by the Wilcox Council, the organization voiced ite strong objection to the delegates voting for a presidential candidate "who has stood for or will stand for intergregation of the races."

"A vote for a man who is for integration in any form is a vote against us," the letter said.

The council also expressed its disappointment regarding the election of U.S. Sen. John Sparkman as chairman of the delegation.

"We were disappointed that the delegation did not elect a man as chairman who has been outspoken on the segregation issue, and who is opposed to nominating a man pledged to support Adlai Stevenson for the presidential nomination.

Advertiser

The letter concluded that for an Alabama delegate to vote for an integrationist candidate "would be a breach of the trust we have placed in you. We feel there is no compromise on the segregation question."

P.2-A.

Sen. Sparkman Favors Nominating Adlai First

Sen. John Sparkman (D-Ala) said yesterday he "would favor" Alabama's letting Adlai Stevenson be nominated first at the Democratic National Convention.

Sparkman, who heads the Alabama delegation to the convention, said he had not been asked for Alabama to yield on the convention floor to Illinois for the nomination. "However, I would favor such action.

"My information is that a majority of the delegates from Alabama favor Adlai Stevenson," the senator said in a telegram from Washington, "and I believe would favor our yielding to Illinois for the nomination.

"I do not anticipate any favorite son being proposed by the Alabama delegation." Alabama, first in alphabetical order of states, has the first chance to make a nomination.

Sparkman ran for vice president in 1952 when Stevenson was the Democratic presidential nominee, but has said he has no expectations of getting the second spot nomination this year.

McKay Opposes Switch In Demo Group Voting

Newly elected Democratic National Committeeman Charles W. McKay Jr., said today he is opposed to any move to take Alabama's electoral votes away from the regular Democratic presidential nominee.

McKay is a leader in the White Citizens Council organization which has sponsored the filing of an independent ticket of elector candidates in the November general election.

The independent ticket was qualified so Alabama could be in position, if they are elected, to withhold its 11 electoral votes from the regular party nominee as it did in 1948. The Democratic candidates for elector are bound to the regular party nominees.

McKay said, "I do not favor a third party or a splinter party. I do not favor switching over to the Republican or taking Alabama's electoral votes away from the Democratic nominee."

The incoming national committeeman, who represents Talladega County in the Alabama House of Representatives, said, however, he is heartily in favor of a pre-convention caucus of leading Southern delegates.

Meeting called here—

Standby delegates seek solid front

News P.1 B'ham, Ala. Wed 7-18-56

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 18 —A Southwide meeting in Birmingham of all Dixie states' delegates prior to the Democratic National Convention's platform and resolution's groups sessions Aug. 6 in Chicago, has been called for by the Alabama delegation "standby" committee.

Its purpose is to form a solid Southern front on the segregation question and battle for a "civil rights" plank favorable to the South in the National party platform.

ALL DELEGATES will be invited to such a caucus with authority to vote, rather than limiting those attending merely to the chairmen, vice chairmen and platform committee members of each state delegation, plus the governor from each state.

These recommendations were unanimously made by the standby committee after prolonged, heated wrangling by its members and others attending a dinner last night at the Whitley Hotel.

The recommendations were made to the steering committee of Southern states party chairmen, who had met last week-end in Atlanta and urged a subsequent Southwide meeting.

THE ACTION was taken on a resolution offered by Clayton's Judge George C. Wallace of the Third District and amended by Birmingham's Eugene Connor, delegate at large.

Judge Wallace's resolution declared that the Alabama standby group "notify the steering committee of the party chairman of Southern states that the Alabama delegation stands ready to meet in pre-convention caucus with other Southern states."

Connor, at-large delegate member of the standby group, then offered his amendment "that every delegate from every Southern state be invited, with authority to vote.

This was adopted unanimously by the the standby committee.

BEFORE THE MEETING got under way, a telegram was read from Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of the Alabama delegation, declaring "I would favor a pre-convention meeting of Southern delegations, if clearly understood that its purpose was to work out our problems within the party rather than to walk out to bolt.

Sen. Sparkman, who said he would favor Alabama—first in the roll call of states—letting Adlai Stevenson be nominated first at the National Convention.

News P.2 Wed. 7-18-56

SPARKMAN SAID he had not been asked for Alabama to yield the convention floor to Stevenson's home state of Illinois for his nomination.

"However, I would favor such action," added the senator, who was Stevenson's 1952 vice presidential running mate.

"My information is a majority of the delegates from Alabama favor Adlai Stevenson."

SEN. SPARKMAN, who plans to reach Chicago, Aug. 11, suggested to "standby" committee members that a meeting of Southern delegates be held there on the day before the convention opens Aug. 13.

However, Connor, former Cong. Laurie Battle and other members of the group insisted that the Southwide session be held prior to the platform committee meeting Aug. 6.

The standby committee also aproved a plan proposed by Citizens' Council groups so that Alabama's delegation could nominate a "favorite son" candidate and then use the 20 minutes allowed each state by the national convention for such nominating speech to "sell the cause of the South to the nation."

THIS WAS proposed by State Rep. L. W. Brannan of Foley, after Battle declared:

"Personally, I'm going to seek time so that we of the Alabama delegation will have an opportunity to take positive, affirmative action to present our cause at the convention."

Both Connor and Judge Wallace are members of the "standby" committee, which was convened by special call of State Rep. Bob Kendall of Evergreen, Second District delegate and acting charman of the group.

Kendall had been designated by Sen. Sparkman, chairman of the entire delegation, to get the 11-member "standby" committee together. It is made up of Connor, W. C. Woodall of Tallassee, chosen permanent chairman, and one delegate from each of nine districts.

RAYMOND WEEKS of Birmingham was chosen permanent secretary. Both Woodall and Connor were proposed for permanent chairman of the "standby" committee, with Connor withdrawing to ensure Woodall's unanimous election.

Kendall stepped aside as acting chairman after informing the group that South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman and members of the state's Democratic steering committee unanimously endorsed action of the Southern states' party chairman at Atlanta. Kendall said he was notified of the endorsement in a telephone call from Charles Wickenberg, Timmerman's executive secretary.

"Gov. Timmerman also said he did not believe a Southwide meeting of all Southern delegates would be advisable because it would be too unwieldy," Kendall told the group.

Judge Wallace, who was one of Gov. James E. Folsom's 1954 campaign managers but who since has broken with the governor, took some pokes at Folsom.

Commenting on the fact that Southern states' governors had been invited to attend a Southwide meeting, Judge Wallace said, "It so happens that the governors of the great majority of Southern states have tremendous influence. But I realize that the governor of one state not too far from here—in fact, it's Alabama—would have very little or no influence at such a meeting."

GROUP MEMBERS wrangled at length over what action it would take, with Connor clashing sharply with State Rep. Hugh Merrill Jr. of Anniston, Fourth District delegate regarding the committee's authority.

Merrill contended the committee had authority only to recommend any proposals back to the entire Alabama delegation.

But Connor lashed back to say "It's time we quit pussy-footing around and get down to business."

Rep. Brannan then put a motion, which was adopted unanimously, to clear up this point. The motion set out that the standby committee approve a preconvention caucus.

Several delegation members not designated as "standby" committee members attended the dinner. Two of these took cracks at Sen. Sparkman.

Watt Espy of Headland, Third District delegate, took a slap at Sparkman by declaring "There are certain delegates in Alabama's delegation who oppose a Southwide caucus because they feel it would hurt the chances of one Adlai Stevenson."

ESPY ASSERTED "I say that the line has been drawn. Either you are black or white. And I say there isn't two dollars worth of difference between Stevenson, Harriman or Kefauver. Personally, I'm going to vote for Gov. Timmerman for Democratic presidential nominee."

Glen Curlee of Wetumpka, Fourth District delegate, also rapped at Sparkman. He told the group that he does not think that a caucus on Southern delegates on the day before the convention would not accomplish anything.

"Any action taken by the South must of necessity be taken now," Curlee contended.

OTHER COMMITTEE members attending were State Rep. Bob Locke of Butler, James H. Sharbett of Vincent and Charlie Carmichael Jr. of Tuscumbia.

Unable to attend were J. C. Henderson of Alexander City and Herman A. Keeton of Red Bay.

State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, Tyre Russell, Payne Russell and Carl Griffin, all of Montgomery, were among other delegates attending.

Also attending were three members of the Montgomery Citizens Council. They were Lane Brisslin, K. G. Ingle and J. D. York.

Study in Contrasts

Herald Miami Fla.

Two Negroes to Help Draft Demos' Civil Rights Plank

Tues. 7-3-56

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Miami Herald-Chicago News Wire

WASHINGTON—Two Negro congressmen are members of the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention, which has the delicate task of framing a civil rights plank in the party platform at Chicago.

They are Rep. William L. Dawson of Chicago and Rep. Charles C. Diggs Jr. of Detroit.

The spotlight will probably shine brightly on these two men at the convention. They are a study in contrasts.

Dawson is 70, and mellow, and can properly be called a moderate.

"But don't you call me a middle-of-the-roader," he laughs, "I'm for civil rights, but I recognize that we have to deal with people."

Diggs is 33 years old and a militant, and doesn't bother to conceal his suspicion and distrust of a reporter.

Dawson was born in Georgia, and had to fight for the things of life.

"Don't tell me about the South," he says. "My mother had to work her fingers to the bone to get me an education that they wouldn't give me in the South."

Diggs is a native of Detroit, and a member of a wealthy family of undertakers, the House of Diggs. He was educated at the University of Michigan and at Wayne University.

Dawson likes to remind civil rights advocates that "it took us 50 years just to undo the

DIGGS

DAWSON

devilry of the Tilden-Hayes deal in the South."

Diggs is more closely attuned to the militancy of the "Michigan Declaration," a forthright liberal political document adopted by the state Democratic convention which nominated Diggs to represent Michigan on the resolutions committee at the national convention.

"This generation of Americans can and shall see the day when segregation in practice is as rare as human slavery and as promptly prosecuted in due process of law," says the Michigan Declaration.

Dawson will settle for a reaffirmation of the 1952 civil rights plank in the 1956 Democratic platform.

"The 1952 platform had the best civil rights plank in history," he says. "I'm confident that the Democratic party will come out with the best platform of any party going to the people. We've always done it before, why not in 1956?"

The morose Mr. Diggs concedes that the 1952 Democratic platform was "acceptable to fair minded people."

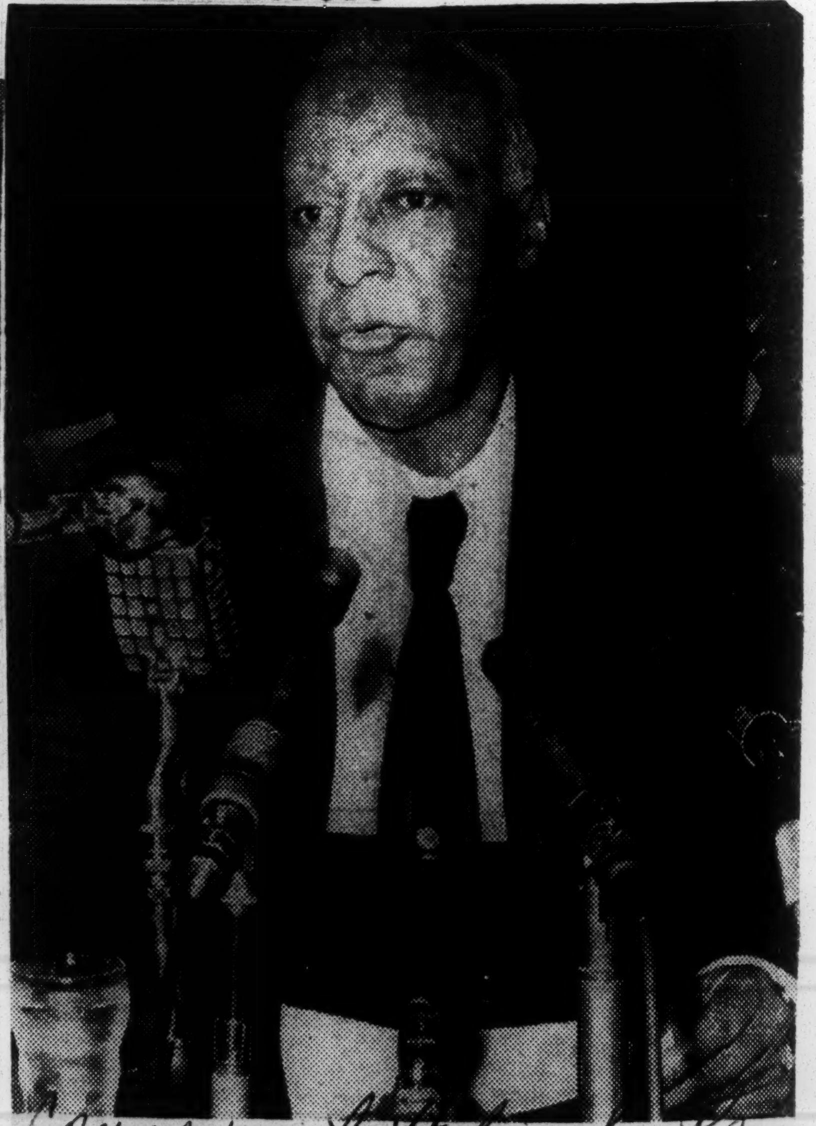
Diggs may have some militant private opinions about the political mellowness of Dawson, but he says:

"Actually, Congressman Dawson and I seek the same objective, a civil rights plank in the Democratic platform not just for Negroes, but for the liberal cause generally. The liberal philosophy is indivisible.

"Dawson has his approach and I have mine."

But he is going to Chicago in the belief that the Democrats ought to give a little more zing to the civil rights plank, a belief that will raise the hackles of Southerners on the resolutions committee.

"It should be brought up to date," Diggs says, "and we should give some notice to the 1954 Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation."



Courier Pittsburgh Pa.

The Master Speaks—Known for his masterful oratory, A. Philip Randolph, a vice president of the AFL-CIO, puts his silver tongue to work in behalf of a strong civil rights plank during pre-convention sessions of the Democratic party in Chicago.

Sat. 8-18-56

Photo by Horace Perry

Urge Southwide meeting of all delegates—Montgomery, Ala., July 18—Members of Alabama's Democratic delegation "standby" committee, shown here, adopted a resolution recommending that all Dixie delegates be invited to a Southwide caucus to form a solid front.

They proposed that Birmingham be chosen as the meeting place for such caucus prior to the Aug. 6 session of the Democratic platform committee at Chicago.

Clockwise around table, Raymond Weeks, Eugene Connor, George Wallace, L. W. Brannan Jr., Tyre Russell, Bob Kendall, Bob Locke, Laurie Battle, Karl Harrison, Hugh Merrill Jr., Charlie Carmichael Jr. and James H. Sharbett. Not present were J. C. Henderson and Herman A. Keeton. Russell, Battle and Harrison are not members of "standby" committee.

Civil Rights Fight Seen Aiding Harriman Cause

Herald Tribune Wed. 8-8-56 P. 7
New York

By Earl Mazo

CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—Supporters of Gov. Harriman are banking on a national convention fight over civil rights to bring about the Democratic Presidential nomination of the New York Governor. 34d

That became evident today when Loyd Benefield, director of Gov. Harriman's headquarters here, said that the New Yorker would "encourage" an all-out convention floor fight next week for a strong civil rights pronouncement if the Platform Committee's recommendation is not "satisfactory."

In a formal statement, Mr. Benefield asserted the 108-member Platform Committee is "largely composed of pro-Stevenson people," but they do not necessarily "represent the majority opinion" of the convention's 1372 votes.

Supporters in Huddle

Mr. Benefield issued his statement in the presence of Judge Samuel Rosenman, George Backer and other Harriman lieutenants shortly before Carmine DeSapio, Tammany Hall leader and chief Harriman supporter, was to arrive in Chicago for a strategy huddle with the Harriman forces on the scene.

South Outnumbered

Southerners are greatly outnumbered at the convention, which opens Monday, and pro-civil rights forces would win any showdown.

Thus the Harriman strategy appeared to be to invite that showdown when the platform is debated Wednesday night, Aug. 15, in the hope that the effect would carry over and benefit Mr. Harriman on Thursday, when the convention begins voting on a Presidential nominee.

Meanwhile, an echo of possible trouble for Adlai E. Stevenson, whose backers claim he has already cinched the nomination on the first ballot, cropped up today from another direction.

Express Concern

Several of his Southern supporters expressed deep concern over reports that Mr. Stevenson would like favorable mention of the Supreme Court's school integration decision included in the platform.

Sen. Sam Ervin jr., N. C., said it could cost Mr. Stevenson the Presidential election, but would not necessarily keep him from winning the nomination.

Several other confided that if news stories like that appearing today under a four-column, front-page headline in "The Chicago Sun-Times"—"Adlai for Strong Civil Rights Plank"—are correct, they may have to "think again" about their backing of Mr. Stevenson for the nomination.

James A. Finnegan, Stevenson campaign manager, was unruffled by the flurry. Mr. Stevenson has said wherever he campaigned in primaries last winter and spring that he considers the Supreme Court decision right and "the law of the land," Mr. Finnegan said.

"His position hasn't changed," he added. "There is nothing new."

Sen. Ervin's reaction, however, was that Mr. Stevenson was "quoted some months ago as saying, in substance, that he did not favor putting a plank in a political platform pledging enforcement of judicial decisions."

Interpretation

"The South interpreted this to indicate Mr. Stevenson did not favor making any refernce in the platform to the school segregation decision," the Senator added.

Former Sen. William Benton, Conn., assailed Republican conduct of foreign affairs on a far broader front. Mr. Benton, who is also a former Assistant Secretary of State, charged the Republican administration's "gravest weakness" is in foreign affairs, and he said: "It is high time to return our foreign policy to competent and experienced hands."

The Republicans "inherited a good foreign policy blueprint" from the Truman administration, and "they fared reasonably well" when they stuck to the Truman policies, he said. The nation's status as a world power faltered, however, he insisted, when the Republicans began to substitute their own policies.

"We have fewer friends today, and colder allies," Mr. Benton said. "The neutrals are skeptical of us, event to the point of contempt. Our enemies are more confident, even to the point of arrogance."

Meanwhile, in its second day of open hearings, the Platform Committee discussed foreign policy in public and the civil rights issue in private.

Foreign policy will be considered again Thursday, with former President Truman scheduled as the chief witness.

Lead-off witnesses today urged the Democratic party to take a gloves-off attitude toward the Republicans on foreign policy, which many leaders of both parties have insisted should be beyond the realm of partisan politics.

Rep. Thomas J. Dodd, Conn., presented a proposed plank in behalf of ninety-one fellow-Democratic Congressmen condemning Republican Middle East policies, and stating the Arab nations have been led to believe "our government would back their demands for concessions by Israel."

More than thirty foreign policy witnesses were on the committee's schedule. They ranged from Robert R. Nathan, a leader of Americans for Democratic Action, to representatives of several pro-United Nation groups, United World Federalists, the Ancient Order of Hibernians (which proposed unification of all Ireland as part of the Irish Republic), various nationality groups, and citizens for the Hoover Report.

CITY A. D. A. HEARS INTEGRATION PLEA

Times P. 18-C

Desegregation Must Extend Into Private Housing, Miss Kenyon Declares

Sat. 4-22-56
New York

Former Municipal Court Justice Dorothy Kenyon told the city convention of Americans for Democratic Action last night that New York City schools were not integrated except in fringe areas where there were somewhat mixed populations. 34d

Miss Kenyon, city chairman of the A. D. A., said that real integration in the schools would not come until "our housing is desegregated, or at least partially desegregated."

"We have got to extend desegregation into private housing and that's got to be done by changing people's habits," Miss Kenyon declared. "A social readjustment is called for.

"Our problem is the same as the South's. We have got to get people accustomed to living in mixed neighborhoods. We have got to accept Negro families into our neighborhoods without going into a panic and selling out."

Miss Kenyon said that "unconscious discrimination" was being practiced here. She cited as an instance of this what she said were the "lower standards" prevailing in schools in the all-Negro neighborhoods.

The city convention opened last night at the New Yorker Hotel and will run through this morning. The state convention of the A. D. A. will be held in the same hotel this afternoon and tomorrow morning. Four hundred members are expected for the state meeting.

The only controversial item on the agenda was whether the state convention tomorrow would endorse Mayor Wagner, the Democratic-Liberal party nominee for United States Senator, or Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, the Republican nominee. In advance talk this promised to bring forth a "hot debate."

At the opening city meeting the A. D. A. urged the Board of Estimate and the city Council to implement permanent personal registration here under the local option law passed by the Legislature.

It applauded Mayor Wagner for his stand favoring such legislation and again advocated the dropping of "cumbersome and expensive procedures" provided in the law before permanent registration could be made workable in cities.

The city convention followed the lead of the national organization by endorsing Adlai E. Stevenson and Estes Kefauver for President and Vice President.

Speakers this morning will include James Felt, chairman of the City Planning Commission, and Edward Lewis, executive director of the Greater New York Urban League. Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of A. D. A., will keynote the state convention.

Adlai Beckons Ike To Take Racial Stand

Advertiser Montgomery Ala. Wed. 9-12-56

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Adlai Stevenson said tonight it is President Eisenhower's responsibility to "do all in his power" to create "a climate of compliance" with the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

The Democratic presidential candidate expressed disagreement with what he said was Eisenhower's position that it "makes no difference whether or not" he endorses the ruling calling for integration of Negroes into white public schools.

Stevenson added in an address prepared for delivery at the Liberal party convention:

"As a candidate, I want to say again what I have said from one end of this country to the other, that we must, of course, support the Supreme Court decision. All who voted for my nomination knew where I stood.

"I stand squarely, beyond this, on the statement in the Democratic platform, adopted unanimously, that 'We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.'

"And let me add that I disagree with the position taken last week by the President when he said of the Supreme Court decision: 'I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it.' I think, for myself, that the attitude of the President, who is our only official elected by all the people, does make a difference to those struggling with the day to day conflicts of new laws and old customs in a changing society. I count it the responsibility of the chief executive to do all in his power to create a climate of compliance with the law, and to encourage with the immense prestige and power of this office those who are ernestly trying, often in difficult circumstances, to comply with the court's decision."

Stevenson brushes off racial snub

Afro-American Baltimore Md. 9-8-56 P 3

MONTGOMERY, Ala. — No colored persons were invited to a southern Democratic meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., Thursday because they hold no party or state offices in the states involved.

At least that is the reason given to E. D. Nixon, former president of the Alabama NAACP Conference of Branches, by H. W. Brawley, a campaign manager for Adlai Stevenson.

* * *

MR. BRAWLEY SAID invitations went only to "elective officers," state Democratic committeemen and committeewomen, governors, senators and congressmen — no one else."

Mr. Nixon, in his capacity as president of the Alabama Progressive Democrats, a local poiltical group, protested what he considered a snub on the part of the candidate's camp.

He said, in part: "We cannot see how any strategy can be devised to solidify the South without including representatives from our group."

* * *

UPON RECEIPT of Mr. Brawley's reply, Mr. Nixon said "I can understand his point of view, but I certainly think they should realize that colored people in the South cannot be elected to these offices...

"And, since we represent quite a few votes in the South, I still think colored representation should be included."

See Party Hurt In Powell Deal

Defender P. 10 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 12-1-56

NEW YORK — Disciplinary action against Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D., N. Y.), for jumping party lines to support re-election of President Eisenhower, may lead to irreparable damage against the Democratic Party as a whole.

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, said that to single out Congressman Powell for party discipline while taking no action against other Democratic dissidents would lead to the "inescapable conclusion" that the punitive action would be because of Mr. Powell's race.

TWO FIRED

"Punitive" measures against Powell, however, have already begun, with the firing of two House of Representatives employes hired under the patronage of the New York congressman.

The two were dismissed last Friday night by Rep. Sheppard (D., Calif.), a member of the House Democratic patronage committee.

"The patronage committee is responsible for taking care of the Democrats," Sheppard said.

Ruth Miskell, secretary to Rep. Walter (D., Pa.) chairman of the patronage committee, said the two were dropped because their services were no longer required. One of them was a temporary employe anyway, she said.

WRITES RAYBURN

In a letter to Sam Rayburn (D., Texas) Speaker of the House, the NAACP's Wilkins said much of the action taken against Powell could also be attributed to his efforts to secure passage of civil rights legislation.

Wilkins wrote the House leader Nov. 15, following proposals by Democratic House members to deprive Powell of his seniority and committee assignments because the New York Democrat "actively campaigned" for the Republican candidate for President.

But at that time, Congressman Powell announced that he was remaining a Democrat although supporting President Eisenhower because he believed the President had a stronger civil rights program than the Democrats nominee, Adlai Stevenson.

"It is a matter of common knowledge," wrote Wilkins, "that in 1948 many Democrats including members of the House and Senate, bolted their party and its nominee and supported the so-called States Rights party and its nominees.

CITES 1948

"Not one of these party members were disciplined in the succeeding Congress."

Wilkins pointed out that in 1952 many Southern Democrats "worked actively" and openly for the election of Mr. Eisenhower, without incurring party discipline.

In another letter to Speaker Rayburn, New York's Rev. Dr. Milton Perry stated that if Democratic Congressional leaders expel Congressman Powell from the party in retaliation, the party should also expel Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, "whose undemocratic actions and utterances have cost the party far more votes than 10 Adam Powells could alienate."

THE NATION

Times New York

Challenge to Johnson

Senate Rule XXII has enabled the Southern Democratic minority to talk civil rights legislation to death. Under that rule, debate can be closed only by two-thirds of the whole Senate—sixty-four members. Furthermore Rule XXII effectively thwarts any amendment of Rule XXII. Any attempt to amend Rule XXII so that closure can be imposed by a simple majority would run this gantlet:

The Southern Democrats would filibuster the motion to bring the amendment up—and this filibuster could not be ended even by sixty-four members, for Rule XXII states that closure does not apply to a motion to take up a proposed change of Senate rules. If this filibuster were worn down and the Southerners finally permitted an affirmative vote on considering the rule change, they could then launch into a second filibuster on the measure itself. This could be stopped only by the vote of sixty-four members.

In 1953 civil rights proponents came up with a plan to outwit the Southerners. This was a motion on the first day of the session to proceed to "adoption of the rules." Their argument was that the Senate was not a "continuing" body, and therefore—like the House—should adopt its rules at each new session. Since the old rules were not—according to this theory—in effect at the beginning of the session, debate could be closed and new rules adopted by a simple majority. This strategy was defeated when the Senate voted 70 to 21 to table a motion to consider the rules.

Sun. 12-2-56

Republicans Join

Two weeks ago six Northern Democrats led by Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Paul H. Douglas of Illinois announced that on Jan. 3 they would have another go at the 1953 plan. Two Republican Senators—Clifford Case of New Jersey and Irving Ives of New York—immediately joined the movement. Last week there were two additional recruits—Thomas H. Kuchel, Republican of California, and Senator-elect Joseph S. Clark, Democrat of Pennsylvania.

Last Monday Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson said he would oppose any effort to change the filibuster rule. The Humphrey-Douglas group expected this opposition, and they are under no illusion that their move will succeed. But the "little band of fighting liberals" decided to make the attempt in order to dramatize their opposition to the leadership of Senator Johnson.

Backers of Johnson attribute the Democratic capture of Congress to his policy of "moderation," of co-operating with the President in "what is good for America." The Northern liberal wing sharply disagrees. They argue that the outstanding Democratic Senatorial and Gubernatorial victories were won by liberals, and that the Johnson leadership—especially his opposition on civil rights—cost the national ticket dearly.

Where Senator Johnson insists that the Democrats wait for the President's recommendations, the Northern group wants the party to put forward a liberal program. Such a program, they insist, is necessary if the party's Presidential candidate in 1960 is to recover the former Democratic strongholds in the North.

'Great Victory'

Last week the liberal group got some support at a two-day meeting of the fourteen-member Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee. When National Chairman Paul M. Butler spoke of the election as "a great victory," meaning the party's success in holding Congress, Chicago leader Jacob M. Arvey said: "I think we scored a great victory. I also think we got hit by a truck." Under the spurring of Mr. Arvey, Paul Ziffren, California national committeeman, and Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, the Executive Committee authorized Mr. Butler to appoint a high-level advisory board to shape a legislative program for "liberal and enlightened social progress."

But Washington observers doubted whether the recommendations of the advisory board would carry much weight with the conservative Southern leadership.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

That's Being Too Smart

Afro-American V.L

Baltimore, Md.

Sat. 8-4-56

Sixty Democrats met in Chicago last week and drafted what they called a "statement of principles" and followed this with six suggested planks for the 1956 Democratic Party platform.

Adopted as the number one principle was the recommendation that "Federal funds for public schools and other public facilities be withheld when there is a wilful refusal to compy with the Supreme Court's decisions and decrees."

This, of course, would indicate that the assembled delegates believed Congressman William Dawson was wrong in opposing the Powell amendment which was designed to do just that.

* * *

HOWEVER, THE news dispatches declare that Mr. Dawson was in firm control of the meeting held in the office of one of his lieutenants in his Chicago political stronghold.

So that when the text of the proposed plank to be submitted to the Democratic National Convention's platform committee on this subject emerges from the Chicago meeting it reads like this:

"The Federal Government should take positive action to assure that the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional racial segregation in public schools and other public facilities are effectively implemented and enforced in all sections of the country."

* * *

WHAT HAS happened here?

There's absolutely nothing in this innocuous collection of words that even remotely resembles the declaration of "principle."

The declaration of principle on this question is specific, forthright, definite, unequivocal and clear as to purpose and meaning.

The suggested plank for the platform after it has gone through Dawson's watering down machine comes out general, vague, indefinite and ambiguous.

* * *

THERE MAY be those who will say that it is smart politics to disguise basic principles so that they appear inane and meaningless.

We say that's being too smart.

And further, we believe the majority of voters will ask to be excused if this is a good sample of what the Democrats plan to concoct at their convention in Chicago two weeks hence.

Brownell Should Act

The Democratic Party of Mississippi has adopted some rigid new rules to restrict the franchise.

From now on, anyone who wants to vote in the primary, which is the real election in that state, he must take an oath that he favors white supremacy and segregation.

Further, he must swear that he opposes anti-lynching and anti-poll tax legislation as well as the idea of equal opportunity of employment.

Our question is, what is Herbert Brownell, the U.S. attorney general, going to do about it?

While it is true the Congress has refused him new laws he requested to deal with this problem, the fact is he needs no new laws to do something about this flagrant violation of basic rights.

He already possesses the tools to break up such wholesale disfranchisement now confronting American citizens not only in Mississippi, but Louisiana, North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia as well.

The present Civil Rights Act is already on the books. All it needs is a less politically-minded attorney general to enforce it.

Could Mr. Brownell's refusal to act have any connection with his giving all Federal patronage in Mississippi to lilywhite Republicans and the recognition of an all-white delegation to the national convention for the first time in 50 years?

The Reason Why

A recent survey showed that high school students in the South from poor families receive, on the average, better grades than those from better economic circumstances.

There are a great many possible general reasons for this—despite the psychologists who insist on every case being judged on its own merits.

For one thing, the children of poorer homes are constantly exposed to the hardships faced by those who lack an education.

The mother in James Weldon Johnson's poem expressed this in the classic statement:

"Life for me ain't been no crystal stair."

On the other hand, an understandstandable impulse of the wealthy parent (who perhaps, had once been a poor child himself) is to shield his child from some of the harsher economic realities.

"Let them enjoy their childhood," they say.

In doing so, many fail to give their children the sense of purpose and responsibility that is pounded into the poorer child by his environment.

Certainly we commend the child with few economic advantages who excels in scholarship.

On the other hand, we must urge that while well-to-do parents give their children more material comforts, they must also heed the necessity to mold their children's characters and impress upon them the necessity for work and study.

109th Anniversary

There was Liberian rice with shrimp, Liberian boiled rice drenched in butter made from the oil of palm kernels, Liberian pound cake, shredded cocoanut, mango chutney and beer.

The occasion was the celebration in Washington of the 109th anniversary of the Republic of Liberia.

Ambassador George A. Padmore and Mrs. Padmore, who supervised preparation of the Liberian dishes, were hosts to several hundred U.S. Government officials, ambassadors of other nations and prominent Americans from all over the nation.

Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and Mrs. Dulles represented President Eisenhower at the reception.

Many things have happened since the American Colonization Society sent its first freedmen to the shores of West Africa to carve out a new nation.

They were aided by such American patriots as Henry Clay, John Marshall, Thomas Jefferson and John Monroe for whom the capital city of Monrovia is named.

Today, Liberia, modeled after the United States, was on our side in two world wars, is a charter member of the United Nations and furnishes us with 80 million pounds of rubber each year and a million tons of the world's finest iron ore.

We're Not So Sure

Everett Page, national vice commander of the American Legion, has apologized for a segregationist speech he made in Mississippi.

Addressing a state convention of Legionnaires, he revealed that he had declined to serve as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention upon learning that he would have to sit with three colored delegates.

A vigorous protest by Representative Charles Diggs (D., Mich.), a member of the House Veteran Affairs Committee, brought an abject apology from Page, who said:

". . . I was in no sense expressing the policy of the American Legion."

We're not so sure.

We submit Vice Commander Page's apology means little as long as the official policy of the American Legion in its organization and in its practice is to support segregation.

Prayer Or Luck

The Rev. Lavern E. Morris of Ottumwa, Iowa saw his 20-year-old daughter win the international beauty contest at Long Beach, California, the other week.

As a minister of the gospel, he might have been expected to say he prayed for his daughter's success and that his prayers were answered.

Instead, he voluntarily revealed that for the last three weeks he had been carrying a penny in his shoe.

He said that he found it in the street and that at the same instant a picture of his daughter flashed in his mind.

So he decided to keep the lucky penny until the contest was over.

As for daughter, Carol, the new Miss Universe, she said she had wished upon a star and carried another good luck charm.

It Doesn't Work

The distinguished foreign correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Price Day, in discussing the ferment now boiling in Africa, says that Great Britain and France now know they have waited too long in effecting reforms and granting freedom to their colonial peoples.

What Mr. Day doesn't say is that Great Britain and France for generations had been following a policy of gradualism and moderation.

Time and the needless expenditure of human life have proved that the policy didn't work in Asia and is not providing the answer to the problem in Africa.

Nor can we wait too long in the United States without the same devastating results that the British and French have belatedly discovered.

Cause For Alarm

We have it from no less an authority than the Ku Klux Klan's own chaplain that "there will be no black souls in Heaven."

This statement, delivered in a shrill voice before 250 hooded members of the terrorist order gathered in a Florida cow pasture, brought forth only the faintest of applause.

And no wonder.

Just imagine the alarm evoked in the average Kluxer's mind by the pronouncement that the best he can look forward to in the hereafter is a nonsegregated existence in a 500-degree eternity rubbing elbows with the very persons he most violently despises.

MEMBERS OF DELEGATION which met recently with County Democratic Leader Joseph J. Sharkey as the proposed plank for the Democratic platform is presented to him by Wesley McD. Holder, president of the Bedford Stuyvesant Political League were, left to right, Samuel Korb, attorney; Mr. Holder, Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, National Association of College Women; Mrs. Marie P. Flagg, Democratic co-leader of the Sixth A.D.; Assemblyman Bertram L. Baker, J. Daniel Diggs, convention delegate; Mrs. Marguerite Johnson, chairman, Women's Guild of the American Tennis Association, and Wilmot A. Archibald, attorney and commander of the local chapter of the National War Veterans.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEES PARTY SPLIT

Democratic Rebels Assured of Unpledged Elector State on November Ballot

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 8—For the third time in eight years a sharp contest is developing over South Carolina's eight electoral votes, which had been safely Democratic for decades prior to 1948.

This week the latest insurgents reported they had more than 35,000 names on petitions seeking a place on the November ballots for an unpledged slate of electors. State law requires the signatures of only 10,000 registered voters. Among the signers was Senator Strom Thurmond, whose states rights' Presidential ticket swept the state in 1948 with the official backing of the state Democratic party machinery.

Another petitioner was former Gov. James F. Byrnes, a major leader of the nearly-successful effort to swing South Carolina behind General Eisenhower in 1952 through the medium of independent electors.

Neither Senator Thurmond nor Mr. Byrnes is yet actively supporting the new movement. However, both have favored the idea of offering a third choice to South Carolinians, most of whom disapproved the stands taken by both major parties on states' rights and civil rights.

Program Still Vague

The new party irregulars call themselves South Carolinians for Independent Electors. Their program and aims are still nebulous. It is clear, however, that they want to withhold South Carolina's votes from both major parties as a protest and a demonstration of Southern independence. They also would like to help throw a close election into the House of Representatives where the South would exercise a more potent voice.

The movement grew out of the refusal of the State Democratic Convention to approve independent voting this year, such as was done in 1952. A motion to sanction such independence, in the Presidential election, was lost by a narrow margin when the convention reconvened Aug. 27 to consider the results of the national party convention.

Actually, no such permission is necessary. The voting rules, incorporated in state law, pledge voters in the all-important state Democratic primaries only to support the nominees of the primaries. There are no Presidential primaries in this state and, hence, no binding of the party in Presidential voting.

But the unwillingness of party regulars, who controlled the state convention, to countenance insurgent voting this year was sufficient to spark the new movement.

Meeting on States' Rights

The independents will be represented on Sept. 14 when states' rights advocates from many states meet in Memphis to discuss putting up a Presidential ticket. A state-wide meeting to perfect South Carolina's plans is also likely.

Temporary chairman of the independents is a relative newcomer to state-wide politics, Farley Smith. He is a lower state farmer and son of the late Senator E. D. (Cotton Ed) Smith.

Practically all open adherents of the movement consider themselves good South Carolina Democrats. They are likely to continue to be considered such by all but a sprinkling of party officials, regardless of the outcome of the movement.

South Carolinians for Independent Electors gathered 20,000 fewer signatures on their ballot petitions this year than were gathered four years ago by South Carolinians for Eisenhower.

But they had a shorter time in which to work. Leading newspapers are backing the movement. It is sure to draw a sizable vote, although it now seems probable that the Democratic nominees will win.

Segregation Party

Most Southern delegates to the Democratic convention left Chicago feeling that the civil-rights plank, while hard to take, was nevertheless one they could live with. They promised to support the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket.

But last week, fugitive, die-hard segregationist groups stirred in many parts of the South—and in New York, New Jersey, and Illinois, as well. Their aim was to win write-in votes in November for electors not pledged to any candidate of the major parties.

One of the leaders of the movement, Kent Courtney of New Orleans, who edits a paper called Freemen Speak, said that in states where the law requires a candidate to campaign, the unpledged group should say it favors T. Coleman Andrews, former commissioner of the U.S. Internal Revenue Service. But in Alabama, E.W. Calhoun, head of the Russell County Citizens' Council, wanted electors to come out for Mississippi's Sen. James O. Eastland.

Sponsors of the movement hoped to hold a convention to organize a campaign. While few thought they could elect any members of the electoral college, they hoped to poll enough votes to warn the Democratic Party that it should go slow on integration.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS BACKS COLEMAN AIM

District Favors Delegation That's Uninstructed

'NO STRINGS ATTACHED'

By JAMES KINGSLEY

Special to The Commercial Appeal

OKOLONA, Miss., July 2.—Gov. J. P. Coleman, Monday won a major victory in his fight for an uninstructed delegation to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago.

During a First District caucus of delegates from 17 North Mississippi counties, Governor Coleman received a vote of confidence by the more than 100 county delegates attending the meeting.

By unanimous approval the group voted to send a delegation to Chicago which will be "uninstructed and with no strings attached."

The delegates unanimously adopted five resolutions, including one expressing "complete confidence in and loyalty to the leadership" of Governor Coleman.

The resolution calling for "sincere support" of the Governor also commended Mississippi Senators James Eastland and John Stennis and Representative T. G. Abernethy "for their faithful service."

Clayton Endorsed

A second resolution endorsed Hugh Clayton, New Albany attorney, for a four-year term as Democratic national committeeman for the state and pledged him "our enthusiastic support."

The caucus asked that Senators Eastland and Stennis attend the convention as delegates-at-large.

Named by the First District to attend the convention were C. H. McRaine of Chickasaw, Dick Booth of Monroe, John C. Love of Attala and Cecil Sommers of Tishomingo counties. Alternates are Fred Mitchell of Winston County and Representative Abernethy of Okolona.

Thomas Tubb of West Point, chairman of the Mississippi Democratic Executive Committee, Monday morning had received a telegram from Representative Abernethy requesting he be named as an alternate instead of a delegate.

Elected to the Mississippi Democratic Executive Committee were Mr. Tubb, Byrd P. Mauldin of Pontotoc and Talmage Pilkinton of Lowndes County.

Others Elected

Also elected were: George J. Thornton of Attala, presidential elector; L. W. Brown of Attala, Nomination Committee at the state convention; Circuit Judge R. P. Sugg of Eupora, Resolutions Committee at state convention, and J. A. Cunningham Jr., of Booneville, credentials committee.

Another resolution called "upon all the people as a matter of patriotic duty and safety first to frown upon and discourage by all possible means the presence of any factional strife or selfish disunity anywhere in our state. . .

"The Democrats of Mississippi will always unanimously support the rights of the states and the separate education of the races. Let us not jeopardize these great principles on the rocks of internal strife."

37 LEADERS HOLD CAUCUS IN SOUTH

Democrats Meet in Atlanta in Attempt to Avoid Split of Party Over Civil Rights

By JOHN N. POPHAM

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Aug. 1—Democratic leaders of eleven Southern states met in closed session today to weld a regional political alliance that would help the party's national convention avoid a split over the civil rights issue.

Thirty-seven party functionaries, including three United States Senators, four Governors, two Lieutenant Governors and two former Governors, took part in the so-called preconvention "strategy caucus." The Democratic National Convention opens in Chicago Aug. 13.

The gathering presented a political picture that underscored the wide range of individual Southern state reaction to controversies engendered by the Supreme Court decision outlawing public school racial segregation statutes.

Others More Moderate

Participants included political spokesmen for deep South states that have threatened to abolish their public schools rather than conform to the court ruling. Others represented more moderate political interests that have moved with caution and soft words on civil rights issues in their states.

However, an aura of harmony and political fellowship marked the meeting as it assembled for twenty minutes of picture-taking and introductions before adopting a formal resolution that all deliberations be conducted in private.

Adlai Camp Fears Rights Row May Cost First Ballot Victory; Dixie Delegates' Anger Cools

Push Efforts To Head Off Party Breach

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Backers of Adlai Stevenson conceded privately tonight a civil rights controversy may cost him an expected first ballot nomination as the Democratic presidential candidate.

They pushed new efforts to repair the damage to their cause among Southerners which results from Stevenson's suggestions of a strong civil rights platform plank "unequivocally" endorsing the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

BIG BLOCKS DOUBTFUL

Southern spokesmen said big blocs of votes previously counted as favorable to Stevenson now must be classified as doubtful. They said the doubt probably would continue until the shape of the platform is determined finally.

While Stevenson managers remained confident of victory on an early ballot, they no longer talked with certainty of sufficient delegate votes to put their candidate over on the first ballot. A total of 686½ votes is required for a majority to nominate a candidate in the convention which opens here next Monday.

For the record, James A. Finnegan, Stevenson's campaign manager, claimed this afternoon his candidate now has "over 600" first-ballot votes. Reminded his candidate had claimed 630 votes yesterday, he amended his figure upwards.

DeSAPIO CHALLENGE

He said "a few" delegate votes have been lost but, in general, the 1952 nominee had maintained his strength during the last 24 hours.

These figures were challenged by Carmine DeSapio of New York, taking over leadership of the campaign of Gov. Harriman. He said Stevenson did not have over 450 votes and that the Harriman strength could be estimated "in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 votes, and is constantly growing."

TENSION EASES

DeSapio denied indignantly reports that Harriman would withdraw, and said that on the contrary the New Yorker would be nominated "on the third or fourth ballot."

The atmosphere today was less tense than prevailed yesterday when Stevenson's demand for a stronger rights plank set off angry Southern reactions.

The assertion of Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky that Stevenson had "knocked himself out of the race" was not accepted generally, even among Southern delegates. Chandler is himself a candidate for first or second place on the Democratic ticket and hopes for a deadlock that would eliminate Stevenson.

Even among Southerners Stevenson remains the favorite to capture eventual nomination. They still regard him as more friendly to the South than Harriman, and they are not yet ready to take the action that would make nomination of Stevenson impossible.

BOOST BY CHAPMAN

One boost given the Stevenson campaign today was the expected announced support of Oscar L. Chapman, former secretary of the interior in the Truman administration. He previously had withheld support from any candidate, waiting for leadership from the former president, who is a declared neutral.

Truman is due on the scene tomorrow and is certain to be asked whether he now is ready to back either Stevenson or Harriman.

The Harriman forces have sought to spread the word that Stevenson is unacceptable to the former president and that Truman's private choice is the New York governor.

1952 MANEUVERING

From the White House in 1952, Truman made known his preference for Stevenson at a time when the front-running candidates were Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee and Harriman. Stevenson, then governor of Illinois, was drafted on the third ballot.

Truman insisted he still hasn't made up his mind whether to intervene directly in the battle for the nomination before the delegates begin to ballot next Thursday.

DeSapio said he expected the former president to "play an influential part in this convention."

"Do you think Mr. Truman is on your side?" DeSapio was asked.

"You'll have to ask Mr. Truman," the New Yorker replied.

But Stevenson backers hoped Chapman's endorsement meant Truman would declare Stevenson acceptable. If this were to happen, the nomination of Stevenson would be an absolute certainty.

Under the surface of simmering Southern discontent over the Stevenson announcement, many Southern leaders said they did not regard the damage as irreparable. They noted that few had followed the lead of John Sammons Bell, Georgia chairman, in declaring their undying opposition to Stevenson's nomination.

Wallace Hits Custom Shift To Win Allies

CHICAGO, Aug. 7 (AP)—A Dixie delegate flared hotly today at the assertion before Democratic platform drafters that racial segregation in the United States is hurting U. S. foreign relations.

Judge George Wallace, Clayton, Ala., retorted that "If the only way we are going to keep other peoples with us is to change our customs, I think they will go communistic anyway."

The segregation issue had been

raised unexpectedly by Belford V. Lawson, Negro delegate from the District of Columbia, during questioning of economist Robert R. Nathan, who had just delivered an attack on Eisenhower administration foreign policies. Nathan appeared as a spokesman for Americans for Democratic Action.

"What has been the effect," Lawson asked Nathan, "of racial segregation in this country on peoples in other parts of the world, expecially the East?"

HARMING RELATIONS

Nathan, saying he had made five trips abroad in recent years, replied that segregation is "harmful on our foreign relations."

"Stories about segregation are high lighted in other countries and the Communists take great advantage of this, saying they do not tolerate it," Nathan added.

Wallace jumped into the exchange, demanding to know whether foreign countries accepting U. S. aid "are not satisfied unless we change our customs of hundreds of years.

"Do they have a right," Wallace continued, "to disrupt our ways?"

Nathan said he knew of no foreign countries that were insisting this country change its racial customs. But he said segregation here "has a great effect on them and it reduces our influence."

CORRUPTION NOTED

Wallace then asked whether the United States was asking other countries to change their ways. Nathan said it was not but added it might be well if it did.

He said that in some countries the aid is extended where there is corruption that plays into the hands of antidemocratic forces.

Nathan was one of several Democrats who blasted away at President Eisenhower for what they called a "leaderless" foreign policy that has narrowly avoided plunging the nation into disaster.

Sharp criticisms came from witnesses and members of the Democratic National Convention Platform Committee as it turned to considering a foreign policy declaration.

SUEZ RESULT

Rep. Emmanuel Celler of New York, a committee member, charged the Eisenhower administration was at least partly responsible for Egypt's seizure of the Suez Canal.

Celler said when the Republican administration agreed to Britain's withdrawing troops from Suez some time earlier it left the canal vulnerable to seizure.

Celler's comments came during testimony by Rep. Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut, who is running for a GOP-held Senate seat this fall. Dodd himself said that during Eisenhower's administration "the West has suffered a series of reverses, while the Communists have steadily gained ground."

Economist Robert R. Nathan, speaking for Americans for Democratic Action, said the United States under Eisenhower has appeared before the world as "a divided, leaderless land." Nathan, just returned from a month in Asia, said "we have blustered and threatened, flattered and insulted, blown hot and cold" and generally "blundered" in handling foreign problems.

AVOID DISASTER

Similar criticism came from William Benton, former Democratic senator from Connecticut defeated in 1952. Benton said the country has "been lucky to avoid disaster" under Eisenhower administration policies which he said were weak and uncertain.

Both Benton and Nathan said Eisenhower has sought to rely too heavily on military pacts instead of trying to cement friendships abroad.

"By such exclusive emphasis on military pacts," Benton said, "Mr. Dulles and the Republican team have got us into the fantastic position of having to convince the world that we are for peace."

Benton, characterizing GOP foreigh policy as "a three-stage cycle of bluff, boast and backdown," said "it is high time to return our foreign policy to competent and experienced hands."

Gov. G. Mennan Williams of Michigan proposed that the Democratic platform call for liberalized immigration laws, freedom for captive nations and expanded foreigh trade.

BIAS DENOUNCED

Court's Ruling Is Not Endorsed and Use of Force Is Barred

Texts of planks approved by committee on Page 13.

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—The Democratic committee on platform and resolutions adopted today a civil rights plank omitting specific endorsement of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

The declaration denounced discrimination and described as "of vast importance" the court's "recent decisions"—meaning those against segregation in the schools and in public transportation.

The document would "reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts." The state courts as well as Federal courts were thus implicitly recognized.

The full platform committee of 108 members without a roll-call vote adopted a recommendation of its drafting group for this compromise solution of the civil rights question. The drafting panel had voted 12 to 5 for the compromise.

The issue then was sent to the floor of the Democratic National Convention, being held at the International Amphitheatre here.

Floor Fight Threatened

They acted as the New York delegation, with ninety-eight votes, adopted a resolution declaring the compromise plank to be "entirely unacceptable."

The advanced liberals threatened a floor fight to "harden" the plank. They held a rally this afternoon, attended by several hundred persons.

The spokesman at the pro-civil rights rally was Walter P. Reuther, vice president of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

Mr. Reuther advised his followers to "stand up" on the convention floor so that the chairman "ought to have some difficulty in getting order" if party leaders attempted to block on "technicalities" an appeal against the plank.

The Reuther forces were demanding a specific pledge that the anti-segregation decision would be carried out and a recommendation for Federal civil rights legislation.

Among those attending the rally were Mayor Wagner of New York, Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Joseph L. Rauh Jr. of Americans for Democratic Action, and Roy Wilkins, executive director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The New York delegation, with ninety-eight votes, had adopted a resolution declaring the compromise plank to be "entirely unacceptable."

The facts of convention rules made the task of the dissenters difficult. To put in a minority report against the Platform Committee—that is, to seek to reverse it—required the support of only eleven of its 108 members.

But to force a roll-call on such an effort—and this was the decisive point—required the support of a majority of the delegates in at least eight of the state delegations.

Other planks in the proposed platform brought out by the subcommittee and cleared by the committee included a promise of arms to Israel in her struggles with the Arabs.

They also took a generally liberal line in the whole complex of domestic issues, from the farm question to immigration.

The civil rights plank represented a substantial victory for the Southerners, although some of them bitterly denounced it. Their real minimum demand from the start had been for no explicit approval of the school segregation ruling.

It followed the general reasoning as well of many party leaders, running from Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt on the left, through the center of the party and rightward toward the position of the more liberal Southerners.

This was its substance:

¶It started with a declaration for equal opportunities for all citizens.

¶It pledged the Democrats to continue their efforts to end all discrimination, and it called in this connection for unspecified Federal action.

¶It declared pride in the Democratic record of ending discrimination in the armed services, the civil services and in all areas under Federal jurisdiction.

¶It promised continued efforts for "full rights to vote, full rights to engage in gainful occupations, full rights to enjoy security of the person, and full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions."

Use of Force Rejected

When, however, it came to the question of the Supreme Court, the document simply declared:

"Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

Apart from the fact that this language did not say whether the school segregation decision was to be viewed as good or bad, it was bare of any pledge for direct implementation of that decision.

The plank went on from here to recognize that the decisions of the court were "part of the law of the land."

It ended with a condemnation of the Eisenhower Administration's "violation of the rights of Government employes by a heartless and unjustified confusing of 'security' and 'loyalty.'"

In thus making the Federal employe security program a civil rights issue, the plank accused the Administration of "a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic party" by misrepresenting the facts about security risks in past Democratic Administrations.

Summary of Other Planks

In summary these were other planks in the platform:

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS—Pledges for extension of the Civil Service system; for an end toward "secrecy in Government," for "improved Congressional procedures" to prevent a minority from blocking a vote.

FOREIGN POLICY—Charges that the Eisenhower Administration has unnecessarily subjected the United States to the risk of atomic world war and has followed a course of drift, indecision and contradiction. Democratic pledges for arms aid to Israel in her struggle with the Arabs; for resistance to the admission of Communist China to the United Nations; for a reappraisal of the foreign-aid program; for support of free access to the Suez Canal under "suitable" international auspices; for liberalizing the country's immigration policies.

AGRICULTURE—A general denunciation of the Eisenhower Admiinstration's policies. Democratic pledges to restore 90 per cent of parity farm price subsidies and ultimately to provide 100 per cent; for stockpiling agricultural commodities; for a food stamp plan; for lower farm credit rates. (Parity is a formula intended to give the farmer a fair return in terms of his costs.)

ATOMIC ENERGY—A charge that the Eisenhower Administration had put the Atomic Energy Commission into partisan politics; a denunciation of the "scandalous Dixon-Yates [private] power contract." Democratic pledges to accelerate the civilian atomic power program; to increase production of atomic materials for peace-time use here and abroad; to make a careful study of radiation hazards from bomb tests; for the development of a flexible stockpile of nuclear weapons.

HUMAN WELFARE—Pledges for liberalized Social Security benefits; stronger unemployment insurance; for Federal aid to medical education; for expanded public housing; for "full right under this law and the Constitution, without discrimination" to every child to every educational opportunity.

LABOR—Pledges for outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act; for a rise in the minimum wage to $1.25 an hour from $1; for Federal aid to depressed industrial and rural areas.

DOMESTIC POLICY—General denunciation of the Republicans in this field, with charges that Republican "prosperity" slogans were spurious. Democratic pledges for a $500,000,000,000 national economy, a 20 per cent increase in the average standard of living; construction of "all necessary classrooms for primary and secondary schools"; national defense expenditures "based upon our national need, not permitting false economy to jeopardize our very survival."

FINANCIAL POLICY—Pledges for an increase in the individual income tax exemption to $800 from $600, for tax reductions for small business and small individual taxpayers; for a review of present governmental debt management policies and a reduction of interest rates; for strengthening Federal laws protecting investors.

NATURAL RESOURCES—A denunciation of the Eisenhower Administration's record on conservation for "pillaging of natural resources." Democratic pledges for improved conservation policies in all resources and for increased public power.

FREE ENTERPRISE — Denunciations of the Republicans on the charge of fostering monopoly. Democratic pledges for more aid to small business, for easier credit, for more Government contracts to small concerns, for greater use of safeguards in the reciprocal trade (tariff-cutting) program against "destructive" imports.

News + Observer P. 10

Full Text

That Civil Rights Plank

Raleigh, N.C.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP) — Here is the text of the civil rights plank as approved by the full Democratic Platform Committee for submission to the national convention tonight.

Thurs. 8-16-56

The Democratic party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy all political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement, and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments. It also requires federal action. The federal government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

We are proud of the record of the Democratic party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the civil service, and in all areas under federal jurisdiction. The Democratic party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote, (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations, (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

The Democratic party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men; it recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and coordinate branches of the federal government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land. We condemn the efforts of the Republican party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican party.

We condemn the Republican administration's violation of the rights of government employes by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and to the good name of the United States. We condemn the Republican administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic party, and to make political capital for the Republican party.

NEW YORK IS IN LEAD

Commercial Appeal

Plank Called Unacceptable As Powerful Blocs Line Up For Showdown

(Additional Story on Page 50)

Memphis, Tenn.

By The Associated Press

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A civil rights plank sidestepping an endorsement of the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision while pledging a fight against "illegal discriminations" won approval Wednesday of the Democratic platform committee.

Northern liberals immediately signaled for a floor fight—if they were able. There were obstacles in their way. The New York delegation said the plank was "totally unacceptable" and a "retreat from 1952." Some of the Pennsylvania delegation went along.

Thurs. 8-16-56

DeSapio In the Lead

The New York delegation sent Carmine DeSapio, its chairman and Tammany Hall chief, in quest of convention Chairman Sam Rayburn. The idea was to get the convention floor to offer a stronger plank.

The New Yorkers said they understood they had to go to Mr. Rayburn because backers of the stronger plank lacked the 11 votes needed in the platform committee to bring a minority report before the convention or the eight states needed to force a convention roll call.

Backers of a stronger plank failed late Wednesday to get the platform committee's consent to file a minority report at the convention.

Mr. DeSapio is a leading supporter of Averell Harriman but Gov. George M. Leader of Pennsylvania said a group of Stevenson backers also would insist on a stronger plank. Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia said this group, after a conference with Mr. Stevenson, drafted an amendment pledging the party "to carry out" the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decisions.

Big Wigs Sit In

He said that among those who sat in on the conference were Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Gov. Orville Freeman of Minnesota, Senator Herbert Lehman of New York, Representative James Roosevelt of California, Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers, James Carey, president of the United Electrical Workers and Joseph Rauh of the Americans for Democratic Action.

But the compromise platform approved by the platform committee also was enlisting powerful support. Speaker Rayburn said he had assurances from Harry Truman that the former President would take the convention floor and "support the platform."

The Civil Rights plank pleased neither side in the North-South civil rights row, but the 108-member platform committee stamped its OK on the plank and dispatched it to the floor.

Commercial Appeal

Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts, platform chairman, expressed belief the plank would preserve party unity. He said it could be accepted by both Northern advocates of a strong civil rights statement and Southern opponents.

Aid Pledged To Israel

Criticism of the plank came from both sides. But several Dixie leaders indicated they would not fight the plank at the convention.

Thurs 8-16-56

Meanwhile, a 17-member drafting subcommittee laid before the full platform group a foreign policy plank that promised military aid to Israel. It also proposed support for the principle of free access to the Suez Canal under suitable international supervision.

This plank also lashed at what it called "confusion" in foreign policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

The Georgia delegation voted to cast its ballots against adoption of the platform and against "any amendment" to the civil rights plank that "would further challenge the Southern way of life and the principles of the Democratic Party."

Southerners opposed any mention of the court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. Civil rights advocates not only had demanded endorsement of the ruling but some of them also wanted a party promise to use the powers of the Federal Government to carry out the decision.

Reference to the decision was limited to a statement that it had "brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected."

Farm Plank Hit, Too

The plank would have the party "reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

The civil rights plank was not the only one involved in controversy. A proposed farm plank came in for sharp criticism from some Mid-Western and Western delegates because it did not endorse major features of the Brannan Farm Plan.

Representative Coya Knudson of Minnesota, with the backing of the National Farmers Union, said she would demand that the Brannan Plan features be restored. The plank adopted by the subcommittee largely represented views of Mr. Stevenson.

There was also a section calling for better administration of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act. The plank, which criticized the Eisenhower Administration, was a far cry from the original one released by mistake Tuesday night.

Secretaries by error released copies of a plank "condemning free trade"—a historic departure for Democrats who usually bitterly oppose Republicans on high tariffs and trade restrictions.

This was later rubbed out by platform writers in their modified version.

Here is the platform's civil rights plank approved by the platform committee:

Text Of Rights Plank

The Democratic Party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy all political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement, and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the co-operative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments. It also requires Federal action. The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

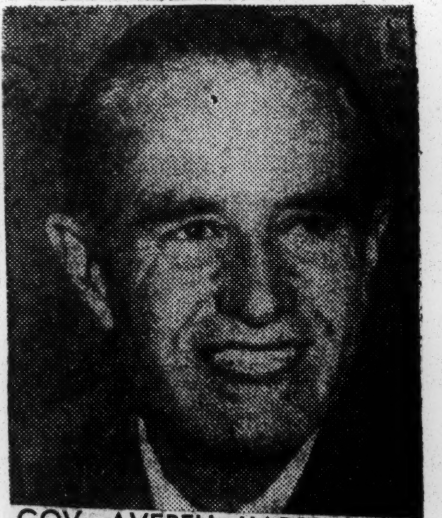
We are proud of the record of the Democratic Party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the Civil Service, and in all areas under Federal jurisdiction. The Democratic Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote, (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations, (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

Law Of The Land

Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast important to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

The Democratic Party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men. It recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land. We condemn the efforts of the Republican Party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican Party.

We condemn the Republican Administration's violation of the rights of Government employes by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and to the good name of the United States. We condemn the Republican Administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic Party, and to make political capital for the Republican Party.



GOV. AVERELL HARRIMAN will campaign for Stevenson

SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER sweats it out for the Veep Post

905 Votes Come On First Ballot

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO — Adlai Stevenson — who four years ago lost to President Eisenhower by more than 6,000,000 votes — rode into the 1956 presidential nomination last night after he defeated Gov. Averell Harriman and rode to victory on a first ballot with more than 905 votes.

Stevenson, who has the task of putting a much watered down civil rights platform over to the American people won out with the aid of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, and inspite of former President Truman, who earlier declared he could not beat Mr. Eisenhower.

Conceding defeat, Mr. Truman said, "We can win, but we'll need plenty of gas."

He added "I'll support the ticket.'

From the beginning of the balloting it became increasingly aware that Stevenson would make it on the first ballot. He was by-passed only by Southern states, Georgia and Mississippi because he gained enough to win.

Victory came when Oregon pledges its 16 votes to Stevenson The Illinois governor at this point had 658. If he need anymore, Pennsylvania settled it by announcing they were taking him over the top with 67 of their votes.

Harriman hardly polled a large number. In most cases states either voted for Stevenson or favorite sons.

GEORGIA BALKS AGAIN

Georgia, angry over the watered down civil rights plank, cried, "In order to preserve the domestic tranquility for Georgia' the vote was for civil rights opponent James C. Davis. Mississippi threw her 22 votes to Senator Johnson. Missouri cast her 38 votes for Senator Symington.

Adli E. Stevenson wrote his convention acceptance speech early Thursday, argued the choice of a running-mate with top Democratic strategists and mapped plans for a "Fighting Campaign" against president Eisenhower.

Even before he had been nominated by the Democratic National Convention, the 1952 standard bearer worked alone on the speech for several hours in his downtown Chicago law office.

TRUMAN CALLED

Truman, doughtily bucking the Stevenson avalanche, left his sideline box where earlier in the day of demonstrating he had fondled a "Lyndon Johnson for president" benner, to speak the final words he'd be able to say in behalf of Harriman.

Bald, tough Sam Rayburn, the permanent chairman, clamped an almost tender tone in his voice--which had been ordering unwiedly demonstration about all day, he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am sure there will be no objections if I recognize a gentleman from Independence, Harry S. Truman". Truman bounded down the blue-draped platform to the lectern with the agility of a man half his 72 years.

ALL AROSE

Pro-and anti-Truman Democrats rose as a man (and woman) to give the old battler a rousing salute. He cut off with an impatient gesture and glint of his bi-focals, complimented the delegates with "This is one of the greatest meetings this republic of ours ever had."

Then he paused and said:

"I came out here to express my opinion, thanks to the courtesy of the chairman, of the man best qualified to be president of the United States. I've had a little experience in that line. I'm a Democrat with a big D.

"Never in the history of the country has it been necessary for the Democrats to win an election as it is now," Truman finished before sounding his man's name. Then he turned on his heel, noded to the people on the platform, and left the hall. Harriman, still holding on though he has fewer than 250 votes, said: "I expect Mr. Truman's seconding speech will sway a lot of delegates."

While the Stevenson bandwagon rolled toward a second presidential nomination, sources close to the former Illinois Governor said he wanted Sen. Albert Gore of Tenness as the vice-presidential candidate -- but was told by party leaders that Gore was unacceptable.

These sources said Gore was vetoed by liberal elements of the party who held that the senator had a "Bad" record on the Taft-Hartley Labor Law.

When Stevenson then said he would leave the Vice-Presidentail choice up to the convention, the party managers told him that would be unwise too -- that the matter would have to be settled before is reached the convention floor.

GRIFFIN IS BOOED

Although labor under Walter Reuther and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People under Roy Wilkins blasted the adopted civil rights plank as too weak, the South cried out it was too strong.

Stevenson declared he wanted a stronger plank, but Griffin used nomination of a Georgian as a chance to blast at its adoption.

He was quickly booded, and the delegation produced only one banner, Griffin cried,

"Judging from what happened last night in this convention the only privilege the people of Georgia will get out of this convention will be listening to the band playing "Dixie" and "The rambling Wreck From Georgia Tech."

"Georgia is the only state in the union which has never forsaken the Democratic party," he continued. "We shall not forsake it now." He denounced the "Young Turks" who tried to force a "Loyalty oath" on the South in 1952, and added, "Those who last night would have crucified the people of the South will not be able to carry their own states in November."

"ILLEGAL DECISION"

The "Illegal Decision" of the Supreme Court on school integration "Must be set aside as many other illegal decisions by the Court have been set aside," Griffin cried, to mingled booes and cheers. He was up there to speak for the South and he demanded to know why "Not one voice in this convention has been raised in defense of states' sovereignty."

TALKS OF TENSION

He bluntly warned that racial ten sion, hatred and violence is sure to come from "too much centralized government."

"The people of Georgia believe they have the right to operate their schools without interference from the federal governmnt .. Th people of Georgia can not and will not compromise these principles. .therefore, it becomes nceessary for the delegation from Georgia to nominate and to vote for a candidate for the office of president of the United States A great American .. A great Democrat ... and one who subscribes to these principles -- the honorable James C. Davis from the Fifth Congressional District of Georgia."

A lone benner-carried appeared. His placard:

"Lord save us with James Davis."

The band played "Dixie" and the demonstration subsided in less than a minute.

Strong Civil Rights Debate Is Looming

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, Aug. 15 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson rocketed tonight toward a first ballot presidential nomination, but first the Democratic National Convention faced the possibility of a tussle over civil rights.

The presidential balloting begins tomorrow, and practically every politician here figured Stevenson a sure winner over Averell Harriman, New York governor.

Even former President Harry S. Truman, who had proclaimed his intention to fight for Harriman "until the last dog dies," was reported to be quite aware that his man is beaten.

But as convention crowds headed toward this big hall, the civil rights issue seethed again. The Democratic Platform Committee had come up in the afternoon with a plank avoiding endorsement of the Supreme Court decision against school segregation, while promising to fight against "illegal discriminations."

That was the signal for some Northern champions of the high court edict to go into action. The 96-vote New York delegation voted unanimously that the plank was "totally unacceptable."

The delegation sent Carmine DeSapio, its chairman and Tammany Hall chief, in quest of Convention Chairman Sam Rayburn. The idea was to get the convention floor to offer a stronger plank. The New Yorkers said they understood they had to go to Rayburn because backers of the stronger plank lacked the 11 votes needed in the Platform Committee to bring a minority report before the convention or the eight states needed to force a convention rollcall.

Backers of a stronger plank failed late today to get the Platform Committee's consent to file a minority report at the convention.

DeSapio is a leading supporter of Harriman, but Gov. Gorge M. O. Leader of Pennsylvania said a group of Stevenson backers also would insist on a stronger plank. Mayor Richardson Dilworth of Philadelphia said this group, after a conference with Stevenson, drafted an amendment pledging the party "to carry out" the Supreme Court's antisegregation decisions.

He said that among those who sat in on the conference were Mayor Robert Wagner of New York, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, Gov. Orville Freeman of California, Walter Reuther, President of the United Auto Workers, James Carey, president of the United Electrical Workers and Joseph Rauh of the Americans for Democratic Action.

But the compromise platform approved by the Platform Committee also was enlisting powerful support. Rayburn said he had assurances from Truman that the former President would take the convention floor and "support the platform."

Only a miracle could keep the second-best campaign of Gov. Averell Harriman of New York from crashing on the rocks of defeat. Not a glimmer of one was in sight.

Harriman was ready to go down with his ship. "I'm going to stick with this thing to the end," he said.

The all-out support of former President Harry Truman wasn't enough to save Harriman.

Even as the fiery little man from Missouri was publicly knocking Stevenson again as "lacking the kind of fighting spirit that we need to win," two of his top confidants were saying: "It's all over now."

That was after Stevenson had smashed through the roadblock of favorite sons and gathered in most of the 44 votes from the Michigan delegation and all 36 for New Jersey.

On the Associated Press scoreboard, as a result, Stevenson flashed to within 34 votes of the 686½ needed to clinch the nomination. On the basis of pledges and preferences by delegates, Stevenson could count on 652½ votes. The Harriman total was only 240.

The Stevenson total included 26 Arkansas votes, which were to be delivered to him if the convention came up with an acceptable civil rights plank.

"Things are breaking very well," Stevenson beamed in midmorning.

Uncommitted states were getting jittery and talking of grabbing at the Stevenson bandwagon before it passed them by.

Arkansas provided evidence that the stand-by South was ready to hop aboard if the convention civil rights dispute could be settled satisfactorily.

And Sen. Lyndon Johnson, a Texas favorite son and Southern rallying point, was talking as if he thought such a settlement was possible. Johnson still kept the 56 Texas votes handy in his pocket, though, ready to use them to be best advantage for what he says is his purpose of achieving party unity.

The platform and its civil rights plank still was a potential source of trouble in the event a floor fight broke out over it at the convention session tonight.

Dixie leaders are in Atlanta to chart plans

News p. 35

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

ATLANTA, Aug. 1—Alabama Democratic leaders joined those from 10 other Southern states here today for a caucus aimed at spelling out the position they will take on "civil rights" at the Democratic National Convention.

B'ham, Ala.

Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of Alabama's 52-member convention delegation, which he has urged for months to line up behind Adlai Stevenson for the presidential nomination, headed Alabama's six-member contingent at the Dixie states caucus.

Wed. 8-1-56

OTHERS ALREADY here or expected to reach Atlanta before the caucus opened at 4 p.m. at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel, were Gov. James E. Folsom, State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall, former Congr. Laurie Battle, vice chairman of the Alabama convention delegation; Judge George Wallace and Mrs. George McBurney.

Judge Wallace of Clayton and Mrs. McBurney of Florence were chosen by the Alabama delegation to serve on the convention's platform and resolutions committee. This committee will begin public hearings at Chicago, Aug. 6, to start hammering out "civil rights" and other platform planks.

JUDGE MAYHALL, who was invited to the Atlanta strategy session by South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman, said:

"It is our purpose to do everything we can to solidify the South on 'civil rights' and other issues, and to pledge ourselves to remain within the framework of the Democratic Party."

JUDGE MAYHALL, as chairman of Alabama's Democratic Executive Committee, was one of seven state Democratic chairmen who recently unanimously adopted the Atlanta "declaration." The other six, along with party chairmen from other Southern states, were invited to the caucus today.

A joint statement issued by Mayhall and the other six party leaders three weeks ago declared "we do not favor any bolts, walkouts or third parties."

Sen. Sparkman, noting that Gov. Timmerman and Southern state party chairmen have stressed they want to promote Southern unity and defend Southern traditions "within the framework of the Democratic Party," declared:

"I have always favored a Southwide meeting before the Democratic Convention at Chicago."

SPARKMAN HAS strongly favored a meeting of all Southern states delegates, which has been called for Sunday, Aug. 12—day before the convention opens—in Chicago.

The Alabama chairman also has called a caucus of his state's delegation for 4 p.m. in Chicago the same day. It will be held at LaSalle Hotel, where Alabama delegates will be quartered.

Besides "civil rights" and Southern solidarity, those attending the Atlanta caucus were expected to discuss the withdrawal of Sen. Estes Kefauver in favor of Stevenson for the 1956 nomination.

Texas Sen. Lyndon Johnson gave the caucus a boost when he notified Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin that Texas Democratic Vice Chairman John B. Connally of Fort Worth would represent the Lone Star State and its 56 convention votes at the Atlanta meeting.

DEMOCRATS ACT TO AVERT SPLIT

Times P. 34-C

Civil Rights Battle May Be Avoided by Move to End Poll-Tax in 7 States

Wed. 3-14-56

By ALLEN DRURY
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 13—The Senate Democratic leadership moved today to head off a bruising party battle over civil rights. It proposed to seek action this session on a Constitutional amendment abolishing the poll-tax in the seven states that still have it.

Whether this would satisfy either liberal Northerners or conservative Southerners remained a moot point. But the idea apparently was to allow both sides to blow off steam on the racial issue without turning to other pieces of legislation that might inflame already heated tempers and force a showdown that could have grave consequences for the country.

The Senate Democratic leader, Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, said he hoped the amendment, introduced by Senator Spessard L. Holland, Democrat of Florida, could be passed before Congress recessed for the national political conventions this summer. His suggestion came as some Northern liberals were discussing the possibility of a manifesto upholding the Supreme Court in its ruling against racial segregation in the public schools.

A Southern manifesto signed by nineteen Senators and eighty-one Representatives from eleven states was presented to Congress yesterday. It pledged support for moves to vacate the ruling by "all lawful means."

The Holland amendment is before the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is headed by Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi. He is a bitter foe of moves to end racial discrimination.

Eastland Cooperation Likely

Senator Eastland said today he had no early plans to ask the committee to send the amendment to the floor for debate, and had no idea when the committee might get around to it. Sources close to the Democratic leadership, however, said they expected Senator Eastland to bring the amendment to the floor in ample time for debate before the session ends.

In addition to Senator Holland, the amendment's co-sponsors include Senators George A. Smathers of Florida, Allen J. Ellender and Russell W. Long of Louisiana, John L. McClellan and J. William Fulbright of Arkansas, Sam J. Ervin Jr. and W. Kerr Scott of North Carolina, and Strom Thurmond of South Carolina. All are Democrats.

This sponsorship indicated the measure might be able to get through the Senate without the usual Southern filibuster that greets most civil rights legislation. The states that still have the poll-tax, which imposes a tax on each person for the right to vote, are Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

At the same time, some leaders of the Northern liberal wing of the Democrats also pledged their support to the amendment.

Senators Hubert H. Humphrey, Democrat of Minnesota, and Thomas C. Hennings Jr. of Missouri, said the Holland amendment had "the best chance" for passage of any of the numerous civil rights proposals pending in Senate committees.

Mr. Humphrey said he also hoped the Senate might consider a bill he had introduced that would create a bipartisan five-man Presidential commission to study the racial situation and act as a forum for "conciliation and education."

Both Senator Hennings and John F. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts expressed doubt concerning the wisdom of a general northern counter-manifesto.

But Senator Humphrey and Senator Wayne Morse, Democrat of Oregon, said it was "under discussion." Senator Paul H. Douglas, Democrat of Illinois, said that "in al probability there will be a declaration of Senators and Representatives who fell differently from [those] who signed the southern statment."

CANDIDATES END FLORIDA SWINGS

New York

Stevenson, Kefauver Head North, But Will Be Back Before May 29 Vote

Mon. 4-16-56

By RUSSELL BAKER
Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, April 15—For the first time in five days a Floridian could walk abroad today without the risk of having his hand gripped by a potential President of the United States.

In the dead of night both Senator Estes Kefauver and Adlai E. Stevenson slipped off toward Yankee land, taking with them their handshaking campaign for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Both will be back. The election is still six weeks away and the pundits, who have been treated almost as badly as Mr. Stevenson by the Tennessee Senator's refusal to dry up and blow away, are dodging all predictions of the result of the May 29 primary by telling you that it is still too early to discern a trend.

Early it is, and doubtless predictions will be hollow until after the state votes in a complicated four-way gubernatorial primary May 8.

The inescapable impression, however, from the reaction to Senator Kefauver's doggedly amiable trek through the orange groves, the quiet courthouse squares and Miami's gaudy thoroughfares is that Mr. Stevenson had better watch his jugular vein.

The Tennessean's genius for projecting an aura of diffident sincerity, coupled with a strong pitch to the Dixie vote, has apparently gone down like corn pone and grits in the rural areas north of Miami.

In Miami, on the other hand, where the political spirit is more nearly akin to the North than to the wool-hat country, the Senator relies on his reputation for being liberal. This he reinforces by stumping for the spirit of the Roosevelt and Truman program.

Plays Both Sides

In short, he has been playing from both sides of the court these last three days—as a true son of Dixie in the unadulterated Southern communities, as an unreconstructed liberal for Dade County's transplanted Yankees.

Part of the Senator's strategy is to depict himself as a lonely friend of the people, fighting against the overwhelming hostility of the bosses.

The role requires him to play the underdog and he has insisted throughout the week that he was still running behind Mr. Stevenson for Florida's twenty-eight convention votes. His aides, however, have been exuding a confidence that belies their pronouncements.

They have created the impression that they feel he is now ahead of Mr. Stevenson, and perhaps well ahead.

The outcome of the gubernatorial primary May 8 should give the first sound reading on where the trend goes. There are four contenders and the segregation issue has been unexpectedly injected as a major issue.

The result will probably necessitate a run-off vote between the two top candidates on May 29, the day of the Presidential primary. This would produce a big turnout, which Mr. Kefauver believes would favor his chances.

Segregation an Issue

The contest May 8 also will provide a reading on the importance of the segregation issue. At first glance, a strong showing by the segregation candidate would seem ominous for Mr. Kefauver, for he has been widely publicized as more "liberal" toward the Supreme Court decision than Mr. Stevenson.

Offsetting this threat, however, is the Senator's new change-up pitch, unveiled in last week's campaigning. It consists quite simply of reminding his audiences that he is, after all, a Southerner himself and of striving at every stop to ram this point home.

In the back country, meanwhile, the voters are being asked whether they would prefer to entrust the integration problem to a man from Tennessee or to a Chicagoan like Mr. Stevenson.

Praises Russell

The Senator also got considerable mileage from the good name of Senator Richard B. Russell. Mr. Russell, a Georgia Democrat and the undisputed champion of states' rights in Florida, beat Mr. Kefauver there in the 1952 primary.

Last week, Senator Kefauver told audience after audience that he was among the greatest admirers of Senator Russell. He now claims much of the support that went to the Georgian in 1952.

He also hit hard on a pledge to secure the South its "proper place in the sun" if he should win. Precisely what he meant by this phrase was never defined, although he used it repeatedly.

The delivery of the new pitch was calculatedly primitive for a man of Senator Kefauver's shrewdness and sophistication. At times his style seemed more appropriate to a campaign for county sheriff than the Presidency.

Recalls 'Cousin Mary'

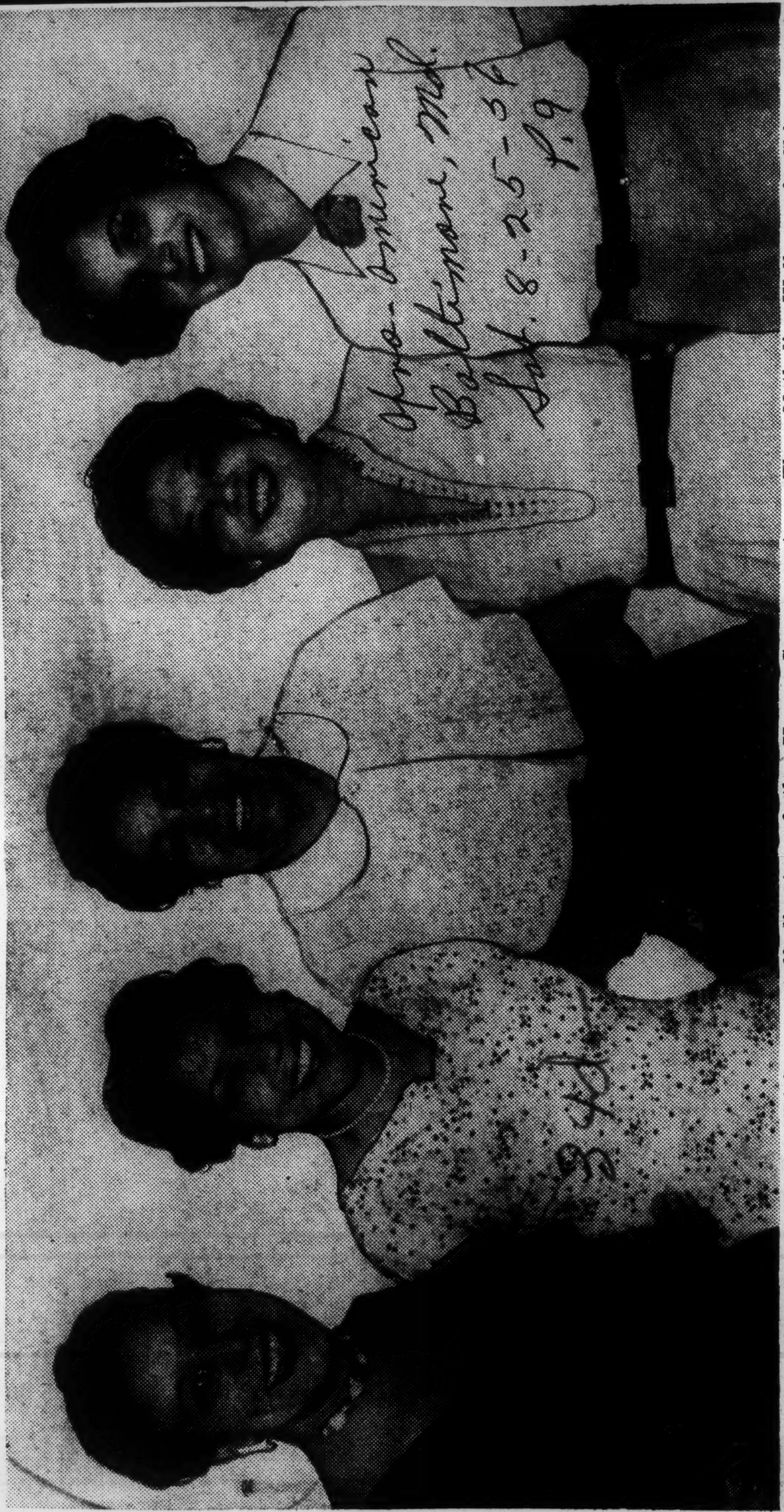
He chatted over and over, for example, of his warm affection for "Cousin Mary Noel Moody," a relative who had migrated years ago from Tennessee to Florida.

And in speech after speech he told his audiences: "I grew up in a little small town, and I have the same ambitions, the same aspirations that most of you have."

Samplings of crowd reaction were inevitably favorable. One comment heard repeatedly, almost without variation, was: "He's such a sincere man."

To create this impression, the Senator salted his vote pleas with such comments as "If you can't give me your votes, remember me at least in your prayers."

CHICAGO REP. IN NEW YORK—Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago, calls on Gov. Averell Harriman at his home, during his recent visit to New York City. Congressmfan Dawson came to NYC to attend the Democratic State Committee dinner at the Sheraton-Astor Hotel, where he spoke with President Truman and many other distinguished Democrats.



Typical of the New Day woman politician are these attractive attendants at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last week. Left to right: Helen Hall, delegate at large from Illinois; Christine Ray Davis, staff director of the House Government Operations Committee in Washington; Henriene Ward Banks, dean of women at Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.; Nathalia Walker of Chicago and Patricia Roberts Norris of Chicago, employees of the Democratic National Committee.

Biggest Thrill Yet to Come

Polly Listens to Pleas for Promises

By Christine Sadler Coe

THE GREATEST THRILL of her first convention is yet to come for District delegate Polly Shackleton. It will arrive at the "exact second Adlai Stevenson is nominated for President."

As a member of the platform committee, this tall and striking brunette sat through a solid week of listening to what everybody who could raise the fare to Chicago wanted the Democrats to underwrite as their big "we promise you" for 1956.

Although it put her in the enviable role of a Mrs. Santa Claus and she was proud to meet so many loyal Democrats with pet ideas up their sleeves, her regular work of public relationing for the American Institute of Architects was never like this. The AIA has lunch hours and you can go home at night. The Platform Committee is a 10 to 10 or midnight proposition, and food is coke or pepsi.

POLLY and Belford V. Lawson Jr., the other District member, jointly presented the District of Columbia's pleas for a "home rule" plank in the platform. Others on the committee listened respectfully to delegates chosen in "the first official election in the District of Columbia in 83 years." And the plank was nailed down.

The spokesmen trust the Democrats will pay more attention to this promise than they did to the same promise made at promise time four years ago.

DARK COTTONS that wear all day and don't wilt at night are the reason Polly was spotlighted by a Chicago paper for her chic appearance on the committee.

"Such adjectives and name-calling!" she exclaimed. "My old straight dress with a jacket became a sheath with short jumper. I brought three other cottons and the one I have on and I never own hats." Which, of course, is another reason Polly gets noticed in crowds. Her close-cropped raven dresses with natural curl are prettier than a Sally Victor.

Polly admits to making one "very stylish" purchase for the convention, at the suggestion of Katie Louchheim, director of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee. It is a Lawrence of London raincoat of navy blue with "some very gay markings of white about the shoulders." "I paid a mint of money for it, too," Polly declares, "but the night it rained I was here at the Hilton and it was back at the Palmer House. That's how things fo at a convention."

Being a full-fledged delegate, as well as alternate national committeewoman from the District, Polly does a full share of buttonholing on behalf of candidates, finds it something of a nuisance that the "Harriman people" keep coming back, despite her Adlai button.

The time of greatest tension during the platform hearings, in Polly's opinion, was when the Governor of South Carolina appeared on the civil rights issue. "I suppose one must be an old timer to be calm and objective about all testimony.

"It's a most interesting experience to follow the different types of thinking on one subject. After a while the pattern becomes rather clear. I regretted that we did not have time for more questioning on the civil rights plank.

"I wouldn't know how to measure the subjects we heard most about—but I felt that I began to understand the farmer's problem."

The time given to proponents of an equal rights amendment for women surprised Polly. Part of the attentive reception she attributed to Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, an old-timer from Pennsylvania.

Another surprise for her was the great number of nationality groups which appeared with special requests. "There were scores of them."

As soon as the convention ends, Polly will continue westward to Montana for a ranch vacation.

Tide Turns On 2d Ballot As Kennedy Holds Lead

Boost From Fellow Tennessee Senator Helps Put Him Over In Photo-Finish

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 17—Sen. Estes Kefauver today was named Adlai Stevenson's Democratic vice presidential running mate on the second ballot in a wide open, photo-finish Convention race.

The 53-year-old Tennessean, a runner-up for the No. 1 nomination four years ago, and a tireless campaigner for the first position ever since, won out in a seesaw race with 39-year-old Sen. John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

Kennedy, a new star on the Democratic horizon and the favorite of the Democratic organization leaders, passed Kefauver early and soared up to within reaching distance of the 686½ votes needed to nominate.

Then the tide turned in a rush in Kefauver's favor. A fellow Tennessean, Sen. Albert Gore, who had entered the vice presidential sweepstakes in his own right, helped to swing the result by withdrawing in Kefauver's favor.

In the end, young Kennedy, gracefully made it unanimous by climbing to the speakers' platform and asking the Convention to vote solidly for Kefauver.

The delegates did.

It was the first wide-open Convention fight for the Vice Presidency in modern times and it had all of the thrills of a fast horserace.

After it was all over, the man who made a symbol of the coonskin cap came before the Convention, without one, to thank the delegates for what they had done.

On his arm was his pretty wife Nancy. Kefauver was following a precedent set by Stevenson the previous night in speaking to the delegates informally before his official acceptance address later in the evening.

Kefauver was red-faced, and seemingly shaken with emotion. The delegates cheered him for almost five minutes. A great sweat stain showed on his coat between the shoulder blades.

"I don't know you should feel," he said, "but I sure am tired. Like a long time ago I went to the University of Tennessee and was on the track team."

Even then, he said, he never ran a race like the one with Kennedy. He praised the young Massachusetts Senator as a "gine young statesman," praised his record as "wonderful" and thanked him for making his nomination unanimous.

Kefauver concluded with words of gratitude to his supporters and a promise to do his utmost for the country and to help elect "a man who I am sure will go down in history as one of the great Presidents of the United States."

Less than 24 hours before, Adlai Stevenson, in a personal coup designed to point up the cut-and-dried, foreclosed nature of the San Francisco Republican Convention, had asked the Democratic delegates to name their own man for Vice President.

Up to then Stevenson had been reported teetering between three main vice-presidential possibilities, Kefauver, Kennedy and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.).

Stevenson's designation of Kennedy early Wednesday to place Stevenson's own name in nomination had bee widely interpreted as crossing his name off the vice-presidential list. As late as mid-afternoon on Wednesday Kennedy was telling friends he was out of the race.

But before the first ballot was well under way it was perfectly apparent the race was between Kefauver, who led with led with 483½ votes, and Kennedy, who ran up a strong 304.

Humphrey, who many believed stood first in Stevenson's own personal preference, ran fifth, with 134½ votes.

The other strongest runners were Tennessee's Gore, who ran third with 178 votes, and Mayor Robert F. Wagner, of New York, with 162½.

On the second ballot Kennedy climbed quickly as large blocks of votes from the East and the South swung into his column. Kefauver made most of his gains in little driblets.

One of the big surprises of the first and second ballots was Kennedy's substantial strength in the South. Kennedy is a Catholic. Defeat of New York's Al Smith for the presidency in 1928 has been sometimes attributed to objections from the mainly Protestant South.

Kennedy surged past Kefauver on the second ballot when New York, holding out up to ther for Wagner, chifted 94½ of its big block of votes to the senator.

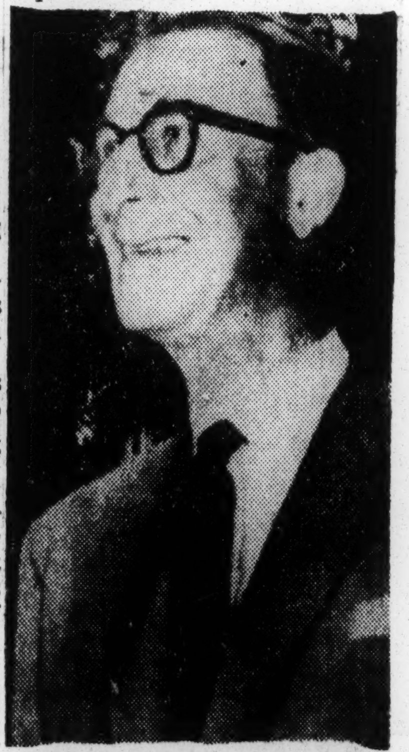
Up and up climbed the Kennedy totals when the switching started until at their highest they reached an unofficial 645½, barely two-score short of the nomination.

Sen. Kefauver 'Sure' Of South

LOS ANGELES — Sen. Estes Kefauver said Friday he feels confident he can carry the deep south because "the majority of people there feel about as I do — realizing the problem has to be worked out by thoughful people."

Speaking at a news conference, the Tennessee legislator added:

"The winds of demands for individual dignity are blowing all over the world — in Asia, Africa and the United States. I can't see how anyone can secede from the Supreme court."

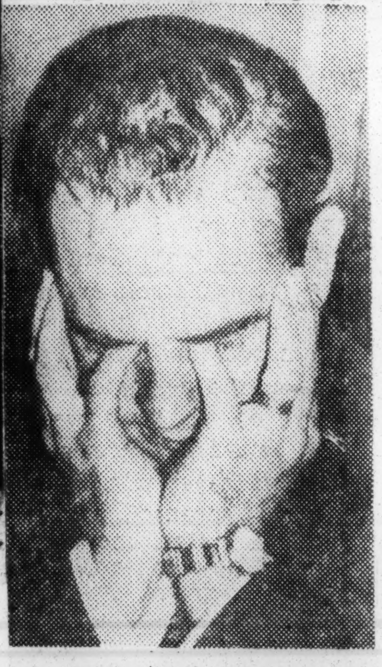


SEN. ESTES KEFAUVER

CONVENTION TALK is exchanged by Mrs. Polly Shackleton (left) with other District delegates to the Democratic Convention in Chicago. Talking to Mrs. Shackleton who is a member of the plaftorm committee at her first convention are Mrs. Todd Duncan, vice chairman of the delegation, and J. C. Turner.

Associated Press

Army Pfct. Borden Stevenson phones congartualtions from **Honolulu** to his father, **Adlai Stevenson.** Borden, stationed **in Honolulu, said he thought** he would be home in time **to help his father campaign** for the Presidency.



Associated Press

Clement Prays

The Democratic keynoter, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, prays at the opening of yesterday afternoon's session. Earlier, he withdrew as a favorite son candidate.

34d 1956

Estes Woos Folsom Support For Alabama's Delegation

Journal + Constitution

Jan. 2-26-56 P. 9-F

Tennessean Greeted Warmly In Birmingham, Cullman Tour

By FRED TAYLOR Atlanta, Ga.

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special To The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 25—President aspirant Estes Kefauver made another delegate-seeking foray into Alabama this week in the hope of getting Gov. James E. Folsom to help line up a majority of this alphabetically strategic state's Democratic delegation for him.

But if Gov. Folsom could succeed in doing this, he hasn't said that he would. But it is well known that the Alabama governor likes the Tennessee senator.

Aside from declaring he would not be a candidate himself for delegate to the Democratic National Convention next Aug. 13, Folsom has had little to say about the upsurging presidential race.

Earlier, the Alabama governor would sidestep questions about it by commenting that former President Harry Truman "can beat President Eisenhower and all the other Republicans." When reminded that Truman had said he would not seek the presidential nomination, Folsom would only smile.

Gov. Folsom has said once or twice recently he expected to be so busy with his legislative reapportionment campaign in Alabama that he probably would not even attend the convention as a spectator.

Greet Kefauver Warmly

Nevertheless, Sen. Kefauver was warmly greeted in Birmingham and Cullman by several of Folsom's top lieutenants. He held a press conference in Birmingham to discuss politics, and delivered a Chamber of Commerce speech at Cullman.

Heading the group of Folsom chieftains extending the glad hand of greeting to Kefauver were State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell, Maj. Gen. W. D. Partlow Jr. in charge of the State Military Dept., and State Civil Defense Director Pitt Tyson Maner, who was Kefauver's convention floor manager at Chicago in 1952.

They are the same ones who helped spearhead Kefauver's campaign four years ago that enabled him to muster strong Alabama delegate support.

Led by this group, Kefauver forces came close to capturing a majority of the state's 22 delegates. Alabama this time will

ALABAMA

have 26 convention votes and will send a delegation of 52, with one-half vote each.

Georgia Sen. Richard Russell, with the backing of Alabama Sens. Lister Hill and John Sparkman, emerged from the 1952 campaign with control of the Alabama contingent. But it was not an easy victory.

Support of a majority of Alabama's delegation is sought by presidential aspirants, not only for the delegate votes but because Alabama heads the alphabetical roll call of states in the convention. Thus, strategic advantage goes with Alabama yielding to some other state, such as Tennessee for Kefauver or Illinois for Adlai Stevenson, for placing names of candidates in nomination. This advantage has proved extremely helpful in the past in starting demonstrations which led to convention victory.

Adlai Strong in Alabama

Irrespective of what Gov. Folsom and his lieutenants do, Kefauver will face tough opposition from Stevenson forces in Alabama.

Sen. Sparkman, who was Stevenson's 1952 vice presidential running mate, is running for delegate-at-large and strongly urging that this state's delegation line up for the former Illinois governor.

Sen. Hill, who has qualified for renomination as U.S. senator in the May Democratic primary, will not run for delegate, preferring to devote his time to his re-election campaign. Hill is in an unusually strong position to win re-election, and so far has no opposition.

Former Gov. Gordon Persons, also a strong Stevenson backer in the 1952 campaign, likewise is staying out of the delegate race. He is planning on running for governor again in 1958 and apparently does not want to get involved in the fight over delegates.

Next week is expected to see a new rush of delegate candidates, however, with midnight March 1 the qualifying deadline for those entering the Democratic primary election.

Griffin Hits Kefauver as Drawback

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Mon. 8-20-56

Gov. Griffin Sunday declared he didn't like the Democratic convention's "hanging an albatross around the neck of the candidate for president" by choosing Estes Kefauver as a running mate.

He said that Adlai Stevenson was "the best man" placed before the Chicago convention as a candidate for president, but "just about anybody else" would have been better than Kefauver for vice president.

Griffin appeared on The At-

DEMOCRATIC

lanta Constitution's television program, Press Gallery, on WSB-TV, along with convention delegates B. D. Murphy, his chief of staff, and Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver.

Murphy said there would "not be much to choose from" between Kefauver and the expected Republican candidate, Richard Nixon. Griffin disagreed, saying, "You don't need to run a popularity contest between Nixon and Kefauver. The Republicans offer no haven for the South."

Griffin declared the Southern states would have been better able to block Kefauver's nomination by sticking with Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts. He said that if Alabama had not been "scattered and confused" with its votes, Kennedy would have emerged as winner in the tight second ballot. Tennessee and Oklahoma, he said, "stubbed their toes" getting aboard the Kefauver bandwagon when balloting swung in the Tennessean's favor.

All three members of the Georgia delegation to the recent convention spoofed at charges that their favorite son nomination may not have been the best strategy.

USELESS

Murphy said it would have been useless for all the Southern states who nominated favorite sons to attempt to band together under one candidate. Delegation leader Griffin echoed this in saying the state's support of Rep. James C. Davis was the only way to express its feelings at the convention.

Sen. Richard Russell said Friday that the Southern states should all have supported Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas to get "more consideraiton" for an acceptable civil rights plank.

Murphy said that Johnson could not have won the nomination anyhow, and that through nomination of several favorite sons, more Southern states were able to be heard. Nominated besides Davis and Johnson were Sen. Albert Gore and Gov. Frank Clement, both of Tennessee, and Florida Gov. LeRoy Collins.

"ONLY MEANS"

Davis' nomination came about when Gov. Griffin was not recognized by convention chairman Sam Rayburn during the floor discussion of the controversial civil rights plank. Lt. Gov. Vandiver said the favorite son nomination was "the only means to get Georgia's message across to the American public and to the convention."

Vandiver added there was an "obvious desire" on the part of Rayburn and the rest of the convention to satisfy the South. "The wild-eyed radicals from Minnesota and other states were held in check by Rayburn and other members of the convention," he said.

Murphy said the civil rights plank was "not as bad as it could have been." But he said those who drafted it "fixed it as bad as they could where we would swallow it."

Murphy said "the people of the country" are behind Georgia's viewpoint as stated by Griffin in his nominating speech for Davis. "The politicians stir up opposition for personal gain," he said.

Constitution political writer Albert Riley, who attended the convention, and George Boswell, editorial associate, questioned the Press Gallery guests. Managing Editor William H. Fields was moderator.

South Pleased With Choices To Plan Plank

Constitution

Atlanta Ga.

Thurs. 8-9-56

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—The Democrats made long strides toward accommodating the civil rights issue in advance of the party's national convention opening next Monday.

A marked calm succeeded the storm of last night. Southern delegates who had been denouncing Adlai Stevenson's position on the issue as recently as last midnight took a much more temperate view tonight.

NOT DEAD YET

But there was every prospect the controversy would be renewed on the convention floor.

This is the way the position now stood:

The chairman of the Democratic platform committee, Rep. McCormack (Mass), chose a drafting subcommittee that greatly pleased the Southern wing of the party and was acceptable to the more liberal northerners.

This subgroup, which will actually write the civil rights plank, was notably moderate in its composition.

TEXAS INFLUENCE

It was widely regarded as reflective of the wishes of the two Texas Democratic congressional leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives and Sen. Johnson.

Southern plans for renewed caucuses were suspended. There was a general agreement that nothing substantial would be attempted by this group until after the platform subcommittee had done its work.

The forces of Stevenson, the odds-on favorite for the presidential nomination, made it plain the subcommittee's personnel was satisfactory to them.

TONE SOFTENED

They made a conciliatory gesture toward the Southerners, moreover. Roger Tubby, Stevenson's press secretary, issued a statement softening the tone, though not the substance of the candidate's civil rights position.

In stating last night that the convention should specifically endorse the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, Tubby said, Stevenson had spoken "on the spur of the moment."

There was no suggestion, Tubby added, that Stevenson had not meant what he said.

NOT DICTATING

"I am not implying that he would have phrased it differently (meaning on greater reflection) but I think some Southerners felt he was trying to dictate the platform. He isn't trying to dictate

to the platform committee," the press secretary explained.

This statement had some effect in soothing the Southerners.

A far more vital factor in their return to calm, however, was the accomplishment of McCormack in selecting a plank-writing subcommittee that was plainly determined to go the last possible length in avoiding a knock-down fight on civil rights.

LISTS PLANK-WRITERS

McCormack himself took on the chairmanship of the subcommittee. He selected these colleagues:

Miss Grace Hudlin of Oklahoma, a Harriman backer.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania, a liberal Democrat but one counted by Southerners as sympathetic to their problems.

Rep. Gracie Pfost of Idaho, whose position is regarded as quite similar to that of Mrs. Miller.

EX-GOV. BATTLE

Former Gov. John Battle of Virginia, the untitled leader of the Southerners present here and a supporter of Stevenson.

Rep. Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, an old-time liberal but also an old-line party worker with whom the Southerners have maintained fairly good relationships.

Gov. J. F. Coleman of Mississippi.

Rep. William L. Dawson of Illinois, a powerful Negro leader in the party and also a man believed by the Southerners to be open to some accommodation on the civil rights question.

Former Gov. Paul Dever of Massachusetts.

Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, a middle-roader whose exertions have been toward bringing together the more or less extremist Southerners and the more or less extremist Northerners.

Sen. Theodore Frances Green of Rhode Island, an octogenarian patriarch of the party; a liberal but one with good Southern connections.

Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a centrist Southerner.

Vann M. Kennedy of Texas, who is in practical fact Sen. Johnson's representative in the platform struggle and probably will attempt the party-bridging role that Johnson himself has long played.

Rep. John Moss of California, a middle-roader.

Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney of Wyoming, a liberal with long experience in dealing with Southerners.

Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, a former member of the House of Representatives and a man in O'Mahoney's general cast.

The outstanding fact about this subcommittee was that it was made up 100 per cent of men and women known to be trying earnestly to find a way out of the civil rights dilemma.

COMPROMISE ROAD

Where this road of attempted compromise would run remained, of course, to be seen.

Most of all at issue was whether—and if so, precisely how—the subcommittee should specifically affirm the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing segregation in the schools.

Many men of great influence in the party—not all of them Southerners—were opposed to any such declaration on varying grounds.

The Southerners resisted it in a fundamental sense; some others simply took the view it would be unnecessary to state what to them was an obvious fact—that the Supreme Court was the highest arbiter of law.

LIBERALS' VIEW

The dominant view in the liberal wing of the party was that something must be said in acceptance of the court's decision, substantially as Stevenson had suggested.

There was no absolute and fixed all-Southern position. Some—Battle for example—indicated they would not regard as wholly intolerable a declaration to the effect that all Supreme Court decisions were the law of the land.

Battle said as well that the South could "live with" the rather strong but generalized civil rights plank adopted by the party in 1952.

This was a concession of great significance, for no influential Southerner hitherto had agreed in public to go that far.

NO ALTERNATIVE

Battle said, moreover, that he saw no practical alternative to Stevenson from the Southern point of view—"at this time, at least."

Tonight it was plain that Southern second thoughts, based on a general change in the inherent situation brought about largely by the platform subcommittee appointments, at this stage did not really forecast a Southern delegate rebellion against Stevenson.

This, nevertheless, did not mean there was not trouble ahead. Some of Harriman's people were making plans to appeal to the convention over the head of the platform writers if they rejected a "strong" civil rights plank.

How the Northern Negro will vote—II—

1956 choice is Democrat; civil rights takes seat behind economic concern

News B'ham, Ala. Mon. 8-6-56

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Second of two articles by John M. Fenton on the Negro vote in the North today.)

BY JOHN M. FENTON
Gallup Pole staff representative

Further proof that Northern Negroes are not lying awake nights worrying about civil rights is seen in their choice of the man they would like to see as the Democratic standard bearer this year.

Contenders such as New York's Gov. Averell Harriman and Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams who have taken strong positions on the questions of civil rights are running far behind Adlai Stevenson among Democratic Negro voters in the North today.

Stevenson's moderate stand on the civil rights issue has been causing some Northern liberal leaders to fear a Negro "revolt" if he is the candidate.

THIS PREFERENCE for Stevenson, however, should not be interpreted so much as a vote of confidence for the 1952 Democratic nominee as it is a further statement of allegiance on the part of Negroes to the Democratic Party.

The former Illinois governor happens to be the best-known Democrat among Northern Negroes today, and the reaction of many Negroes outside the South at present may be summed up in the words of a Chicago laborer who is presently unemployed:

I don't care who they pick; just give me a Democrat.

In general, the Negro's feeling about the 1956 Democratic nominee is just one more indication that until he is sure of his own economic security, the civil rights issue will have second priority.

This reporter has just returned from a tour of Negro districts in the metropolitan areas of the North. Working with members of the Institute field staff—as well as special representatives from the Princeton office—I was seeking to analyze not only "how" the Negro will vote this fall, but "why" his vote will go the way it does. Altogether, our staff had conversations with hundreds of Negro cities.

THE SCORE AMONG Northern Negro Democrats on their choice for their party's nomination next week is as follows:

"Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the Democratic Party. Which ONE would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for President?"

NORTHERN NEGRO DEMOCRATS

Stevenson	60%
Harriman	14
Williams	9
Kefauver	5
Others, no preference	12

(Today's survey was completed before Sen. Kefauver announced that he was withdrawing from the race this year and supporting Gov. Stevenson.)

Obviously, if the Democratic convention were to select a strong civil rights advocate like Harriman or Williams, it would probably do them no harm among Negro voters. Northern Negroes are certainly not "anti-civil rights," and as such a candidate became better known, his pulling power with Negroes would be advantageous to the Democrats.

But, the important political fact is that, as of today with the Northern Negroes' present knowledge about candidates, Adlai Stevenson runs a stronger race among the Negroes against President Eisenhower than does any other leading Democratic contender.

Actually, the Northern Negro vote would seem to be pretty much of a "sure thing" for the Democrats this year, no matter who their candidate is.

Although the personality of President Eisenhower appears to be winning away quite a few Negro voters from their previous Democratic stand, a series of two "trial heats" discloses that both Stevenson and Harriman enjoy a comfortable majority of the Northern Negro vote running against the President today.

IT SHOULD BE NOTED, however, that in terms of a shift of opinion, the switch to Eisenhower is a sizable one—even though the two Democratic contenders have a substantial lead over the President.

Here is the vote in the two trial heats with Mr. Stevenson's vote today compared with the Northern Negro vote in 1952:

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If President Eisenhower were the Republican candidate, and Adlai Stevenson were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

The vote compared with that in 1952:

Northern Negroes

	Today	1952
Stevenson	66%	79%
Eisenhower	34	21

(A total of 6 per cent were undecided in today's survey.)

"If Eisenhower were the Republican candidate and Averell Harriman were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

The vote, excluding 12 per cent who were undecided as of today:

Northern Negroes

Harriman	59%
Eisenhower	41

Summing up, it is this reporter's opinion that most of the Negro vote for Eisenhower this year will be by people who "just want to pick the man."

In the judgment of the Northern Negro, the GOP will have to offer him something more than the personality of Eisenhower before he will consider a wholesale switch to the Republicans.—©

South Moves Forward On Happy Days Theme

News & Observer Raleigh, N.C.

Fri. 8-17-56

By JONATHAN DANIELS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Happy days are certainly here again in the Democratic Party. For the first time in nearly two decades there has been no real row between Northern and Southern elements of the party. Indeed, the story of what has happened may be dramatized in the change that has taker place since Cotton Ed Smith of South Carolina was ready to walk out of a convention because a Negro was asked to pray.

Hodges in Spotlight.

Today a better symbol of the Southern feeling was Governor Luther Hodges happily joining the Negro Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago in seconding Adlai Stevenson's nomination.

Or perhaps in simple North Carolina terms the best symbol of a less important figure, was Delegate-at-Large Hathaway Cross, plump, jolly, wearing a perky Adlai hat and carrying a banner in the parade for Stevenson against whom he and most other North Carolina delegates declined to vote even on the final vote in 1952. Other North Carolinians who sat out then with him stubbornly for an exclusively Southern candidate moved in the parade.

Everybody is happy. And it is not at all certain who, if anybody, got took. Hearst newspapers in Chicago streamered the headline, "South Got What It Wanted." Governor Hodges has beamed that impression and expressed his possessive praise of the Senator Sam Ervin for his labors on the platform committee in working out the civil rights compromises which shaped the platform declarations adopted by the convention.

But no northerners here, except writers for Republican newspapers, seem dismayed. Congressman Dawson, who is the party's chief spokesman for Negroes, made one of the chief speeches in support of what is called the South's victory. And nothing was so clear as that the Northern liberal fight for the minority report strengthening, as they saw it, the language of the platform was perfunctory. Obviously, while they wanted more, most Northern liberals were well satisfied with what they got.

The long discussions in the platform committee and the limited debate on the floor were most concerned with the specific plank labeled "civil rights." Southerners kept out any forthright praise of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision which many Northern liberals desired. But the language used in the plank, called a Southern victory, not only clearly rejected anything in the nature of the "interposition" idea, but repudiated even anything resembling the resolution of protest against the Supreme Court decision recently adopted by the North Carolina Legislature with the Governor's approval. The so-called stronger language proposed in the minority report was only, one prominent North Carolina delegate said, a difference between tweedledum and tweedledee.

The real declaration on the subject of school desegregation was, as Chairman John McCormack of the platform committee pointed out in the debate, not in the civil rights plank but in the one on education. Maybe it is a sleeper put in while Southerners fought over the civil rights plank. It is the pertinent plank on the subject all the same. More than anything else in the platform it relates to the Pearsall Plan which Governor Hodges is going home to advocate vigorously.

It says: "Every American child, irrespective of race or national origin, economic status or place of residence, has full right under the law and the Constitution, without discrimination, to every educational opportunity to develop his potentialities."

And that sentence is a part of the same document which reiterates, what nobody here now denies, that decisions of the Supreme Court are "The law of the land." It is a part of the same document which says that Republicans have no right to exclusive credit for the carefully not specifically mentioned though obviously implied decision on desegregation in the schools.

On Winning Side.

North Carolina delegates, led by Governor Hodges, are undoubtedly on the winning side this time. No delegates from the State are glum this year about the great tide to Stevenson. They have been an important part of it. But the change has not been in Stevenson, but in the State delegation.

Maybe, as Governor Hodges told the North Carolina delegates the other day, Stevenson's positon is not that he "approves" but that he "supports the school desegregation decision. It is known here that he was for stronger language in the civil rights plank than even Mrs. Franklin Roosevelt suggested. It is clear, however, this time, as it should have been last time, that Stevenson understands the problems of the South as he does those of all the other sections of the country. He is no wild man on the civil rights issue but he is deeply concerned for the rights of all Americans under "the law of the land." And that goes for North Carolina as well as North Dakota.

No Longer Defiant.

There are real questions as to whether the South or North Carolina at this convention "got what it wanted." Its real victory has been its own realization, indeed, that it can no longer stand defiantly apart from the rest of the country. Its contribution to this convention has been its willingness to work without rancor and in realization than other men have strong ideas, too. Perhaps that has been made possible by the disappearance of some old and angrier Southern leaders. Jimmie Byrnes is no longer around. Harry Byrd of Virginia is not here and his views have not seemed important outside his own delegation. Cotton Ed Smith is long dead.

What has actually happened here is not that the South directed and dominated this convention but that the South showed a profound change in its own approach to the problems of the party. Any mutterings about revolt in the South this time are hardly audible whispers. But that does not mean that the Southern delegates can go back to North Carolina or any other Southern state feeling that they got a platform neatly matching anti-desegregation Southern views—or a candidate who in any exclusive way is the candidate of the South.

Go Home Happy.

Indeed, in terms of old-time Southern demands, the Southern delegates go home with less than in any recent convention. The platform victory with which Governor Hodges is pleased is not even a reasonable facsimile of the program he advocates in North Carolina. But he and his delegation go home happy. And the conservative Hathaway Cross in the parade, so happy over the nomination of the candidate he and other North Carolinians opposed before, is the most visible evidence of what has happened. It is easy to see Hathaway.

It is going to take more time to find out in any talk of sectional triumph who won and who got took if anybody. Anyhow the happiness of everybody here. North and South, ultra liberal and ultra conservative, is a delightful spectable and a puzzling one, too.

Democrats Urge States' Rights Plank in Virginia

Evening Star Washington, D.C.

Thurs. 7-26-56

RICHMOND, July 26 (AP).—Virginia Democrats will be asked to do at their State convention tomorrow what the Republicans declined to do at their convention last week—blast the Supreme Court desegregation decision and civil rights legislation and indorse the doctrine of interposition.

P. 26-A

Resolutions to put the Democratic convention on the record with a strong States rights reaffirmation were being drafted with the backing of potent leaders of the dominant State organization.

In addition, the convention's Resolutions Committee—to be headed by Gov. Stanley—is expected to affirm the program of no integration anywhere in the State—a program Gov. Stanley's administration embarked upon the first of this week.

The G. O. P. State convention at Roanoke shied away from any rough talk on the Supreme Court and the civil rights legislation now in Congress on the ground that such action by the Virginia branch of the party might work against the chances of President Eisenhower to carry Virginia again.

Also rejected was an endorsement of the doctrine of interposition approved overwhelmingly by the 1956 General Assembly. The majority of the G. O. P. Platform Committee felt such a move indorsing the action of the Democratic assembly would be an unnecessary example of political unwisdom in an election year.

The State Central Committee of the Democratic Party will take care of some of the convention preliminaries at a meeting tonight when its committees on appeals, rules and party plan will meet. The appeals group may have to hear a dispute from Arlington County where a minority faction has challenged the validity of the mass meeting which chose delegates to the State convention.

The convention tomorrow will name delegates and alternates to the Chicago convention in which Virginia will have 32 votes.

Candidate Says He Would Kick Negroes Out

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-27-56

PARIS, Ark. — ANP) — An Arkansas gubernatorial candidate said here last week that "the first correction I'll make when I become the Democratic nominee for governor will be to remove six Negroes from the state Democratic party leadership and replace them with six white men."

Jim Johnson made the statement in his speech at the courthouse square, adding:

"There are six Negro members of the Democratic State Committee, all elected by the Committee since Mr. Faubus (Gov Faubus) became governor. The party rules change leading to the addition of the Negroes was made at the State party convention in September, 1954, right after Mr. Faubus had been nominated and with his approval."

Johnson ridiculed the public assignment measure which Faubus [illegible] and which will be on the general election ballot in November.

His primary attack was against school integrationists.

Call 7-27-56

Southern Democrat's Plan

Herald Tribune
New York

May Use Convention's TV to 'Sell' Segregation

Sat. 7-14-56

By Earl Mazo

ATLANTA, July 13.—Southern Democratic leaders will be urged here tomorrow to take advantage of the extensive free television coverage of the Democratic National Convention to tell the nation why the South opposes school integration and other civil rights measures.

The plan, proposed by Roy V. Harris, of Augusta, long one of Georgia's principal Democratic party figures, is based on having as many Southern states as possible offer favorite sons for nomination as the Democratic Presidential candidate.

Since the speaker offering each candidate the nomination is allowed twenty minutes to address the convention—and the television cameras—this would assure Southern orators a considerable amount of national attention at the convention which begins in Chicago Aug. 13.

Under the Harris plan, the speakers would spend most of that time discussing the South's position—then would state that the candidate they propose supports it.

"It would give up that much time to present the case for the people of the South to the people of the nation," Mr. Harris said today.

"The newspapers, magazines and radio and television have brain-washed the people outside the South against us, and this is the time to counteract that propaganda," Mr. Harris added.

Mr. Harris, a close political associate of former Georgia Gov. Herman Talmadge and manager of the political campaigns for Mr. Talmadge and former Georgia Govs. Ellis Arnall and Ed Rivers, said his proposal will be outlined tomorrow at the extraordinary caucus here of Democratic state chairmen from most Southern states.

South Carolina has already determined to present a favorite son, Gov. George Bell Timmerman jr., he said.

"I am hopeful that Mississippi and Georgia will do likewise," he added, and there is a "probability" that Alabama, Louisiana and Virginia may also offer favorite sons in response to the Harris suggestion.

Leaders Noncommittal

The party leaders gathering here for an "informal talk session" tonight and the formal meetings tomorrow, were noncommittal about the proposal.

Georgia state chairman George Sammon Bell would not say whether he intended to present it officially, but he added to a reporter: "Just keep your eyes open."

Sat. 7-14-56

Meanwhile, South Carolina state chairman Neville Bennett, who initiated the Southern caucus, said its principal purpose was to "create solid and united support as far as possible to prevent inclusion in the Democratic platform (certain) stands on segregation to which we could not under any circumstances agree."

Against Court Ruling

Mr. Bennett added that he and "South Carolina voters" would not object to civil rights planks like those in the 1948 and 1952 platforms. He implied, however, that words placing the Democratic party behind the Supreme Court decision outlawing school segregation would be opposed bitterly.

He also explained that the caucus would consider matters other than segregation and civil rights.

Mr. Bennett said the Democratic chairmen of eleven Southern states—all those "below the Mason-Dixon line" except Kentucky, Oklahoma and Maryland—had been invited to the session, and nine informed him they would attend.

Border States Left Out

The party leaders of Arkansas and Mississippi had prior engagements and could not be present, Mr. Bennett said, but both approved the caucus and the Mississippi chairman wrote: "I hope you will do the spade-work for us."

Kentucky, Oklahoma and Maryland were not asked, Mr. Bennett said, because "we didn't think they had the same problems we have on segregation."

At a press conference, the South Carolina chairman vigorously criticized President Eisenhower for "going back on 1952 campaign promises," asserted that if Vice-President Richard M. Nixon is again the Eisenhower running-mate it would "definitely improve Democratic chances of victory," and insisted the South did not want to bolt this year either to Mr. Eisenhower or a third party.

When asked what his state or region would do if the Democratic platform and candidate were objectionable, however, he said, "We'll face that when we come to it."

Backed Stevenson

Mr. Bennett supported Adlai Stevenson four years ago and in 1948 backed President Truman although his state went for its Governor, Strom Thurmond, the Dixiecrate candidate. Mr. Bennett said he is uncommitted this year. Nevertheless, it is understood he favors Mr. Stevenson for renomination.

Mr. Bennett said that while he knows of "no support" in South Carolina for Gov. Harriman of New York or Sen. Kefauver, he believes "Harriman would be stronger there than Kefauver."

Early arrivals for the caucus appeared to agree that while the South would "tolerate" Mr. Stevenson, it would find considerable difficulty in backing either Mr. Harriman or Sen. Kefauver, the other announced candidates for the Democratic nomination.

As leader of the Southern caucus, Mr. Bennett also stated he did not believe Southerners would insist that the party's Vice-Presidential nominee come from their region.

Herald Tribune

Southerners Simmering Down On Opposition To Stevenson

Commercial Appeal
Memphis Tenn.

Special to The Commercial Appeal

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Outspoken Southern opposition to Adlai E. Stevenson had virtually disappeared early Thursday night in a wave of Dixie relief over the outcome of a civil rights battle that ended 18 hours earlier.

Fri. 8-17-56

The swelling Dixie acceptance of Mr. Stevenson added to the assurance that he would win the Democratic presidential nomination later Thursday night.

Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, North Carolina and Tennessee were securely in the Stevenson column.

Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, Texas and Virginia were clinging to first ballot votes for "favorite sons" or Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas but could move into the Stevenson fold later.

Could Have Been Worse

Georgia had nominated Representative James C. Davis of Atlanta, South Carolina, Gov. Bell Timmerman, and Virginia former Gov. John S. Battle.

On-the-record, some of the more conservative Southerners were still critical of the civil rights plank finally approved late Wednesday night, but privately they conceded "it could have been worse."

Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and South Carolina delegations filed statements with the convention chairman recording them as being opposed to the approved plank.

However, Arkansas Gov. Orval Faubus smiled happily, and said "Everything's fine now."

Buford Ellington, a top aide to Tennessee's Gov. Frank G. Clement, said, "It's not nearly as far-reaching as the 1952 plank."

Senator Gore pointed out that the plank, unlike the 1952 civil rights statement, does not call for affirmative Federal civil rights legislation.

Started By Northerners

The fight came up when Northern liberals moved to amend a committee-approved plank, then before the convention.

The amendment would have pledged Democrats "to carry out" the Supreme Court's recent desegregation decisions.

It also would have recorded Democrats, as they had been since 1952, as favoring enactment of a Federal Employment Practices Act, a Federal anti-lynching law, and a Federal law repealing state poll taxes and other restrictions on the ballot.

In addition, the amendment would have embraced "legislatio nto perfect existing Federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

On a voice vote, after a series of Northerners and Westerners had spoken both for and against the amendment, the amendment was rejected. Chairman Sam Rayburn ruled the "noes" had it. Southerners politely — though tensely—kept their seats and allowed non-Southerners to carry both sides of the debate.

This w[illegible] the Southern strate[illegible] Atlanta caucu[illegible] weeks [illegible], for a moderate [illegible] posture at the convention backed by the threat of a general Southern "sitdown" or defection in the November election if an abnoxious civil rights plank was adopted.

Dixie Line Was Drawn

The Dixie line was drawn against any endorsement of the Supreme Court decision. Repeated statements had warned that such action would "smash" the Democratic Party.

Having made this clear, the Southerners sat quietly in their seats as Northerners trooped to the platform to urge their more radical colleagues not to adopt the amendment and thus "destroy the unity of the Democratic Party."

Hurrying to present the Southern view were such party stalwarts as former President Harry S. Truman, House Democratic Leader John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, Representative John Moss of California, former Gov. Paul Dever of Massachusetts and Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming.

They vehemently opposed the arguments of the backers of the amendment—Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, State Senator Richard Richards of California, Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois and Robert Short, chairman of the Minnesota delegation.

The voice vote rejecting the amendment was evidence of their persuasive powers, as well as a victory for the Southern strategists.

Seeking to prevent a split that would lessen Democratic chances in November, Stevenson lieutenants were prominent in the battle against the amendment.

Working energetically on the convention floor were such top Stevenson aides as campaign manager James E. Finnegan, Hy Raskin, William McCormick Blair, George Ball, Harry Ashmore and others.

This demonstration of Mr. Stevenson's "moderation" policy won him new Southern support and further undermined the Dixie "wait and see" attitude.

Ala. Demos Want Caucus With All Delegates Invited

Journal + Constitution P.3-E
Sun. 7-22-56 Atlanta, Ga.

Group Favors Session Before Going to Chicago Convention

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 21—A group of Alabama's Democratic delegates this week called for more speed in holding a caucus of Dixie states' delegates, leaders, governors and other party stalwarts to form a Southern solid front on the segregation question.

Members of this state's "standby committee, which includes 11 of the 52-member contingent to the Democratic National Convention, gave warm endorsement to the Atlanta declaration a week ago by seven Southern states' party chairmen.

But the Alabama committee, urging haste, frowned on suggestions that a meeting of Southern leaders be delayed until they reach Chicago and that it be held on Aug. 12 — day before the convention opens.

Want Delegates There

The "standby" committee members, chosen by their fellow Alabama delegates, not only recommended a caucus of Southern Democratic leaders in advance of that date, but urged that all delegation members from each Southern state be invited, "with authority to vote."

Birmingham was proposed for the place of the meeting, which they insisted should be held before the national convention's platform and resolutions committee begins its session in Chicago Aug. 6 to write "civil rights" and other planks.

Birmingham's Raymond Weeks, Ninth district delegate and secretary of the "standby" group set up to work with other Southern state delegations, notified Georgia State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell of the committee's action.

Bell heads a three-member steering committee, created by the seven-state party chairmen, to arrange a southwide meeting of Democratic leaders prior to the opening of the national convention Aug. 13.

Both Sen. John Sparkman, Alabama delegation chairman, and Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin, who will head that state's delegation, suggested that a caucus of Southern leaders be held in Chicago Aug. 12. And such a meeting on the day before the convention opens is virtually cer-

ALABAMA

tain, regardless of whether a Southwide get-together is held prior to that time.

Sen. Sparkman, who is not a member of Alabama's "standby" group, wired this committee that he "fully endorsed" the declaration issued by Southern leaders at Atlanta.

Chairman Sparkman's telegram also stated he had written South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman that "I would favor a preconvention meeting of Southern delegations, if clearly understood that (its) purpose was to work out our problems within the party rather than to walk out or to bolt. I am pleased that Southern leaders in Atlanta were of same opinion."

State Rep. Bob Kendall of Evergreen, second district delegate, who acted at Chairman Sparkman's request to get the "standby" committee organized, relayed to the group that Gov. Timmerman and members of South Carolina's Democratic steering committee "unanimously endorsed" action of Southern states party chairmen at Atlanta.

Termed Unwieldy

Kendall said that Charles Wickenberg, Timmerman's executive secretary, informed the Alabama delegate by phone that "Gov. Timmerman does not believe a South-wide meeting of all Southern delegates would be advisable because it would be too unwieldy."

But despite this expression from the South Carolina governor, members of the Alabama "standby" group voted unanimously to adopt a proposal by Birmingham's Eugene (Bull) Connor that "every delegate from every Southern state be invited to a South-wide caucus, with authority to vote."

Connor had proposed a Southwide meeting of Dixie Democrats long before Gov. Timmerman did. It was a resolution offered by Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton, third district delegate, and amended by adoption of Connor's proposal, which was approved by unanimous vote of the Alabama committee endorsing recommendations contained in the Atlanta "declaration."

Birmingham's Laurie Battle, former congressman and vice chairman of the Alabama delegation, likewise strongly urged a South-wide meeting of all Democratic delegates.

6 SOUTHERNERS, ONE NEGRO TO HELP DRAFT DEMO CIVIL RIGHTS

Daily World Thurs. 8-9-56 Atlanta, Ga. P.1

CHICAGO — (INS)-A select group of Democrats was named to hammer together the party's 1956 platform amid predictions they probably will be able to prevent a serious split over the civil rights issue.

The 15 choices of platform chief John McCormack of Massachusetts met with generally favorable reaction from nearly all quarters. The group held a brief informal meeting to block out its work and then postponed formal sessions until later in the week, probably Friday afternoon.

While the brewing scrap over a civil rights plank began to simmer down, the full platform committee heard the Eisenhower Administration castigated for its economic policies.

Leon Keyserling, Chairman of former president Harry S. Truman's Council of Economic Adviser, called GOP claims of peacetime prosperity "A ridiculous myth" and said the Administration is running the economy "On a three-cylinder machine."

Keyserling asked platform writers to reject the so-called hard money policy, urged rewriting of the Taft-Hartley Labor Act and seek revision of the tax system to go back to "The honored principle that taxes should be based upon ability to pay rather than upon ability to make campaign contributions."

McCormack named six moderate minded southerners to the drafting subcommittee--former Virginia governor John S. Battle, Mississippi Gov. James P. Coleman, Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina, Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas, Vann H. Kennedy of Corpus Chisti, Tex., and Miss Grace Hudlin of Wagoner, Okla.

WILLIAM L. DAWSON

Others are Mrs. Emma Duffy Miller of Slippery Rock, Pa., Rep. Emanuel Celler of New York; Rep. Gracie Post of Idaho; Rep William L. Dawson of Illinois, a Negro.

Also former Massachusetts governor Paul Dever; Sen. Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island; Rep. John Moss of California; Sen. Joseph P. O'Manhoney of Wyoming and former Rep. Jennings Randolph of West Virginia.

One southern member of the full committee, George Wallace of Clayton, Ala., called the group "Esteemed and Respected" and said he looks forward to it coming up with a Civil Rights plank that the South can accept.

Wallace added: "Of course, I will not vote for it if it is obnoxious to the south."

The subcommittee will work on draft proposals already put together by groups working the past few months with National Party Leaders. The full 108-man committee will then go over a final draft before sending it to the convention floor next Wednesday.

HARRIMAN SATISFIED

Harriman for president headquarters seemed fairly well satisfied with the subcommittee makeup.

Campaign chairman Loyd Benefield said they are "A fine group of Democrats" adding: "We hope they will draft the kind of liberal, hard-hitting platform Democrats of the nation want and expect--the kind of platform which will assure a Democratic victory in November."

Moss, one of the subcommittee members, said he does not think there is cause for anyone to complain about the group's political shade.

Daily World P.4
34d

The Gallup Poll

Negroes in North Give Democrats Big Edge

Post + Times Herald P.1
Mon. 8-6-56 Washington, D.C.

By John M. Fenton
Gallup Poll Staff Representative

PRINCETON, N. J., Aug. 5—No matter what happens in Chicago's International Amphitheater next week on the civil rights issue, present indications are that Northern Negroes will go heavily Democratic in this November's election.

This trend seems clear no matter who is nominated in Chicago. Although a majority of Northern Negroes favor the candidacy of Adlai Stevenson, it appears to be the party rather than the man which commands their primary allegiance.

Nearly four years of a Republican Administration—during which the Supreme Court's decision on school integration was handed down—have done little to win Northern Negroes away from the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

34d

TAIPEA, Formosa, Aug. 5 (AP) — Sen. Bourke B. Hickenlooper (R-Iowa) arrived here from Hongkong today for a 3-day visit. The Senator, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, will talk with President Chiang Kai-shek and other Nationalist leaders.

the "reasons why" the Northern Negro is still firmly wedded to the Democratic Party.

To make sure that a true picture of Negro opinion was obtained, the Institute assigned both white and Negro reporters to work on this study. Both white and Negro interviewers obtained nearly the same results.

Basic to the Negro's present attachment to the Democratic Party are his feelings on which party has done the most for his race in recent years, as the following figures show:

"Which party—the Republican or the Democratic—has done the most for Negroes in the last 10 year?"

The vote:

Northern Negroes	
Democratic	67%
Republican	16
No difference, no opinion	17

The casual observer might be puzzled about such a heavy vote for the Democrats, considering the civil rights efforts which have been made since the Republicans took office in 1952.

One quickly discovers, however, that several factors lie behind this vote of confidence that the Negro gives the Democratic Party.

The Negro's first concern today is that of getting enough money to feed, clothe and keep his family in a decent fashion. Only after this is accomplished, does he find the time and interest to think about the civil rights problem.

But even when the Negro is considering the question of equal rights and desegregation, he is not ready to give the GOP all the credit.

Many Northern Negroes, for example, think very highly of President Truman for his civil rights efforts with the FEPC. They have seen the Fair Employment Practices Commission at work; they have yet to see Mississippi's schools integrate the races.

In brief, before the Northern Negro goes back to the "party of Lincoln," he wants, first, evidence that the Republicans—both in good and bad times—will see that he has employment, and, second, that any GOP civil rights measures are ones which actually take some action and do not just state policies. To date, the typical Negro in the North does not feel the Republicans have provided the evidence on either of the above counts.

Another important factor behind the Northern Negro's Democratic allegiance is the extraordinary impact that Franklin D. Roosevelt had—and still has to a large extent—on the Negroes.

Because of the primary importance that the Negro gives to the job situation, much of the campaign efforts on the part of GOP congressional aspirants in heavily Negro districts are likely to go for naught.

Here is the question asked on that score:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state—the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?"

The vote today, compared with the Negro vote in 1954:

Northern Negroes	Today	1954
Democratic	77%	77%
Republican	23	23

(A total of 5 per cent of all Negro voters interviewed in the study were undecided as of today.)

A question that naturally arises when discussing the Negro vote for Congress is the effect that the Southern white Democrats would have on the colored vote—particularly in the South since the Supreme Court's decision.. The explanation seems to be "out of sight, out of mind." Negroes in the North are aware of the Southern Democrats — but this awareness does not seem to be having an appreciable effect on their party allegiance.

One gets the impression that the typical Negro thinks, in effect, of two Democratic parties—the one in the South, representing much that he opposes, the other, in the North, a party that has long looked out for his welfare. It is the "second party" that determines his vote as of today.

Further proof that Northern Negroes are not lying awake nights worrying about civil rights is seen in their choice of the man they would like to see as the Democratic standard-bearer this year.

Contenders such as New York's Gov. Averell Harriman and Michigan's Gov. G. Mennen Williams who have taken strong positions on the question of civil rights are running far behind Adlai Stevenson among Democratic Negro voters in the North today. Stevenson's moderate stand on the civil rights issue has been causing some Northern liberal leaders to fear a Negro "revolt" if he is the candidate.

This preference for Stevenson, however, should not be interpreted so much as a vote of confidence for the 1952 Democratic nominee as it is a further statement of allegiance on the part of Negroes to the Democratic Party.

The former Illinois Governor happens to be the best-known Democrat among Northern Negroes today, and the reaction of many Negroes outside the South at present may be summed up in the words of a Chicago laborer who is presently unemployed:

I don't care who they pick; just give me a Democrat."

The score among Northern Negro Democrats on their party's nomination next week is as follows:

"Here is a list of men who have been mentioned as possible presidential candidates for the Democratic Party. Which ONE would you like to see nominated as the Democratic candidate for President?"

The vote:

Northern Negro Democrats	
Stevenson	60%
Harriman	14
Williams	9
*Kefauver	5
Others, no preference	12

*The survey was made before Kefauver announced his withdrawal.

It should be noted, however, that in terms of a shift of opinion, the switch to Eisenhower is a sizable one—even though the two Democratic contenders have a substantial lead over the President.

Here is the vote in two trial heats, with Mr. Stevenson's vote today compared with the Northern Negro vote in 1952:

"Suppose the presidential election were being held today. If President Eisenhower were the Republican candidate, and Adlai Stevenson were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

The vote compared with that in 1952:

Northern Negroes	Today	1952
Stevenson	66%	79%
Eisenhower	34	21

(A total of six per cent were undecided in today's survey.)

"If Eisenhower were the Republican cadidate and Averell Harriman were the Democratic candidate, which would you like to see win?"

The vote, excluding 12 per cent who were undecided as of today:

Northern Negroes	
Harriman	59%
Eisenhower	41

The switch to Eisenhower, it should be immediately pointed out, is very definitely a vote for the man rather than any change in party affiliation.

In the judgment of the Northern Negro, the GOP will have to offer him something more than the personality of Eisenhower before he will consider a wholesale switch to the Republicans.

Griffin Sticks by Adlai But Rips Rights Stand

By ALBERT RILEY

Gov. Griffin said Wednesday he is still inclined to favor Adlai Stevenson for the Democratic presidential nomination but sharply criticized Stevenson's latest civil rights pronouncement.

Griffin sent Stevenson a telegram saying that Georgia Democrats are disappointed at Stevenson's call Tuesday night for a platform urging compliance with the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling.

The Georgia governor also sounded two warnings to the Democrats' 1952 standard-bearer who is considered the front-runner for the 1956 nomination.

DESIRES UNITY

Although he said his sincere desire is for party unity, Griffin warned the civil rights issue may be "the rock upon which the Democratic party will split."

And in a thinly veiled warning that Stevenson might not get Georgia's support at the Chicago national convention if he persists in espousing the Supreme Court decision, Griffin said pointedly: "The Georgia delegation will come to Chicago uncommitted and unpledged."

SERVES NOTICE

Griffin then served notice on Stevenson that he wants to talk with him personally about the question when he gets to Chicago Friday.

"I shall call you upon my arrival in Chicago Friday and would like to discuss with you this matter and others of concern to the Georgia delegation," Griffin said, concluding with a friendly "best wishes."

The governor's telegram followed State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell's statement at Chicago Tuesday night that he no longer favors Stevenson for the nomination.

Bell, who also is a member of the convention's platform committee, bitterly accused Stevenson of a "stupid blunder" for advocating unequivocal approval of the desegregation decision.

The Georgia chairman heretofore had been a strong Stevenson supporter.

Griffin, who will head the Georgia delegation when the convention opens next Monday, did not go nearly as far as Bell, however.

In his morning press conference, the governor said he is still inclined to favor Stevenson because he believes Adlai is the strongest candidate the Democrats have.

At the same time, Griffin said he doesn't yield to anyone in his desire to protect Georgia's traditions and way of life.

"I would like to see us get together in Chicago and endeavor to work this thing out," he said.

Meanwhile, Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver expressed "shock and disappointment" at Stevenson's statement and appeared to take a position closer to Bell's stand on the controversy.

"If Mr. Stevenson insists that the Democratic platform include 'unequivocal approval of the court's decision,' then he has certainly lost my vote in the convention and I hope he has lost the vote of the entire Georgia delegation . . . ," Vandiver declared.

Bell's statement that he no longer is for Stevenson revived some talk of a "favorite son" move by Georgia and other Southern states.

Griffin's critical but at the same time conciliatory telegram to Stevenson was interpreted in some quarters as an effort to head off threatened Southwide opposition developing to Stevenson's candidacy.

34d 1956

DEMOCTARIC

GRIFFIN FLIES IN

First of Delegates Back, Dissatisfied

Journal and Constitution Atlanta Ga. Sun. 8-19-56

The first of Georgia's delegates returning from the Democratic National Convention had some one-word reactions to the doings in Chicago:

"Disappointing." "Dissatisfied." "Disillusioning."

Only a few of the delegates got home Saturday. The rest of the delegation was due in Sunday about midmorning. P.2-A

Those who did come in Saturday—Gov. Marvin Griffin among them—chose to fly home.

Among other early arrivals were J. W. (Taxi) Smith of Albany and Rep. Edgar Blalock of Jonesboro. They were interviewed as they stepped off planes at the Atlanta Airport.

Mr. Smith declared himself "not at all satisfied" with Estes Kefauver as a vice presidential candidate.

* * *

IN THE GEORGIA caucus, Mr. Smith had nominated Sen. John Kennedy of Massachusetts for the number two spot on the ticket.

"We felt Kennedy was our best chance to block Kefauver and Hubert Humphrey," he said.

"I think if Mr. Rayburn (the convention chairman) had recognized South Carolina before Tennessee, Kennedy would have got the nomination. There's no doubt of it. But the Tennessee delegation was right down front and was raising so much cain, he recognized them first."

Mr. Smith had suggested earlier that Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas would have made a better presidential nominee.

Rep. Blalock, looking chipper but professing to be dead tired, said from the standpoint of an average Georgia delegate, the convention was "very disappointing."

* * *

HE ALSO TERMED his first national convention "disillusioning."

Like the delegation leaders, he said he was disappointed over the civil rights platform plank and the nomination of Kefauver for vice president.

The Jonesboro representative said he also had misgivings about candidate ARdlai Stevenson's talk of a "new day" in American life. He said he hoped this didn't imply a stronger central government. He said states rights were already far enough gone.

Rep. Blalock was met at the airport by his wife and two sons, Gaffney and Edgar Jr.

Other early returners included Atty. Gene Eugene Cook and Marvin Moate, speaker of the Georgia House of Representatives.

Meanwhile, senatorial candidate M. E. Thompson released a statement intended to confront the returning delegates with a note of criticism.

Added to their weariness was a little disappointment on the part of most delegates at some results of the convention.

Here in Georgia, meanwhile, senatorial candidate M. E. Thompson released a statement intended to confront the returning deilegates with a note of criticism.

Mr. Thompson called for a reform in the method of selecting Georgia's convention delegates. He said the people of the state had no part in the selection of any of this year's crop.

* * *

HE ALSO accused some members of being less than Democratic in their sentiments. Mr. Thompson's statement read in part:

"Some of the hand-picked delegates to the National Democratic Convention supported the Republican Party in 1952, and at least one of the delegates—Carter Pittman, who supported Eisenhower in 1952—is freely predicting that Stevenson and Kefauver will not carry Georgia in this election."

Mr. Pittman was en route home and could not be reached for a comment on Mr. Thompson's remarks.

No Bolt Planned By State Demos

Journal + Constitution Atlanta Ga. P.2-A

Gov. Griffin Has No Intention to Recall Committee, but Expresses Disappointment

Sun. 8-19-56 34d

By CHARLES POU
Atlanta Journal-Constitution Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 18—Leaders of some Southern states were dropping hints here about another bolt from the Democratic Party Saturday, but Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia said he has no plans for a recall of state party chiefs to plot such a course.

When the Democratic Executive Committee met in July to name delegates to the convention, rules adopted left it open for another get-together after the national convention.

Gov. Griffin said he has no intention of calling the committee back into session between now and November.

* * *

HE ADDED, "I haven't heard anybody express himself as wanting such a meeting."

Georgia's ballot is wide open again this year and a third party—under the banner of "states rights Democrats" or the like—could be added to it with no trouble at all.

The state committee also could meet to talk over means of withholding the state's electoral votes from the national party.

Or it could come up with a recommendation that Georgia Democrats go fishing in November.

* * *

WALTER SILLERS, speaker of the Mississippi House of Representatives and a delegate here, proposed a quick meeting of the Mississippi Democratic state convention "to decide what we want to do . . . whether we will support the party in November or go fishing."

Mississippi was one of four Southern states that rode out the 1948 election as "Dixiecrats," giving their electoral votes to that cause.

Another was South Carolina. It appeared likely Saturday that South Carolina would hold a post-convention convention.

GOV. GRIFFIN left Chicago saying he will support the Democratic Party nominee. But he expressed great displeasure with the addition of Sen. Estes Kefauver to the national ticket.

About Adlai Stevenson, he said he thought the two-time party nominee's acceptance speech was a "good presentation."

Rep. Denmark Groover of Bibb County and Mrs. Edna Kendrick of Columbus attended a meeting of the Democratic National Committee here Saturday for the last official action of Georgia delegates at the convention. Rep. Groover is new national committeeman from Georgia and Mrs. Kendrick is new national committeewoman.

Stanley Says He Can't Support Stevenson

Post + Times Herald Fri. 8-17-56 P.26 Washington D.C.

By Robert E. Baker
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia said today he could not support Adlai Stevenson for the Presidential nomination because of their divergent views on the school desegregation issue.

The Governor revealed his views in a morning caucus when the Virginia delegation to the Democratic National Convention voted to support former Gov. John S. Battle as a favorite son. 34d

Stanley said he planned to present a program for maintaining segregated schools when the Virginia General Assembly meets in special session in 10 days.

He pointed out that Stevenson recently had expressed "unequivocable approval" of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

"I could not go back to the people of Virginia if I voted to nominate a person who advocates the absolute reverse of what I advocate," he said. "I can do no other and keep my self respect."

The nomination of Battle in the caucus was made by State Sen. Landon Wyatt of Danville, a spokesman for the Harry F. Byrd organization. Strong Byrd organization members went down the line with the nomination.

Moves by Stevenson supporters in the delegation failed to overcome the support for Battle.

Henry Fowler of Alexandria led the support for Stevenson.

DEMOCRATS FINISH DRIVE IN FLORIDA

Times P.16-C

Kefauver and Stevenson End Campaign for State's 28 Votes in Today's Primary

Tues. 5-29-56

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

MIAMI, Fla., May 28—Florida Democrats will answer tomorrow the requests of Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver for support in their competition for the party's 1956 Presidential nomination.

Local officials estimate that one-third of the 1,277,000 registered Democrats will cast votes in the state-wide primary to elect forty delegates controlling twenty-eight convention ballots at the National Convention, which opens Aug. 13. The polls will be open from 7 A. M. to 7 P. M. New York

On the eve of the election, Senator Kefauver concentrated his activities in this vote-heavy metropolitan area with an eighteen-hour campaign that featured handshaking, motor cavalcades, radio and television talks and an outdoor night rally.

The Tennessean hammered at his theme that Mr. Stevenson had lost the Presidential race in 1952 and would be "unacceptable" to a majority of the voters this year because he was a fair-weather liberal who offered no "real choice" against President Eisenhower.

Senator Kefauver will leave by airplane tomorrow morning for California, where he will wage the same vigorous attack on Mr. Stevenson in their final drives to win support of sixty-eight convention ballots at stake in the primary there on June 5.

Mr. Stevenson made a brief talk at Miami International Airport this morning before flying to California to open his closing campaign in that state. He said he was confident of victory in Florida.

Sharp Personal Clashes

Mr. Stevenson concentrated his campaigning in the Miami area during the last three days, while Senator Kefauver worked the West Coast resort and farm areas. To match the Senator's election eve marathon stumping, the Stevenson supporters were bombarding the Miami area with television films and radio talks prepared in advance by the former Governor of Illinois.

Most of the state's political observers viewed Mr. Stevenson as the favorite to win a majority of the convention delegates from Florida. But last-minute campaign maneuvers involving sharp personal clashes and special appeals to rural and urban interests posed many political imponderables.

Of the forty delegates to be chosen tomorrow, two delegates, each with a full convention vote, will be named ffrom each of the state's eight Congressional districts.

The remaining twenty-four deleggates, each with one-half convention vote, will be elected at large, the entire bloc going to the candidate with the highest state-widee total.

Consequently, the Florida primary is not a winner-take-all affair. Therefore the two contestants have been concentrating on the population centers to shoot for the twelve at-large ballots with the added hope that they could run ahead in enough of the districts to grab a majority of the total convention ballots.

Since Dade County (Miami) has about one-fourth of the total Democratic vote, both contenders have viewed it as the key unit to winning the at-large delegates.

Mahoney Unhappily Sees Group Back Stevenson

Post + Times Herald Fri. 8-17-56 Washington D.C. P. 26

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Maryland's delegates to the Democratic Convention officially pledged their 18 votes to Adlai Stevenson today at a 3 a. m. caucus.

Their action had been expected. They had held off to make sure they were grabbing the right bandwagon. They held off about 24 hours too long to take any credit for getting it rolling.

The 36 delegates unofficially declared themselves for Stevenson in a poll taken on the Convention floor last night—which squelched George P. Mahoney's hope to deliver the 18 votes to native son Sen. Stuart Symington (now of Missouri) for at least one ballot.

Chairman J. Millard Tawes had virtually completed the poll before Mahoney got on the floor. Mahoney, who came here as the strong man of the delegation, was unhappy about it. But at the caucus the delegation at his request made a show of unity and voted unanimously for Stevenson, members said.

This was literally the first time the Maryland delegation had agreed on anything here. The group has spent much of its time fussing at Baltimore Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro, lame duck National Committeeman and a power in the so-called "old-guard" anti-Mahoney wing of the party. He stayed away from their meetings and passed out few Convention tickets. He didn't have many.

But as the Stevenson bandwagon gained momentum the Marylanders remembered they were looking for a winner and that most of them, after all, wanted Stevenson.

Griffin Asks Louder Voice By Southland

Advertiser Wed. 5-30-56 Montgomery, Ala.

ATLANTA, May 29 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin today demanded a louder voice for the South in the Democratic national convention.

He told a meeting of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee that some national leaders seem determined "to crucify us and our age-old way of life."

In another speech, John Sammons Bell, chairman of the state group, expressed hope no member would "be the least bit sympathetic to the presidential aspirations of renegade senator from Tennessee, Estes Kefauver, or Gov. Averell Harriman of New York."

Griffin accused the national leaders of making oa spectacle of the 1952 convention and said that because the convention was closely televised it was highly probable "the people of the country decided they did not want that kind of leadership."

Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic nominee, carried nine states, Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and West Virginia, Griffin said, each of which practiced segregation.

"The Democratic party did not carry the first state that was not segregated," the Georgia governor added.

"Who then supported the Democratic nominee — it was the people of the South."

Sixty four Georgia delegates and 44 alternates were elected by the committee today to the 1956 Democratic convention. The delegation will operate under the unit rule, and Griffin urged that they select a candidate "who is sympathetic, one who believes that we have a voice in the Democratic party."

Georgia has 32 seats in the national convention so each of the 64 delegates will have half a vote.

As he called for a vote on the election of the delegation, Chairman Bell of Atlanta added that the nomination of either Kefauver or Harriman would "destroy for maany years the Democratic party's chances of ever regaining the White House."

Lessons For The South

News B'ham Ala.

Democratic Convention Shows How Dixie Can Defeat Distasteful Platform Planks

BY JAMES FREE
Washington Correspondent
The Birmingham News

Sun. 8-19-56 P. 18-A

CHICAGO

THERE ARE SOME lessons for the future, so far as the South is concerned, in the 1956 Democratic National Convention that is now history.

The most important is that delegations from Southern states are unwise to commit themselves openly and in advance to early ballot support for a non-Southern candidate for President. To do otherwise is to invite a civil rights platform plank distasteful to Dixie.

Much of the credit for the "moderate" platform worked out here this week must be given to Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi and Sen. John J. Sparkman of Alabama. Their performance more than justified the faith that Southern Democratic leaders had in them when, at the Atlanta preconvention session, Coleman was named to lead efforts at getting an acceptable platform drafted and Sparkman to spearhead the move to get such a platform adopted by the convention.

Southern Influence Makes Itself Manifest

BOTH COLEMAN and Sparkman personally favored Adlai Stevenson, but they advised their own and other Dixie delegations to wait until the platform was safe before putting their votes on the line for any one. They let it be known, too, that—if the platform was unsatisfactory to the South—they would go along with a holding operation under the banner of Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

The net effect of the Johnson holding tactic was close to that accomplished by the South in backing Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia in early ballots at the 1952 convention. Both times the pro-Stevenson forces were compelled to heed a determined Southern front and to agree to a more moderate civil rights plank than they have preferred as campaign fodder for voters in the North and East.

Another major lesson pointed up for the South once again at this convention is this: their key leaders in the Congress are potent, too, at any Democratic National Convention—and the great Southern influence in the inner circles of the Congress is the only really formidable national political power left in the hands of the Southern states. Once this sole remaining national power goes, Dixie resistance to strong civil rights bills and platform planks will be futile.

Sen. Humphrey Shows Signs Of Mellowing

AND WHEN THE full record of the 1956 convention is read and digested in the South, the people there will realize that Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D., Minn.) is far from the bitter anti-South firebrand [illegible] when he spurred the revolt against moderation on a civil rights plank.

Southern senators have been telling their friends back home that Sen. Humphrey has mellowed in these past eight years, and the Minnesotan proved it at least twice this week.

It was Humphrey who sat down with Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia and worked out a solution of the "loyalty oath" issue that has plagued the party since before the 1952 convention.

It was Humphrey, too, who virtually doomed the hopes of pro-civil rights extremists for successful floor rebellion against the moderate reports of the Rules Committee, the Credentials Committee and the Platform Committee.

All in all, the South has reason to feel better about its future as a part of the national Democratic Party than it did only a week ago.

Stanley Proposes Battle As Virginia 'Favorite Son'

Post + Times Herald P. 26 Washington, D.C. Fri. 8-17-56

CHICAGO, Aug 16 (AP)—Virginia put former Gov. John S. Battle's name before the Democratic convention today as a favorite son condidate for the Party's presidential nomination.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley told the delegates Battle had served the Commonwealth of Virginia for more than a quarter century with great credit.

Stanley recalled Battle played a maor part in resolving the Party row four years ago over a "loyalty oath" and helped draft this year's platform which presented the problem of avoiding a major fight over the civil rights issue.

Mississippi yielded to Virginia, in the alphabetic call of the states, so Stanley might make the nomination. While the band played "Carry Me Back to Ole Virginny," the Virginians waved banners such as "Battle, Disciple of Jefferson" and "Battle the GOP with Battle."

Harry F. Byrd Jr. of Winchester, Va., seconded the nomination, telling the convention Battle as governor had proved himself a "firm, fair and fearless" chief executive.

Rep. Vaughn Gary also put in a seconding speech, similarly recalling Battle's achievements for Party unity in the loyalty oath row.

"He saved the Democratic Party at that time in my judgment," Gary said.

Freighters Requisitioned

MONTREAL, Aug. 16 (AP) Britain has started requisitioning Canadian-owned freighters registered in Britain for use as transports between Britain and the Mediterranean, it was reported today.

KEFAUVER HAILED IN NEGRO CHURCH

Times P. 16-C

Integration Stand Applauded on Coast—Senator Visits a Tea Party, Too

Mon. 3-26-56

By GLADWIN HILL
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, March 25—Senator Estes Kefauver's intensive campaign in quest of support for the Democratic Presidential nomination took him today from a Los Angeles Baptist Church to a gay garden party in suburban Beverly Hills.

Between a district Kefauver Club breakfast and a midday television broadcast, the lanky Tennessean's campaign aides sandwiched a thirty-minute stop at the Zion Hill Union Baptist Church, one of the city's largest Negro congregations.

Before more than a thousand parishioners, Senator Kefauver took a seat on the rostrum with the Rev. T. M. Chambers. The half hour visit was devoted to a sermon by Mr. Chambers on "Jesus, the Gangbuster" and a five-minute talk by the Senator.

Noting Senator Kefauver's Senate crime investigating activities, Mr. Chambers said the sermon subject was entirely coincidental. He included the Senator among those who had emulated Christ in crusading against evil.

Congregation Applauds

Senator Kefauver, addressing the congregation, recalled in a light vein that his grandfather had been a Baptist preacher and a long-winded one. He praised church-going as a great influence for national and world stability and concluded with a firm endorsement of the Supreme Court's school integration ruling.

The congregation applauded with a chorus of "amens" and "hallelujahs."

Senator Kefauver has picked up and has been duly cultivating a following in Los Angeles' Negro community of some 300,000 by taking what many consider a firmer stand on integration than his rival, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois.

One of his listeners this morning was Thomas G. Neusom, a lawyer and local president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The Senator left the church hurriedly, with apologies, to make the television appearance in Hollywood eight miles away. He swung back to the Negro district for a luncheon with Negro leaders.

The trip to Beverly Hills was the Senator's first visit to one of the city's more affluent suburbs in three days of local stumping. While Beverly Hills contains many Republicans, it is also a large center of the Stevenson support marshalled months ago by most of the state's Democratic organization leadership. They are worried after Senator Kefauver's primary victory in Minnesota last Tuesday.

The California primary June 5 is considered probably the most important Stevenson-Kefauver testing ground before the August national convention.

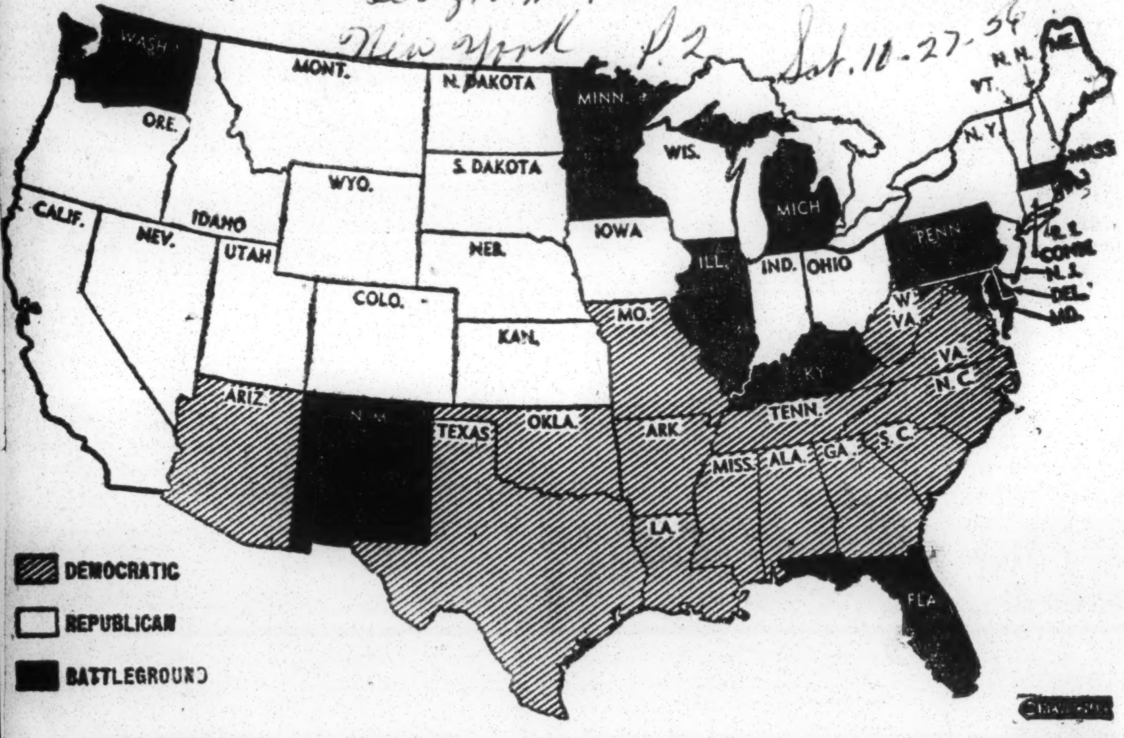
Mr. Kefauver's television appearance was on a weekly half-hour sponsored by local 770 of the Retail Clerks International Association. He ran through his regular inventory of criticism of the Eisenhower Administration on farming, organized labor and foreign policy.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Democratic Hopes Revolve On Voting in 11 Key States

World-Telegram + Sun New York P. 2 Sat. 10-27-56



Battleground states holding key to the election are shown in black. Of these 11 states and their 151 electoral votes, Adlai Stevenson needs at least 111. President Eisenhower may need only 41. Experts warn that some other states are not in the bag for either side.

President Can Win if He Retains Any Two Big Ones or Grouping Of Smaller; Rivals Mass Forces

World-Telegram + Sun New York City, N.Y. Sat. 10-27-56 P. 2

By BRUCE BIOSSAT,
NEA Staff Correspondent.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27 .— Eleven states **scattered** across the U.S. map hold the key to the 1956 **Presidential** campaign now spinning toward its climax.

Democratic nominee Adlai Stevenson needs to capture nearly all these battleground states—with their 151 electoral votes—to win on Nov. 6.

Should President Eisenhower cling to almost any two of the bigger ones, or a handful of the smaller, he evidently would stymie Mr. Stevenson's bid and gain his second term in the White House.

Most observers believe Adlai faces a steep uphill climb. Reports of pollsters, individual doorbell ringers and analysts suggest Mr. Eisenhower currently maintains a margin ranging from thin to comfortable in eight of the 11 crucial states.

The key areas and their electoral votes:

Pennsylvania 32, Massachusetts 16, Delaware 3, Maryland 9, Florida 10, Kentucky 10, Illinois 27, Michigan 20, Minnesota 11, New Mexico 4, and Washington 9.

Three Doubtful.

The consensus of all available vote-sampling reports assigns every one of these but Pennsylvania, Delaware and Kentucky to the President. These three fall in the doubtful category.

The 11 states listed were carefully and deliberately chosen for major combat by the Democratic leadership. From the outset they rooted their strategy in the assumption they would not score a landslide but could piece together a narrow victory over a popular President by concentrating their energies.

Like a general shrewdly deploying limited resources against superior numbers, they have pinpointed states they judged ready to topple to exploit them. They have tried to exploit their "openings" by cannonading heavily on local and regional issues—farm distress here, control of power resources there.

Fighting back, the Republicans have shaped tactics aimed at yielding neither big states nor small in the East, Midwest and West, and conceding very little in the South and border regions.

Value of GOP Swings.

Mr. Eisenhower's campaign forays thus have ranged from small-vote Colorado (6) to huge New York (45). To GOP strategists, the great value of these swings stems from the opportunity they afford to stamp a large, fresh imprint of the President's popularity on the critical zones.

Mr. Stevenson's 1956 challenge began with the conviction he is safely ahead in most Southern territory. Measuring his managers' claims against the vote-samplers' findings, the experts flatly hand him:

Arkansas 8, Louisiana 10, Tennessee 11, Mississippi 8, Alabama 11, Georgia 12, South Carolina 8, North Carolina 14, Oklahoma 8, Missouri 13 and West Virginia 8.

In addition they rate him ahead in Texas with 24 and Virginia with 12. Both went for Ike in 1952, as did Tennessee.

Together these 13 Southern and border states would build Mr. Stevenson a base of 147 electoral votes toward the 266 needed for victory. Surveys indicate he might **also be given** Rhode Island and Arizona, **each** with four votes, **to enlarge his** foundation to 155.

Ike's Strongholds.

If this calculation is correct, then the Democratic **nominee** would need exactly **111 votes** more. And these presumably would have to be **gleaned from** the 151 represented by the **11** battleground states.

As he battles to block Mr. Stevenson's conquest of these vital areas, Mr. Eisenhower generally is rated the leader in 22 eastern, mid-western and western states with an electoral total of 225—just 41 short of a winning majority. These are:

East: Maine 5, Vermont 3, New Hampshire 4, Connecticut 8, New York 45, New Jersey 16—total 81; Midwest: North Dakota 4, South Dakota 4, Nebraska 6, Kansas 8, Iowa 10, Wisconsin 12, Indiana 13, Ohio 25—total 82; West: California 32, Oregon 6, Idaho 4, Nevada 3, Utah 4, Wyoming 3, Montana 4, Colorado 6—total 62.

To the task of preventing the President from getting the indicated 41 he would need if these estimates are accurate, Mr. Stevenson brings impressive artillery.

Controlling nearly half a score additional statehouses and many city and county administrations, the Democrats present the strongest organizational front in many years. And their morale has been stoutly reinforced by a string of party victories that began in 1953 and have continued through the Maine and Alaska elections this fall.

Low Registration Hurts.

But the party nevertheless is short of funds in many areas. Leaders can take slim comfort, too, from the mixed news on 1956 registration figures. Totals are down in traditional Democratic strongholds like Boston, New York, Jersey City, Cleveland, and Chicago. In some of these spots gains have been recorded in usually Republican suburban territory. On the other side are indicated advances in Pennsylvania, certain other Ohio cities, and big West Coast communities.

Neither party has fathomed the registration puzzle as the nominees drive for the finish.

Should Mr. Stevenson sweep the 11-state background, he'd pile up 306 electoral votes, 40 more than needed. But the loss of two big ones, for example, Illinois and Pennsylvania (59 votes together), or Pennsylvania and Michigan (52) would in most obserer's views, mark him for defeat.

Mr. Eisenhower, on the other hand, might win without any of the big battleground states, provided he took Florida, Maryland, Washington, New Mexico and either Minnesota or Kentucky. Should he take all 11 from the crucial list and perhaps grab Texas and Arizona again, he'd have a sweep.

Rep. Martin Calls 'Colored' Story Smear

Sat. 10-6-56 Chicago Def.

BOSTON — (ANP) — Angered by an alleged misquotation of his remarks about a Negro last Thursday, Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R Mass.) has accused Democrats of conducting a "smear and insinuation" program.

The House minority leader had been quoted as saying in a civil rights rally in Rutland, Vt., on Thursday:

"When I was in Hartford, a colored fellow came up to me and for a colored fellow he was pretty smart. And that colored fellow said to me, 'the Democrats are giving us all the cackle but not the egg."

"That's wrong," Martin said, "What I said was 'that was pretty smart of that colored fellow." That statement, and it is quoted, is definitely wrong. I didn't tell the incident that way."

Adlai Stevenson Bows Out

Not only this, but a long line of generations will remember the slightly balding man who left the governorship of Illinois to make two unsuccessful trys for the presidency of the United States. There are many living today who well remember when William Jennings Bryan, the "boy orator of the Platte" was arousing the country back in the nineties about "the free coinage of silver at the radio of sixteen to one" that he had in second place on his ticket another Adlai Ewing Stevenson. Both, however went down in glorious defeat—but the world will long remember them.

Atlanta, Ga.

Going a bit further back, beyond our own time, there may be some who remember when another Adlai Ewing Stevenson won out on one of the Grover Cleveland tickets as vice president of the United States. Hence the Stevenson dynasty.

But, it was written in the stars that another Adlai Ewing Stevenson was not to come in at this time for the presidency of the United States.

Tues 12-11-56

His announcement a few days ago that he would not again seek the presidency was not a surprise. While the Democrats allowed William Jennings more than two trys at the presidency, it however would be in no mood at this time to be so generous to another gentleman.

Adlai Stevenson who himself possibly liked Ike, hardly entertained any hope that he could unseat the popular general in a test for the presidency; he was titular head of his party and since the presidential bug is hard to kill, he cannot be blamed for wanting to make a second try.

But, he would not under any conditions make a third. He bows out for a new face and a new approach to the proposition of recapturing the government for the Democrats.

This Stevenson will long be remembered as the dry wit curator; the whimsical humorous who was possibly outdistanced only by Will Rogers and Mark Twain, and the one, who in the face of certain defeat, made the most of a losing candidate who went out to begin with, having two strikes against him.

He is a great American and is a wonderful example for those who would aspire for the high office of president. His good nature and his refusal to venture too far in making the health of his opponent a plank in his platform will endear him to millions of Americans who admired the fine sportsmanship of the man for whom they never voted.

See Democratic Split Over Rights

Defender Chicago, Ill.

Sat. 12-8-56 p. 1

By ETHEL L. PAYNE

A major revolt is brewing in the Democratic Party over the touchy question of civil rights. Division over this topic is no new thing to Democrats. There has always been a conservative — the polite term for the Dixiecrats — and a so-called liberal wing, composed mostly of Northerners who pay lip service to progressiveness in the human rights area.

Whereas, formerly this was almost a perfunctory thing and used for window dressing in times of political expediency, this has now changed and the liberal wing has become deadly earnest in its determination to take over control of the party.

Sen. Douglas

The sole reason is that the Demo party despite the fact that it retained a majority in Congress took the worst beating of its life in the last presidential election and is in grave danger of losing all of its former strongholds.

Chief among these is the Negro vote which for more than 20 years was the exclusive property of the Democrats.

HIT OLD ORDER

The shift of the Negro vote in the last elections was largely responsible for cracking the solid South and the old order, of the one party system, where the South held the whip hand in Congress, is about to bite the dust.

Leading the revolt are such party stalwarts as Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh, Sen. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota, Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, James E. Finnegan, the campaign manager for Adlai Stevenson, and Jack Arvey, Democratic Committeeman from Illinois, and Sen Wayne Morse of Oregon.

Humphrey has drawn up a 16-point liberal domestic program for adoption by the party, and the number one item is the elimination of Rule 22, which permits filibuster in the Senate which in turn is the chief roadblock to passage of civil rights legislation.

Humphrey and his colleagues already have gone so far as to contact "modern Republicans" like Sens. Irving Ives of New York and Clifford Case, New Jersey, to ask them to line up bi-partisan support for civil rights legislation.

LOOK TO '58

Quite frankly, rebels are looking towards 1958 and the off-year Congressional elections in which they must get back the slipping Negro vote if they are to win.

Organized labor which usually supports a majority of Democratic candidates, has served warning that there must be some change in party command, and is prepared to take a hand to this effect.

So alarmed has labor become over the defection of the Negro vote that this will be the topic of discussion at a meeting of party hierarchy at national headquarters late in December.

The liberals are repudiating the leadership in Congress of Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and Lyndon Johnson. Majority Leader Johnson and Rayburn are in favor of a wait and see tactic in the new Congress—that is wait and see what the President's program will be and try to hamstring the rights provisions in it.

STICKS TO RULE

Johnson, while reluctantly acceding that there must be some giving on the part of the hitherto pampered Southern opposition to rights passage, has nevertheless, firmly come out in opposition to the abolition of Rule 22.

Most of the "rebels" want Paul Butler ousted as chairman of the National Committee and replaced with someone more representative of the big Northern urban groups. Butler has leaned heavily towards the conservatives and has committed several serious tactical blunders such as publicly stating that civil rights was not important as an issue.

Sat. 12-8-56

At the recent Washington meeting of the Executive Committee, Butler blandly asserted, "we won everything but the Presidency," and he made so many references to the "great victory" that Arvey was constrained to say:

"All this talk about a great victory is fine. I think we scored a great victory. I also think we got hit by a truck."

NEW PASS CATCHERS

Arvey continued, that if 1958 is to be a Democratic year,, "it may be necessary to get a few new pass catchers" on the Democratic team.

Negro Democrats disgusted with pussyfooting and compromising that led to disaster in many places are prepared to deliver an "EITHER OR" ultimatum to party heads before Congress opens. EITHER repudiate the Dixiecrats OR face a wholesale walkout from the party.

So far, most of the Negro defection can be interpreted as a protest vote against the moderation used by the Democrats in the last campaign.

There are no real indications yet that these former Democrats are shifting permanently to the Republican party which they are still wary of as the "rich man's party."

However, with increased Negro voter registration in the South, many Negro leaders now see a strong chance of splitting the Democratic South and breaking the tenacious stranglehold of the Dixiecrats in Congress.

HIT TYRANNY

Once this is accomplished they feel the back will be broken of violence and tyranny against Negroes in the South.

One thing is certain. The coming session of Congress will be a crucial time for the Democrats. It may decide the future of the party, whether it can revive and become the symbol of liberalism, or whether it will be relegated to second-class position through the same mistakes that sent the Republican party into oblivion for 20 years.

Not only is the domestic issue of civil rights important but this has become inextricably linked with our stake in the struggles for world peace.

If the Northern wing of the party again surrenders to the Southern reactionary, more Negroes as well as other groups will take permanent leave of the party and 1958 will mean the defeat of the Democrats in Congress as well as in the White.

DEMOCRATIC HAILED

Times P. 1

Candidate Speaks in New Orleans After Arkansas Rally

Wed. 9-26-56

New York

Texts of Stevenson speeches will be found on Page 23.

By HARRISON E. SALISBURY

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25—Adlai E. Stevenson won the applause of a Southern audience today with a measured appeal for acceptance "as law-abiding citizens" of the Supreme Court decision for integration of public schools.

Applause that was vigorous—although by no means unanimous—interrupted the Democratic Presidential nominee four times as he presented his views on the controversial school issue in Little Rock, Ark.

Mr. Stevenson was speaking before a state capital audience of between 3,500 and 4,000 persons in MacArthur Park. The audience was predominantly white but there were 200 or 300 Negroes scattered through it.

Later, speaking at City Hall in New Orleans, Mr. Stevenson charged that President Eisenhower had failed to remake the Republican party. He suggested that the party, instead, had "reshaped" the President.

Mr. Stevenson accused the President of abdication of his hole of leadership in the Republican party.

Chides the resident

"Neither a candidate nor a President can stand apart from his party," he said. "He can lead it—or fall behind it. But he canno the separate from it. It is part of his strength—or his weakness.

"President Eisenhower," he said, "has not hesitated to endorse any Republican, be he a Taft Republican or a McCarthy Republican."

"The only notable exception," he said, "was an Eisenhower Republican Senator [Alexander] Wiley of Wisconsin, for whom the resident didn't lift a finger."

Mr. Stevenson characterized the 1954 campaign efforts of Vice President Richard N. Nixon "an ill-will tour." He expressed amazement at the "shameless cynicism" of Republican leaders who acclaimed President Eisenhower but "make little pretense of following his leadership in Congress."

Mr. Stevenson was welcomed by a throng of 10,000 citizens, who jammed City Hall Square. Many bore signs proclaiming "Down With Nixon, Dixon and Yates."

It was an 80-degree day in New Orleans and perspiration steadily rolled down Mr. Stevenson's forehead as he spoke in the open from Courthouse steps.

Mr. Stevenson's audience at Little Rock was enthusiastic. It vigorously cheered some of his pot-shots at the Republicans, especially his remarks about Vice President Nixon's difficulty in "keeping to the high road."

But when he began to talk about segregation a hush fell over the audience of shirt-sleeved men and women standing under the dusty long-leaf pines in the morning sunshine. There was a hush too, among members of Mr. Stevenson's party.

Applause Is Heard

There was a light sprinkling of applause when Mr. Stevenson expressed confidence that the nation would rise above the divisions that the segregation issue had produced.

He then asserted that he supported the Supreme Court decision and believed it to be right. There was no sound from the crowd.

"Some of you feel strongly to the contrary," he added. Still there was no response.

"What is most important," Mr. Stevenson continued, his face serious and a little grim, "is that we agree that once the Supreme Court has decided this Constitutional question that we accept that decision as law-abiding citizens."

The crowd, which had been so quiet, broke into applause. The applause started not on the speakers' platform, where the Democratic political leaders of Arkansas, including Gov. Orval Faubus. Senator John L. McClellan and four or five Arkansas Representatives were seated, but on the outskirts of the crowd.

Not everyone joined in. Here and there a man or woman could be seen shaking a head in negation. The Negroes for the most part received the statement impassively. But there were no boos.

Mr. Stevenson was applauded again, but not perhaps with quite so much vigor, when he quoted the plank of the Democratic party rejecting the use of force to solve the question.

His implied criticism of President Eisenhower, contained in a reaffirmation that the office of the President should be used to bring together the opposing sides and creating a "climiate for peaceful accepance" of the decision drew no crowd reaction.

But his final statement—that it would take a Democratic administration to understand and resolve the "special problems" of the South—brought another good burst of applause.

Integration Lagging

Mr. Stevenson's remarks were delivered in a state where only the bare beginnings of integration of the school system have been made. A few Arkansas schools districts—one official said about three out of 300—have integrated.

However, Governor Faubus said that he saw "no special significance" to the favorable response of the audience to Mr. Stevenson's declaration except as an expression of support for the principle of peaceful solution of the question.

Arkansas, the Governor said, has had no violence on this issue and will have no violence 'if' the extremists on both sides will leave us alone." He said that Arkansas citizens had "lost faith" in the ability of President Eisenhower to cope with this and other problems.

Mr. Stevenson's raising of this most controversial of Southern issues deep in Southern territory was designed as a demonstration of his belief in the responsibility of national political figures to provide leadership on major questions regardless of how touchy they might be.

It was a move that also was not without political implications with respect to the large Negro voting groups in Northern cities. Many of these groups have been lukewarm or antagonistic to the Democrats because of lack of confidence in their position on segregation. Mr. Stevenson's move may now be cited in an effort to win their support.

There was nothing new in what Mr. Stevenson said on the segregation issue. He had said it all before in New York to the Libera party and again at Albany. But the setting and the audience were new.

Jibes at Republicans

Mr. Stevenson's address was filled with sharp jibes at the Republicans. He included several references to Republican lapses from the high level of stewardship promised by President Einenhower. These included mention of the cases of Orville E. Hodge, former state auditor in Illinois, and Harold E. Talbott, former Secretary of the Air Force.

Hodge, a Republican, is serving twelve to fifteen years in prison for using state checks to defraud the Illinois government of more than $1,000,000.

Mr. Talbott resigned from the Eisenhower Administration after it was disclosed that he had used Air Force stationery to promote a private business in which he had an interest.

Recaling that President Eisenhower once promised a standard of morality "as clean as a hound's tooth," Mr. Stevenson suggested that perhaps the hound needed a dentist.

He said that the issue of special privilege and big business domination of government "is being brought into even sharper focus" by Mr Nixon. He identified the Vice President as the representative of "that branch of the Republican party which the country rejected for twenty years."

Mr. Eisenhower's great crusade of 1952, he said, "has gotten lost in washington."

Gets Assist From Hulan Jack

Courier P. 12

Adlai Storms Harlem!

Sat. 10-21-56

NEW YORK — Adlai Stevenson steamed his "Joe Smith Special" into Harlem and laid it on the line for civil rights. More than 20,000 Harlemites packed the huge square around 125th St. and Seventh Ave. and cheered as the Democratic candidate accused the Republican party of being "Johnny-Come-Lately" to the field of civil rights.

Pittsburgh Pa.

Appearing with Stevenson were Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman, Tallulah Bankhead and New York's Governor Averell Harriman. Helping to clear the track for the former Illinois Governor was Manhattan Borough President Hulan Jack, who commended Stevenson as a "champion of civil rights" and attacked the Eisenhower administration on its record to the applause from the crowd.

Jack, one of the party's best orators in New York, called the Republican truth squads "Alibi Ike teams" and said they were "created to hide a record of broken promises and fumbling leadership." He further stirred the listeners when he challenged Republican claims of prosperity.

"Prosperity for whom?" demanded the Manhattan Borough president. "Have you been able to save any money?"

"No," the huge but partisan crowd shouted back.

Stevenson replies to 6 questions

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 11-3-56
p.1

LIBERTYVILLE, Ill. — Adlai Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the presidency of the United States, last week, answered six questions on his alleged snub of Rep. Adam Clayton Powell during his recent Harlem visit, his attitude toward FEPC and his stand on the Powell school aid amendment.

The AFRO's questions and Mr. Stevenson's answers follow:

QUESTION 1: How can the Democratic Party assure voters Federal school funds will go only to school districts which obey the law requiring them to integrate with all deliberate speed?

Answer: "I am in favor of Federal aid to education, which I consider one of the urgent national needs, and I have opposed any restrictive provisions which threaten its enactment.

"At the same time, I assume that any school district which is found to be in defiance of a Federal court order would not be eligible for such aid."

* * *

QUESTION 2: How can we convert states like Virginia, Alabama and Mississippi to see the Supreme Court decision as you see it and recognize it as the law of the land?

Answer: "The Supreme Court of the United States has determined unanimously that the Constitution does not permit segregation in the schools. I believe the decision to be right.

"I believe deeply that all public officials have a clear obligation to carry out the Supreme Court decision and it is the sworn responsibility of the President of the United States to carry out the law of the land.

"I have called upon President Eisenhower to use the influence and prestige of his office to bring together leaders of both races to work out ways and means of insuring orderly compliance with the Supreme Court decision.

"As President, I pledge to work ceaselessly and with a sense of crucial urgency—with public officials, private groups and educators — to meet this challenge in our life as a nation and this threat to our national reputation."

Sat. 11-3-56

QUESTION 3: Should enforcement of laws depend upon changing a man's heart or upon holding him responsible for his public actions and punishing him when he breaks the law?

p.2

Answer: "True integration requires more than the mere presence of children of two races in the same classroom. It requires a change in the hearts and minds of men.

"As a practical matter, we must recognize that punitive action by the Federal government may actually delay the process of integration in education."

34d

* * *

QUESTION 4: What became of the Republican Party's 1952 pledge to work toward a FEPC act?

Answer: "It would be more appropriate to direct this question to President Eisenhower and the officials of the Republican Party.

"I am proud of my record in the State of Illinois, where I advocated the enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Act in two successive sessions of the Illinois State Legislature. We almost succeeded, but this proposal was killed by Republican votes in the Illinois Legislature."

* * *

QUESTION 5: Congressman Powell said you had come to New York and spoken in his district without sending him an invitation. Is that correct?

Answer: "Arrangements for the Harlem meeting were in the hands of the local political organization.

"I had nothing to do with the invitations to attend. As in the case with all my public appearances, arrangements were made by the local people."

* * *

QUESTION 6: Have you commented on the Powell Amendment to the school bill? If so, what was your comment?

Answer: "I said I hoped that what is good for all will not be lost to all by any linking together of the school aid and desegregation issues which would delay realization of our hopes and expectations on either or both of these vital fronts.

"In the long run, segregation and discrimination, like other obsolete heritages, will yield quickly to the general advance of education.

"At the same time, I assume that any school district which is found to be in defiance of a Federal court order should not be eligible for Federal aid."

'Will Not Run Again,' Says Adlai

Post-Herald
Wed. 12-5-56
B'ham, Ala.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson announced today: "I will not run again for the presidency."

p.1

Stevenson, who tried for the office in 1952 and again this year as the Democratic presidential nominee, said he would return to the practice of law in Chicago. His statement was issued through the Democratic National Committee here.

34d

Stevenson said his interest in the Democratic Party "will continue undiminished" and "I want to be of help wherever I can."

Stevenson's announcement was in line with the frequently voiced feeling among politicians that he would not try again.

The Democrats, in the past, have given three nominations for the presidency to two men—Grover Cleveland and William Jennings Bryan. Cleveland won the first and third times he ran; Bryan never won.

Stevenson's statement said in part:

"I intend to resume the practice of law in Chicago Jan. 1 with my old friends and associates, W. Willard Wirtz, William McC. Blair Jr. and Newton N. Minow.

"I will not run again for the presidency.

"But my interest in the Democratic Party, which has twice accorded me its highest honor, will continue undiminished. I want to be of help wherever I can, and I have accepted membership on the party advisory committee established last week.

"During the campaign I did what I could to bring home to the American people the facts about our situation, and to warn them against complacency and a false sense of security.

"In my opinion the greatest service the Democratic Party can now render is a strong, searching, and constructive opposition.

Democratic Party And Negroes

Informer
Houston, Tex. *34d* *p.12*
Sat. 11-17-56

Many Americans are now speculating on the effect upon the Democratic Party of Adlai Stevenson's second defeat by Dwight D. Eisenhower. Naturally the Republicans are looking forward to 1960, and before that to 1958, to see what their chances may be for staying in executive power and becoming stronger in the Congress.

The South, too, is speculating. It was speculating before the election. Here, for instance, are some thoughts from the Charleston, South Carolina, News and Courier:

"Who will control the national Democratic party if Adlai Stevenson is defeated in the election tomorrow? . . . Today, the national Democratir party is dominated by Walter Reuther and the left-wing intellectuals of Americans for Democratic Action . . . If Stevenson is defeated, their leadership will suffer a defeat.

"Political dominance in the event of such a defeat would shift power to congressional leaders, including veteran Southern Senate and House members, state party leaders, and the bosess of big city machines. It would shift power to Sen Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Democratic majority leader, and to a number of other Southern leaders, who because of their seniority wield great power in Congress."

Negroes are also speculating about the future and the effect of the political and social shifting upon our quest for first-class citizenship. It is stated openly and frankly by the segregationists that they are seeking to control the Democratic Party primarily so as to be in position to defeat the quest of Negroes for desegregation and first-class citizenship. As the News and Courier put it, "if a South Carolina Democrat wants Southern congressional leaders to gain more power . ., he would do well to vote against Adlai Stevenson . . ."

The Democratic Party is the only one of the major parties, which has a major segment with a stated object to seek control of the national Democratic Party and power in that party, so as to be in better position to preserve segregation. The Southern Manifesto was signed by a powerful segment of the Democratic Party: a segment which is usually in control of the Congress when the Democrats have a majority in the Congress. From South Carolina to Texas this wing of the Democratic Party is out to crush the NAACP and any other leadership which dares advocate compliance with the Supreme Court's decisions.

On the national level what can Negroes hope for from a party which has such a powerful segment with such a stated purpose toward American Negroes? It is something which requires constant study and analysis and the greatest possible wisdom and statesmanship.

DELEGATES PARTY IN CHICAGO . . . given by famous hosts, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Miller, shows here one of their guests, W. Franklin Clark of Kansas City chatting with the fabulous hosts.

BETWEEN SESSIONS of the Democratic convention in Chicago, the Robert Millers invited delegates to their home to have fun and relax. Here personable Andy Hatcher, Stevenson's man from California, chats with Emma Lillian Van Zandt, Robert Rhone of Denver, and Jean Crawford.

HULAN JACK NEGRO PRESIDENT N. Y. BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN IN STIRRING INTRODUCTION OF STEVENSON AT DEMOCRAT RALLY

Mayor Says Jack's Position In Itself Significant Argument That Party Is Civil Rights Conscious

POWELL CALLED CRUSADER FOR HIRE

EN ROUTE WITH STEVENSON—NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 24. —When Adlai E. Stevenson stepped forward to the Madison Square Garden microphones here last night to the accompaniment of a four-minute ovation from the 19,000 people in attendance at the big Democratic Rally, he gave a grateful smile and a handshake to a plump little Negro who had just concluded a rousing introduction of the Democratic presidential nominee.

The man who presented Mr. Stevenson to the audience was Hulan E. Jack, Borough President of Manhattan.

Jack, fast gaining the dominant political position occupied by a member of his race in the Eastern sphere of the country is a hard-hitting, eloquent, bold-voiced and sharp-tongued orator of the Frank Clement variety. His ringing tones carry an almost Evangelistic conviction. He has a power to move New York audiences which observers say hasn't been equalled since the days when Adam Clayton Powell used to electrify street meetings and rallies in his bids for the City Council and Congress.

Introduced by New York Mayor Wagner, Jack received a hearty tribute from the Mayor who spoke of the Negro Borough President as a "capable administrator" and "a man who I was proud to have succeed me in the office of Borough President of Manhattan when I went to City Hall."

Jack is one of the Democrats' most potent guided missiles in this campaign. The very nature of the top position he holds—unprecedented for one of his race in the nation—is a significant argument in itself that the Party is Civil Rights conscious. And Jack himself, although he hits hard on racial issues, is quite competent to expound all the Party arguments.

One effective bit which he used at the recent Harlem Rallay for Stevenson and which he again employed at the Garden in his sharpshooting at Republican claims of peace, prosperity and progress.

On the prosperity question, Jack shouts: "Prosperity for who? Have you been able to save any extra money from the small take-home pay you receive? Have your taxes been reduced?"

His audiences thunder a resounding negative chorus.

"Progress," Jack sneers. "What kind of progress? Where is it? Has anyone seen it? Maybe you can find it on a golf course somewhere in Washington."

As for peace, he points to troubled Indo-China, the Middle East, demands what happened to the peace "promised after the Geneva Conference?"

At the Garden meeting last night, Jack made an oblique but biting reference to Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, Harlem Democrat now campaigning for President Eisenhower's re-election. He called Powell a "Crusader for Hire."

"Instead of leadership in the field of Civil Rights, we hear dribbling double-talk," he cried. "They have even mixed up the Civil Rights melting pot and brought forth a 'Crusader for Hire'."

Of Governor Stevenson, Jack says:

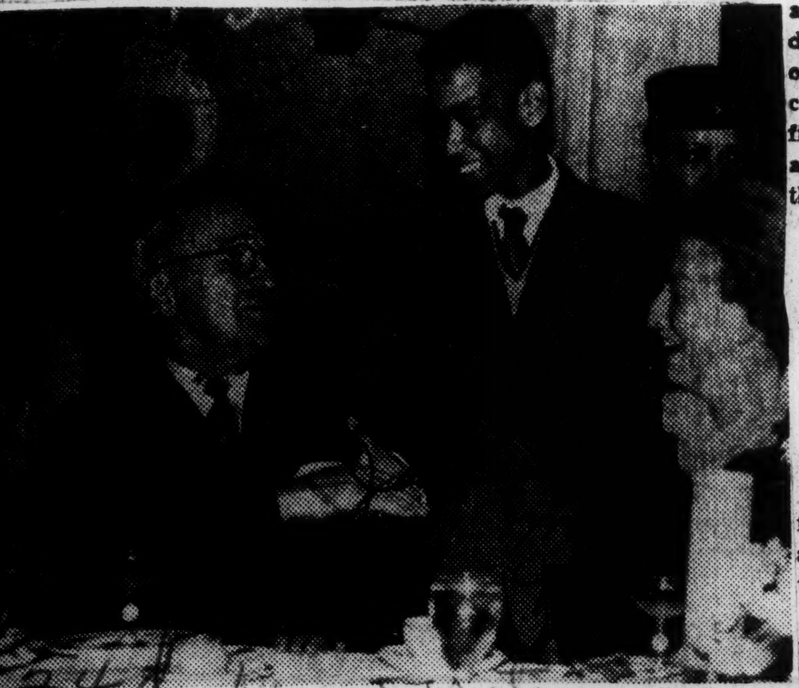
"Yes, we need a new America guided by a man of courage, a man of vision, a man who has openly proclaimed what a new America needs, a man of destiny with a strong and steady hand to steer the ship of state in the troubled waters of the world."

One distinguished member of the Garden audience who applauded Jack wildly was Adlai Stevenson admirer Tallulah Bankhead, who earlier had appeared on the program at the Rally. Miss Bankhead was seated in a box with the Rev. James Robinson of Harlem. Like the rest of the audience, she liked heartily Hulan Jack's unique brand of brimstone, fire and oratorical fervor.

This Jack is a man to be watched.

BELAFONTE RECORDS POLITICAL CHOICE

Harry Belafonte and Adlai Stevenson got together while both were in New York recently. Belafonte, an ardent Stevenson admirer, filmed a special television appeal to the nation on behalf of the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket immediately after this meeting.



12-year-old Billy Page gets a glad hand from Harry S. Truman after singing his own campaign song ALL THE WAY WITH ADLAI AND ESTES at the recent "Ladies Day for Adlai" luncheon in Washington. Mrs. Katie Louchheim, director of women's activities for the Democratic National Committee seems equally pleased. Prominent Democrats in the background are Mrs. Christine Davis, of Washington and Mrs. Anne Hedgeman of New York City.

Ask Sen Johnson To Yield Chair During 'Talk' Ban Question

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—Americans for Democratic Action, the liberal wing of the Democratic party, has called upon Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas to turn over his position as Senate Majority Leader to another Senator when the question of banning the filibuster is brought up early in the next session of Congress.

Senator Johnson has said he is opposed to changing Senate Rule 22 which requires an affirmative vote of two-thirds of the entire Senate, or 64 votes, to limit debate on any pending business but leaves subject to limitless debate any proposal to change existing Senate rules.

At a recent meeting in New York, the ADA national board adopted a statement in which it declared that denials of the rights of citizenship to colored Americans "continue to weaken the fiber of our democracy at home and undermine our position throughout the world."

The statement said this situation is highlighted by the reaction of those who oppose the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, and "makes it imperative that Congress pass civil rights legislation at the earliest possible moment."

The ADA said "The essential first step toward Congressional action is to bar the filibuster in the Senate."

The ADA applauded the announcement by a number of Democratic and Republican Senators that they will support a move on Jan 3 to force adoption of new Senate rules with a change in the cloture rule.

The statement points out that the 1956 Democratic platform called for a change in the cloture rule to permit a majority of Senators present and voting to limit debate.

Since Senator Johnson "feels unable to support the declared program of his party on this matter so vital to the democratic process, he should in good conscience yield, for the purpose of this specific debate, the post of leadership he holds," the ADA says, adding:

"Only last spring, Senator William Knowland (Calif), Republican leader, similarly yielded his leadership when he wished to disagree with his party's position on aid to Yougoslavia.

"For Senator Johnson to use his post to betray the Democratic platform can only increase popular cynicism about the relationships between parties and platforms.

"In the matter of the filibuster, we call upon Senator Johnson to yield the authority, the rights and the prerequisites of his post of Democratic leadership to one of his colleagues who accepts and supports the position pledged in the Democratic platform approved by the party's convention last August.

"But the approaching test is an equally clear challenged to the Administration and its Senate leadership, including Senator Knowland and Vice President Nixon. The Wherry-Russell rule which now protects the filibuster was placed on the books in 1949 by a Dixie-GOP coalition.

"The Republicans have time and again proclaimed their devotion to the cause of civil rights. The real measure of their devotion will be shown by the stand they take in the filibuster fight.

"The fight can be won if those men in both parties who have professed to support the battle for civil rights are prepared to stand up and be counetd on Jan 3."

Venice Spraggs Praised In Demos Party Resolutions

MRS. VENICE T. SPRAGGS

WASHINGTON (ANP)-- The Democrat National Committe, through both its chairman and executive committee, has expressed profound grief at the passing of a staff member, Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs.

In a prepared statement, Chairman Paul Butler said the "Democrat Party has lost a true friend and tireless worker in the sudden and untimely passing of Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, assistant to Vice Chairman William L. Dawson.

"Mrs. Spraggs has rendered profound yeoman services for the Democratic Party in the years she has been with us. Her work on the Advisory Committee on Political Organization won her the respect and admiration of all of its members.

"Mrs. Spraggs' passing will leave a void in the Democrat National Committee which will be difficult to fill. We will miss her devoted friendship, political experience and loyalty to the Democratic Party."

The Executive Committee, meeting here Monday, unanimously passed a resolution bemourning the death of this faithful party worker.

The resoltuion was offered by Mrs. Margaret Price, National Committeewoman from Mich. and seconded by California's National Committeeman Paul Ziffren.

In the resolution the Executive Committee "honored the memory of that valiant worker for victory for the Democrat Party - Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs.

"She truly gave her life in the service of our party. Her work has been admired and recognized as signigicant throughout the states she has visited during these many years.

"We in Michigan owe her a great debt of gratitude. We know that she has congributed substantially to our victories and our courage to go forward for Democratic Victory in the future.

"She has demonstrated that politics can be a noble occupation of great service to the people."

After the adoption of the resolution the 14-members of the committee and officers and staff members of the National committee stood silent for two-minutes in revered memory of this gallant worker.

The 51-year-old nationally known figure died suddenly in Washington, D. C., Nov. 21. Final rites were held in Birmingham, Ala., her native home.

She is survived by her husband, William; her mother Mrs. Barbara Tipton, and a host of other relatives.

STEVENSON PUTS RACIAL 'CLIMATE' UP TO PRESIDENT

Assails Eisenhower Stand—Wins Liberal Nomination, With Mayor Wagner

By DOUGLAS DALES

Adlai E. Stevenson declared last night that it was the responsibility of the President to do all in his power to create a climate of compliance with the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

He implied clearly that President Eisenhower was not creating such a climate. He based his comments on a statement made by the President last week, when he said of the Supreme Court decision: "I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it."

In an address to several thousand persons attending a meeting of the Liberal party's state committee at Manhattan Center Eighth Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, the Democratic Presidential nominee said:

"I think, for myself, that the attitude of the President, as the only official who is elected by all of our people, does make a difference to those who are struggling with the day-to-day conflicts of new laws and old customs in a changing society.

"I count it the responsibility of the Chief Executive to do all in his power to create a climate of compliance with the law and to encourage with the immense prestige and power of his office those who are earnestly trying, often in difficult circumstances, to comply with the court's decision."

Party Nominates Slate

Presumably when Mr. Stevenson prepared last night's speech he was unaware of General Eisenhower's statement at a press conference yesterday calling on Southern states to help carry out court orders to end school segregation.

Last week, the President's full answer to a question on his acceptance of the Supreme Court decision was reported as follows: "I think it makes no difference whether or not I endorse it. What I say is the—the Constitution is as the Supreme Court interprets it; and I must conform to that and do my very best to see that it is carried out in this country."

The main purpose of the Liberal State Committee meeting was to give the party's nomination to Mr. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver, his running mate, and to Mayor Wagner, who was nominated Monday as the Democratic candidate for the United States Senate.

The Liberal nominations will give the three candidates a second line on the New York State ballots. In 1952 the Liberal line provided Mr. Stevenson and the Vice Presidential candidate, Senator John J. Sparkman, with 374,136 votes.

By the time the rally got under way at 7:30 o'clock the 3,800 seats on the main floor and two balconies were filled and further admittance to the hall was barred by the police.

An overflow crowd of 1,500, kept by barricades on the sidewalks of Thirty-fourth Street, heard the proceedings over a public address system.

The outdoor crowd almost submerged a group of 200 pickets from the American Transport Union, one of the labor groups seeking to represent city transit workers. The demonstration was directed against Mayor Wagner, who has refused to intervene in the union's dispute with the Transit Authority over recognition as the bargaining agent for its members. The police confined the pickets to barricades on the south side of Thirty-fourth Street.

The pickets booed Governor Harriman, presumably thinking he was Mayor Wagner. The Liberal party canceled plans to have Mr. Wagner address the crowd outside before he entered the hall.

Mr. Stevenson, arriving a half hour late, spoke briefly to the outside crowd in a jocular vein. He was unaware of the presence of the demonstrators in the crowd. "I think your presence must bespeak your loyalty to the Liberal party," he said.

Senator Kefauver also spoke outside briefly before entering the hall. His talk was interrupted with shouts of "Down with Wagner!" when he said: "I think it is always fair to say the Democratic party is the friend of the working men and organized labor." At this point he was booed.

But he continued: "The great gains that have been made in the field of labor, housing, health, civil rights, are the result of the programs of the Democratic party. Some of the greatest laws have been written by the father of the distinguished Mayor of the City of New York, one of the greatest friends you people on the other side of the fence ever had whether you know it or not."

Mr. Stevenson, in his address last night, said that he wanted to say "again what I have said from one end of this country to the other—that we must, of course, support the Supreme Court decision."

"I stand squarely, beyond this, on the statement in the Democratic platform, which was adopted unanimously, that 'we reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.'"

The nominee said that the country "needs badly the restoration of government which recognizes the existence of people."

"It is the nature and tradition of the Democratic party and of the Liberal party," he said "to care about people—and care about them not, if you please, as statistics in a market survey but as individual men and women and children."

That is the reason, he continued, why the Democrats will win in 1956, the reason why Gov. Edmund S. Muskie was re-elected in Maine Monday and the reason why the party is "so sensitive to what is happening today in the desegregation of our public schools."

Mr. Stevenson noted some contrasts between 1952 and 1956, observing that "no one has leveled the charge of bashfulness or reluctance against me this year."

"I trust that the office is seeking the main," he said, "but I am doing my best to facilitate its search."

One remarkable change, he noted, was that whereas the Republicans four years ago "rallied the country against the egghead menace," the opposition this year has "organized a committee devoted to the care and feeding of the egghead vote."

Mr. Stevenson said that perhaps the most striking change had occurred with Vice President Richard M. Nixon.

"I know of no instance," he said, "in which a man has so energetically tried to convince the electorate that everything that he has said and done in past years bears no relation to himself, and that, until further notice, he is to be considered a new man."

Among the points on which Mr. Stevenson assailed the Eisenhower Administration was an asserted failure to offer "hope, inspiration and leadership" to "the new disenchantment within the Communist empire."

"We have failed," he said, "because a business-dominated Administration simply cannot comprehend the nature and complexity either of the revolutionary thrust of our time or the human longings which animate it. We cannot capture the souls of disappointed people by boasting that our stomachs are full or that our arms are strong. We can do so only by reviving the original American mission—the conception of our nation as the bearer of hope and freedom to oppressed peoples everywhere on earth."

The nominee was interrupted by applause and laughter thirty-seven times during his twenty-minute talk. The interruptions made it necessary for him to delete several paragraphs from his prepared text to keep within his television time.

In his speech accepting the Liberal nomination, Senator Kefauver pledged "to continue to work tirelessly for what I believe to be the true liberalism." He defined true liberalism as "an appreciation of, and a concern for, the inherent dignity and the supreme importance of every individual."

Senator Kefauver said that wage earners had received little consideration from the party that "passed the Taft-Hartley Act, that made possible the passage of the right-to-work laws, that cuts taxes for the rich and is against tax cuts for the poor, that slashed public housing to the bone, that has supported every give-away of natural resources from Niagara Falls to the Valley of the Tennessee to Hells Canyon."

He added: "I can understand why President Eisenhower talks so much about the Party of the Future. He's afraid to look over his shoulder at the record of the past."

Mayor Wagner, who will seek to retain for the Democrats the seat in the Senate now held by Senator Herbert H. Lehman, said he had decided to make the race because he wanted "to be right in the thick of this fight * * * side by side with Adlai Stevenson and help overthrow the present incumbents."

Mr. Wagner, who will be opposed for the Senate by Attorney General Jacob K. Javits, said the "flounderings of the past four years have produced nothing new, nothing constructive."

"Leadership has been lacking," he continued, "and we have had government by special interest rather than government by the people in accordance with the Constitution."

The Mayor said the public had waited impatiently four years "for some concrete program, some social philosophy, some humane executive direction."

The Mayor belittled the "prosperity" portion of the Republican campaign slogan, asserting the cost of living was at its highest point in history.

"What good is the claim that you are making more money," he asked, "when, in fact, you can actually afford to buy less and less?

"This trimming and reduction in what is available to our workers, small business men and to our farmers is what the Republicans call 'prosperity,'" he went on. "Well, I don't and I know you don't. To me, and I know to you, prosperity means making more of the good things of our nation available to more of our people. We are not getting that now, but we will get it when we elect Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver."

Senator Lehman, now 78 years old, told the Liberals he would never forget the part they had played in some of the nine elections he had participated in. He noted that often the Liberal vote had meant the difference betwen victory and defeat.

He said it was "hard for the old fire horse to hear the bell and deny himself the harness and the race." In announcing his retirement he had said he did not want to undergo the rigors of a campaign.

Senator Lehman said he had long thought of Mayor Wagner as his successor and that the Mayor in his administration of the city had shown "qualities of leadership, courage, vision, integrity, industriousness and persistence—qualities which well equip him for the demanding duties of a United States Senator from New York."

He predicted the Mayor would fight in the Senate "for the same causes for which I have striven." These included, he said, the causes of peace and understanding, freedom, civil rights, civil liberties, improved immigration laws, better housing, fair labor relations, the public development of natural resources.

Governor Harriman accused President Eisenhower of using "impartiality as a cloak for abdicating his responsibilities."

"President Eisenhower," he said, "had failed to comprehend the responsibilities of his high office and fulfill the role of leadership which is demanded of the President."

The Governor said that on the issue of civil liberties the President "time and again has shown impartiality between those who would trample upon civil liberties and those who would defend them."

Dr. George S. Counts, Liberal state chairman, presided over the meeting. Other speakers included Anna M. Rosenberg, co-chairman of the State Stevenson-Kefauver organization; David Dubinsky and Alex Rose, union officials and vice chairmen of the Liberal party, and Adolf A. Berle, former Liberal chairman.

Mr. Stevenson's name was placed in nomination by Rabbi Israel Goldstein, president of the American Jewish Congress. Harry Uvilier, treasurer of the Liberal party, nominated Senator Kefauver, and Charles Zimmerman, manager of the Dressmakers Union, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, nominated Mayor Wagner.

Mr. Stevenson and Senator Kefauver will participate in a regional conference of party leaders at the Biltmore Hotel today and will fly tonight to Harrisburg, Pa., where tomorrow they will address a $50-a-plate dinner that has been billed as the "official" opening of the campaign.

Adlai Will Skip Harlem

NEW YORK —(AP)— Democratic leaders decided Thursday that because of reported Negro hostility to the party's civil rights platform it would be inadvisable for Adlai E. Stevenson to speak in Harlem next week. Harlem is a predominantly Negro residential area of New York City.

Both the New York Times and the New York Herald Tribune said such a decision was reached at a closed meeting attended by Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York, New York Secretary of

State Carmine DeSapio and a group of Negro leaders.

The session was called to pledge support to Wagner's candidacy for the U.S. Senate and to map a campaign to hold the Negro vote in view of the civil rights issue.

Civil Rights Claims of Ike Hit by Adlai

Taking of Credit Called Brazen

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson tonight assailed what he termed the "brazen" Republican "effort to seize partisan credit for progress in civil rights."

Campaigning on the sidewalks of New York, the Democratic presidential candidate moved into Harlem to say that he is "pretty disgusted" with GOP efforts to take credit for ending segregation in the armed forces.

Harlem is a densely populated Negro area, symbolic of the Northern Negro vote so eagerly wooed by both parties.

STREET CORNER

In his prepared speech, at the second of two street corner rally appearances tonight, Stevenson mentioned President Eisenhower, his Republican opponent, by name, a procedure that usually is avoided in political speeches by presidential candidates.

Stevenson spoke at 125th St. and 7th Ave., in the heart of the Negro area which is marked by vast blocks of slum housing, and vowed that if elected public housing would be among his chief programs.

In his Harlem speech tonight, Stevenson said that "food and dress and shelter are not all that matter to a good life," and that through the leadership of the Democratic party America has made progress toward fulfillment of man's "inward sense of his dignity, his responsibility and his freedom."

BRAZEN ATTEMPT

"Yes, we have seen nothing more brazen in the entire record of Republican misrepresentation in this campaign than the Republican efforts to seize partisan credit for progress in civil rights," he said adding:

"They have claimed credit for ending segregation in the armed forces.

"Well, you know, I happen to have been in on that story from the start—and these Johnny-come-lately Republican claims make me pretty disgusted."

Stevenson said he was assistant to the secretary of the Navy in 1941 and 1942 when "we took the first and the hard steps toward removing the racial barriers in the United States Navy."

In July 1948, he said, President Truman "sounded the death knell of segregation in the armed forces" with an executive order.

"That order was issued despite the testimony of Chief of Staff Dwight D. Eisenhower before a congressional committee on April 2, 1948, that complete desegregation in the armed forces would, as he put it, get us 'into trouble,'" Stevenson said. Then he continued:

SERVICE SEGREGATION

"But four years later, candidate Eisenhower admitted, in a speech at Chicago on Oct. 31, 1952, that—and these are his words—'Now, so far as I know, there is nothing in the way of segregation in the Army, Navy, Air Force or Marines left—at least as a matter of official record.'

"Why then—why—did President Eisenhower tell the American people on Monday of this week in listing the accomplishments of his administration, that one thing the Republicans have done since 1952 is to end segregation in the armed forces?

"I don't mind the President's trying to make off in broad daylight with the Democratic platform—he always returns to it after election day—but he better stop trying to run on the Democratic record."

The Democratic nominee made it to New York tonight for his street-corner campaigning despite serious weather interference. Stevenson also came here for a baseball game.

Rain in the hills of West Virginia just about washed out the Democratic presidential nominee's exacting schedule, just as rain in Brooklyn canceled the second Yankees-Dodger series game.

But baseball provided the candidate with material for one of his few comments as he landed at LaGuardia Field.

When newsmen, on the run, asked him how his campaign was coming along, Stevenson called back over his shoulder:

"If I could do as good as Maglie, I'll be all right!"

MAGLIE'S ALL RIGHT

The reference was to Dodger pitcher Sal Maglie, who won the series opener yesterday with President Eisenhower in attendance. Stevenson is attending tomorrow's game, weather permitting.

Stevenson left most of his entourage back in West Virginia to get to New York. Bad weather grounded his chartered plane at Elkins, where only a brief stopover had been planned.

Campaign in Harlem. By Chalmers M. Roberts

Adlai Seems Unable to Board Escalator He Visions

NEW YORK, Oct. 5—Adlai Stevenson in Harlem last night gave the impression of a man who knows there's an escalator going up but can't quite figure out how to get on it.

Roberts

Underneath giant searchlights and surrounded by the great names of the Democratic Party in the Empire State—Mrs. F. D. Roosevelt, Senator Herbert Lehman, Mayor Robert Wagner and Governor Averell Harriman—Mr. Stevenson all but openly asked the crowd to vote for the party and incidentally include him, too.

Standing among the thousands in the blocked-off streets of East Harlem's mixed Puerto Rican-Negro-Italian area and again in the heart of the Negro region, a reporter is forcefully struck by how few sparks fly between candidate and crowd. The throngs are Democratic, of course, and they respond to the repeated recitals of what the Roosevelt and Truman Administrations did for them. But Mr. Stevenson does not send them; his words and phrases seem to pass them by, not to electrify them in the Roosevelt way.

The Stevenson words in his two Harlem appearances were a curious mixture of political demagoguery about Republican devotion to money and to General Motors on the one hand and high principle on the other. And he got rather more cheers from the Negroes when he said what he has said in Arkansas (and said he had said it there)—that he thought the Supreme Court's school decision was "right" but that he opposed any use of force to enforce it.

IN HIS FIRST Harlem appearance Mr. Stevenson found himself in front of a microphone where he could not read the typed pages he held in his hand. He fidgeted. The second time he did get to read a prepared address. It was the end of a long day but he did not seem tired. Yet he flubbed the old joke about the man who had just returned "to terra firma" from a hair-raising plane ride. "I like the terror but not—I like the firma but not the terror." Even told correctly, it was hardly a Harlem-style joke.

Stevenson has been in the spotlight four years but many don't even recognize him. "Is that him there?" is a constant mutter among the crowds. The "We Want Adlai" chant never really gets started.

In Harlem, as much as anywhere, the Democratic strength lies in the party's record of service to the voter. But it is not enough to talk about the Roosevelt-Truman years. The spotlights catch the peeling paint and peering faces of the crowded, rat-infested slums. Yet the candidate talks in generalities about housing and minimum wages and social security.

In short, where Mr. Roosevelt used to send them by telling them what he would do if elected, and making them believe it, Mr. Stevenson's message amounts to saying you have no choice but to vote Democratic because the record shows that the GOP is the party of the "rich" and the "interests."

The Democratic organization's fears of apathy were made plain enough at both rallies yesterday by the constant exhortations to register, register, register and vote, vote, vote. If the Democrats are to win this election it will be because the party organization gets out the vote of millions who think the Democrats will do more for them than the Republicans—not because they are excited by the prospects of Adlai Stevenson in the White House. At least that is one reporter's impression after watching Mr. Stevenson in action deep in the heart of Democratic territory here.

The Democrats Look Backward

Northern Democrats on the Hill are convinced they lost a significant segment of the Negro vote only because their civil-rights platform was weak and because the 84th Congress ducked the issue. Had the party's civil-rights record been more acceptable, these leaders believe, it would have held thousands of lost Negro voters despite the appeal of "peace and prosperity" and the popularity of the President.

Northern Democrats also are convinced they can't win in 1960 unless they recapture the Negro defectors. In a shining example of mixed metaphor, Sen. Hubert Horatio Humphrey of Minnesota said: "The Democratic Party is digging its political grave on the altar of inaction on civil rights."

Northern Democrats will join Republicans to push through a strong civil-rights program even if it means a rupture with Southern Democrats. The Northerners are determined to try to crush any Southern filibuster in the Senate and believe they will be able to do it.

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DEMOCRATIC

Newsman's View: Adlai A Fighter

Defender Sat. 10-20-56

Chicago Ill.

By ALFRED DUCKETT

Defender Staff Correspondent

ENROUTE WITH STEVENSON — I'm writing this aboard an American Airlines Plane which is roaring 15,000 feet high at a speed of 320 miles an hour bound for Berkeley, California.

This press plane, bearing some 50 correspondents from the nation's most significant newspapers, magazines, television and broadcasting media, has just left Portland, Ore., take to the air seconds behind the "Joe Smith Express" United airline headquarters of the blitz-campaigning Adlai Stevenson.

Al Duckett

I had filed my report of the Oregon meeting and settled back with a straight ginger ale and some sliced chicken sandwiches brought to me by an awfully pretty hostess.

As far as I was concerned, I was through with work for the day. It had been a pretty hectic day which started out early this morning when we embarked from the airport at Seattle, Wash.

THINKING A DANGER

But I began to think. And thinking is invariably a dangerous thing for a correspondent to do. When a correspondent thinks, he usually ends up writing a feature story.

And I decided I'd like to do a feature story about a fighting little guy named Adlai Stevenson who wants to be President of the United States.

The thing that made me think of this feature was the memory of another fighting guy named Harry Truman. God knows, I am wild about the Sage of Independence.

But I am forced to declare, as the result of one week's observation of the campaign of Adlai, that when Harry made the crack at the Democratic convention in Chicago that Stevenson was not a fighter, he must have been talking about two other guys.

Maybe Adlai doesn't have the slugging Joe Louis punch with which Harry won his battles and wowed his audiences.

REAL PRECISION

But Adlai does have that same relentless, scientifically beautiful and machine-like precision power assault which made Henry Armstrong champ of three realms of boxing.

Governor Stevenson has been displaying this top fighting form in New York, Illinois, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon since we joined his entourage.

He came through with it at peak power tonight in the civic auditorium in Portland.

And as the Truman fans of old once chorused "Give 'em hell, Harry," so tonight, cheering young and old punctuated Adlai's pithy denunciations of the current champ, a fellow named Ike, with delighted shouts: "Give 'em hell, Adlai."

Adlai took off the gloves tonight in the first few words of his address as he urged 6,000 ebullient Oregonians to return Sen. Wayne Morse to the Senate.

Jabbing at the Eisenhower-backed Douglas McKay who opposes Morse in one of the most bitter senatorial bids in the nation, the former Illinois governor observed that "the Democratic candidate was not sent into Oregon from Washington, air mail, special delivery and stamped — approved by the President." In a sarcastic sally at a traditional

ADLAI STEVENSON

foe, vice - President Richard Nixon and the GOP convention which selected him, Mr. Stevenson boasted:

"One basic difference between Estes Kefauver, the Democratic vice presidential candidate and the Republican vice-presidential candidate is that our candidate doesn't have to turn over any new leaf when he goes before the people.

CONSISTENT RECORD

"He has a consistent record of defending and speaking out for the public interest and with him, honor and truth are not tactics but characteristics.

"And another difference between the parties is that we didn't have to throw anybody out of our convention to get Estes Kefauver nominated."

The Oregon audience responded enthusiastically to the obvious reference to the now famed "Joe Smith" incident of the Republican convention.

Mr. Stevenson, however, was merely warming up. He really got rough when turning his attention to the President.

"The Republican managers," he observed, "have decided that, while they don't mind a part-time President, they can't stand a part-time candidate."

Taking cognizance of Eisenhower's criticism of him on Tuesday as being "politically irresponsible" in his campaign statements, Adlai tore into his opponent with the comment: "What some people do, speaks so loud you can't hear what they say."

SAYS IKE RENEGED

If President Eisenhower was so solicitous about labor, Mr. Stevenson demanded, why did he oppose a $1 minimum wage? And why, the Democratic nominee continued, had the President "reneged" on his promise to amend the Taft-Hartley act, "causing Secretary of Labor Martin Durkin to resign in disgust?"

And why, Mr. Stevenson asked, has the president "refused to back up the present Secretary of Labor when he comes out against unfair right-to-work laws?

If the President was a champion of social security, the Democratic candidate continued, why had the opposed legislation to lower the retirement age for women to 62 and to pay benefits to disabled employees after age 50?

Next, Mr. Stevenson got some old Republican skeletons out of the closet for inspection. Belittling Mr. Eisenhower's regard for unemployment, he trotted out Defense Secretary Charles Wilson's unfortunate reference to the jobless as "Kennel or hunting dogs" and reminded the audience that a "White House assistant who spoke of unemployment this spring and referred to the right to suffer as one of the joys of a free economy."

(Mr. Stevenson referred to one time Arizona Governor Howard Pyle.)

AID TO SCHOOLS

Moving to the center of the ring to spar on the issue of federal aid to schools, Mr. Stevenson all but sneered at the Eisenhower Defense that he, the President, had taken "swift action" on the matter and called a conference on education.

Pointing out that a majority of the President's own party in Congress voted against the schools construction bill, Adlai added that Mr. Eisenhower's "swift action" had come about almost three years after he had taken office.

"Who was President in 1953 and in 1954?" Mr. Stevenson demanded.

Rattling another Republican skeleton, Gov. Stevenson commented that had Mr. Eisenhower "put one half the swift action behind the school bill that he did behind the Dixon-Yates contract and the bills to give tax relief to the big corporations and to turn the Hells Canyon dam site over to the Idaho power company, we would be well along the road to meeting school crises."

"If the President doesn't yet know that many of his fellow-Republicans in the Congress are against Federal aid to education of any kind, then it is past time for someone to tell him the facts of Republican life," Mr. Stevenson stated.

Aiming a vicious jab at the Eisenhower "political irresponsibility" charge, Governor Stevenson said he had imagined he was listening to Herbert Hoover.

"Then, when the President said that the Republicans were for 'greater freedom from federal intervention' and also 'effective government action in all phases of life', more action and less action at the same time, I knew it wasn't Herbert Hoover but Madison Avenue and the so-called new Republican Party — that is new only two months out of every four years."

The audience thrilled to Adlai's broadside in answer to Mr. Eisenhower's admonition in the "political irresponsibility" speech that "weakness invites aggression."

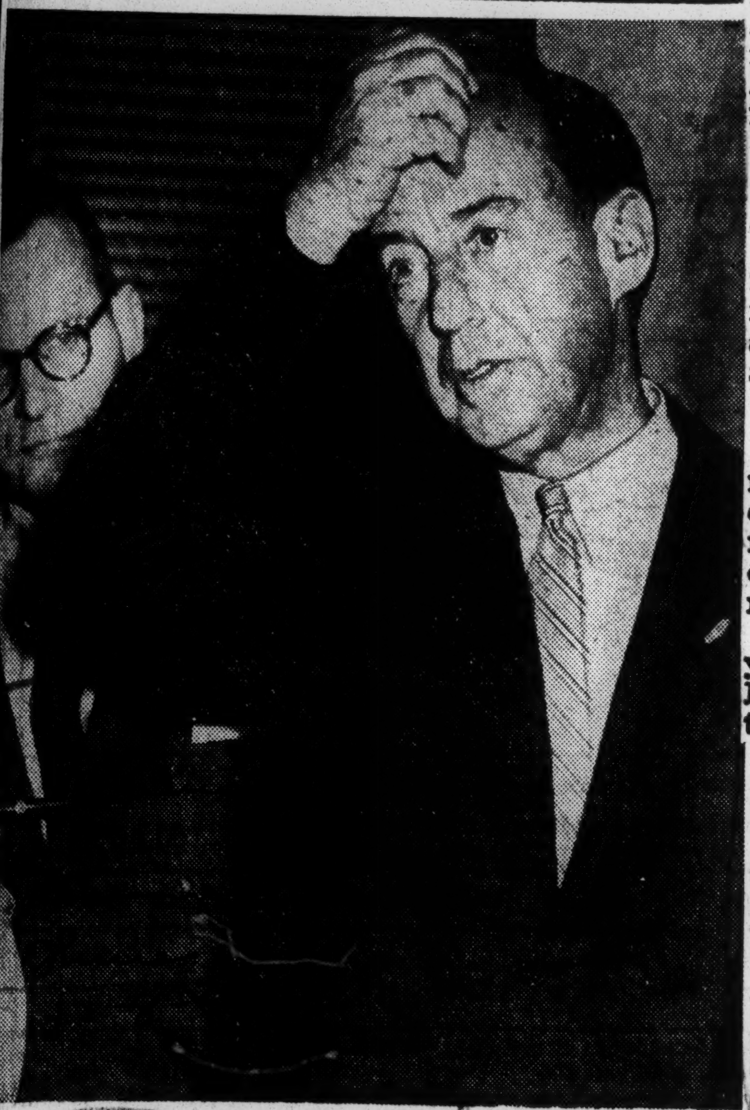
ANSWERS CHALLENGE

Mr. Stevenson culled on Oliver Wendell Holmes and what that learned gentleman once said about the woodpecker: "Thou sayest such undisputed things in such a solemn way."

Replying to the President's challenge to the Democrats that "we cannot encourage our allies to shoulder arms while we throw ours to the ground," Mr. Stevenson retorted that the Democrats had voted the Air Force almost a billion dollars in the last session of Congress over the opposition of President Eisenhower's "budget-cutters."

Maybe some people don't believe Adlai Stevenson is a fighting man; certainly there are two individuals who would have to admit that he is.

Good-by Meeting with Press



Adlai Stevenson in his headquarters at Blackstone hotel yesterday as he bid good-by to reporters who have accompanied him on his campaign travels. [TRIBUNE Photo]

ADLAI IS TIED DOWN BY DUTY OF VANQUISHED

In Seclusion as Party Sends Condolences

BY CHESLY MANLY

Adlai Stevenson stayed in seclusion in his suite in the Sheraton-Blackstone hotel yesterday, tied down by the obligations that weigh even upon a defeated Presidential candidate.

For the second time in four years, he was busy receiving phone calls and responding to telegrams conveying the condolences of Democratic leaders thruout the country.

Adlai to Rest

These duties delayed his planned return to his farm home near Libertyville until late in the afternoon. No word was forthcoming on Stevenson's future plans beyond the expectation that he would seek rest and relaxation in a vacation.

Stevenson withdrew from public view after telling 1,500 persons in the Grand ballroom of the Conrad Hilton hotel early yesterday to "be of good cheer."

He told the crowd he had sent President Eisenhower a telegram that read:

"You have won not only the election, but also an expression of the confidence of the American people. I send you my warmest congratulation.

"Tonight we are not Republicans and Democrats, but Americans. We appreciate the grave difficulties your administration faces and, as Americans, join in wishing you all success in the years that lie ahead."

Reads Ike's Reply

On arising later in the morning, Stevenson was handed Eisenhower's acknowledgement. Clayton Fritchey, Stevenson's press secretary, also read the message to reporters.

It said: "I am grateful for your message of good wishes. In these difficult and uncertain days, it is heartening to have your affirmation of the fact that the people of our country are united. I appreciate greatly your pledge of cooperation for the immediate future and for the full years that lie ahead."

He said Stevenson breakfasted in his suite at 10:30 a. m. with members of his personal campaign staff.

Fritchey said Stevenson had not received any message from ex-President Truman, who made a last ditch fight against the former Illinois governor's nomination, then spoke for him in the campaign.

"What about Mr. Stevenson's future plans?" Fritchey was asked.

"Mr. Stevenson is not going to say anything at the moment about his future plans, but may have a statement on that later this week or in the near future," Fritchey replied.

May Make Speeches

Fritchey indicated that Stevenson might make a series of speeches to help pay a Democratic party campaign deficit that could exceed 1 million dollars. He did this after his 1952 defeat which left the party more than $800,000 in the red.

Stevenson declined to speculate on the cause of his defeat. Fritchey said party leaders had been giving the losing candidate their own views.

"They had a prevailing belief that this election was a horse race until the foreign crisis arose," Fritchey said. "A number of them commented that the administration's own foreign policy failure was twisted to give the President an advantage."

Their Fellow Democrat McKay

IT MAY BE SAID in the case of Charlie McKay, Alabama's Democratic national committeeman, that politics makes bedfellows strange.

Here we have the young Sylacauga lawyer leagued with the NAACP, the ADA, Truman, Harriman, Humphrey, Reuther, Folsom and Mrs. Roosevelt—all energetically supporting Stevenson and Kefauver.

Yet McKay is the author of Alabama's Nullification Resolution, which document declares that the Supreme Court decision which Adlai and Estes are promising to implement is of no force and effect. If elected President, Adlai is committed to nullify McKay's Nullification Resolution.

But Pg. 1 of Friday's *Advertiser* pictured McKay at the airport greeting the speaker for the Democratic money raising banquet. McKay was doing his part to raise money to pull Adlai's campaign train through Harlem to promise that he would fix rambunctious fellows like McKay.

This photo was strange for reasons other than McKay, for it included the banquet speaker, the lieutenant governor of Kentucky, Harry Lee Waterfield. His speech was a remarkable act since its purpose was to raise money for Adlai and Estes, but he could not bring himself to mention their names!

The truth is, Waterfield is Gov. "Happy" Chandler's man and there isn't anybody Happy thinks less of than Adlai; this we have heard on repeated occasion from Happy. Happy hasn't any idea of doing any more than going through the motions for the Democratic ticket.

But while it is strange to see the nullificationist McKay working for the federalist Adlai, his position is understandable and his actions reasonable.

The Advertiser industriously supported McKay in his race for committeeman against Folsom; we thought well of him then, we think well of him now.

The party is run by a committeeman and committeewoman representing each state; they are a kind of board of directors for the party. If McKay rebelled against the party, he would be ejected from the committee, as has happened before.

If McKay were ejected, be certain that the vacancy would quickly be filled by another. Or if McKay had not run, somebody else would be holding the office.

And finally, McKay can say without challenge that, however abhorrent the race mixing program of his gang, the Republicans are — except for FEPC — equally abhorrent.

Nevertheless, it remains superficially fantastic to see the nullificationist McKay cheek-by-jowl in this campaign with NAACP.

And another way around, an Ike supporter like Congressman Adam Clayton Powell could make a pretty good speech in Harlem against Adlai by pointing out that one of the officials running the Democratic Party is that Alabama nullificationist, Charles McKay—that incendiary whose shattering victory over Folsom was achieved in large part because Folsom drank likker with Powell in the Executive Mansion.

34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC

Pastors Boo Rep. Dawson Speaking For Democ Ticket

Journal + Guide Sat. 10-27-56
Norfolk, Va. P. 1

34a

Special to Journal and Guide

CHICAGO — The booing of Rep. William L. Dawson, Chicago's most prominent Negro Democrat, by an audience of Baptist ministers was discussed widely on the south side this week.

Dawson, the politcial boss of five wards, was shouted down and forced to leave El-Bethel Baptist Church, 5657 Lafayette avenue, when he tried to make a Democratic speech Monday to the Baptist Minister's Conference of Chicago and vicinity. Present were most of the 600 ministers who belong to the conference. More than 200,000 Negroes are members of their congregations.

* * *

MANY prominent Negro ministers have switched to support of President Eisenhower and the Republican ticket this year. Dawson has been charged with being more interested in Democratic votes than in civil rights.

Three stenographic reports of the meeting in the church showed that Dawson was booed three times for periods of from 10 to 15 minutes each before he walked out, his speech unfinished.

* * *

THE FIRST intensive booing came when the congressman said that "white and Negro children were going to school together in Mississippi and Georgia and other states in 1945 after the war," which was during the Truman Democratic administration.

Another outbreak came when, referring to contributions the churches had sent to help Negro protest movements in the South, Dawson sair that ministers should not interfere with the work of politicians.

* * *

AFTER DAWSON left, some ministers asked for the resignation of the conference president, the Rev. Charles O. Trimm of New Testament Baptist Church, 330 E. 35th St. That movement was dropped because his term of office is nearly over R•verend Mr. Trimm's wife, Trudie, formerly was 2nd ward Democratic committeewoman.

Dawson, 2nd ward committeeman, is running for reelection in the 1st Congressional district. He voted against the anti-school segregation amendment sponsored by Rep. Powell (D.-N.Y.), who is supporting the President. As a member of the Democratic convention platform committee, Dawson worked for a compromise civil rights plank satisfactory to southern Democrats.

Val Washington Makes Hot Denial of Dawson Statement

Black Dispatch P. 1
Oklahoma City, Okla.

WASHINGTON.—The absolutely false statements made by Representative William L. Dawson, Democrat, of Illinois, shows the desperation to which Democrats are driven to defend their party against the damages the Eastlands and Davises are doing it.

Fri. 10-26-56

Val J. Washington, director of minorities for the Republican National Committee, made that statement after he had been informd of statements made by Mr. Dawson at a mass meeting in St. Paul, Minnesota, Sunday night.

Mr. Washington called "sheer nonsense" the statement made by Mr. Dawson that Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat, of Mississippi, is handling patronage for the Eisenhower Administration.

"Senator Eastland belong to the Democrat party," said Mr. Washington, "and the Republican Party would not have him on a silver platter.

"If there was a shred of truth in Mr. Dawson's statement, Senator Eastland never would have, as chairman, conducted a filibuster to bottle up in the Senate Judiciary committee the Administration's civil rights bills.

"The truth is that the most important job of any importance handed out in Mississippi went to an appointee named by Perry W. Howard, Republican national committeeman for Mississippi — the appointment of Ben Cameron as a federal district judge in Mississippi.

"Mr. Dawson's statement that the disgraceful hearings on integration of the District of Columbia public schools was halted at his request also is a bare-faced falsehood.

"Mr. Dawson is a member of the House District of Columbia committee which ordered the investigation by a vote of 11 to 0, with two absentions.

"Mr. Dawson was either absent or did not vote. Nor did he at any time while the hearings were in progress protest against their conduct or seek to halt them, although the NAACP urged Democrat party leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the Democrat floor leader, to stop the hearings which were aimed at discrediting integration of the public school here. Nor did he attend a single session of the hearings, although he was in Washington at the time and, as a member of the full committee, he had a right to do so.

Black Dispatch

"On the other hand, two of the three Republican members, Representatives DeWitt S. Hyde of Maryland and Joel T. Broyhill of Virginia, tried unsuccessfully to get the hearings postponed until after the election. The other Republican member, Representative A. L. Miller of Nebraska, never attended a single session. P. 2.

"Mr. Dawson in no way busied himself about the hearings until the damage became apparent to him that Representatives James C. Davis of Georgia and John Bell Williams, both Democrats, were doing the Democrat party among Negro voters.

Fri. 10-26-56

"On Sept. 29, when there was only one witness remaining to be heard, Mr. Dawson issued his first statement, saying that Congressman Davis was 'making the best case for integration I ever heard.'

"Then on Monday, Oct. 1, after the committee had grilled Dr. Hobart M. Corning, superintendent of schools, and had at least temporarily concluded the hearings, Mr. Dawson issued his second statement calling the hearings illegal.

"The question of legality or illegality of the hearings at that time had become moot or meaningless. The Congress was not in session and will not be in session until next January.

"The Democrats are saddled with Eastland, Davis and Williams. There is nothing they intende to do about them and other Southerners who hold key chairmanships of Congressional committees. They will again be chairmen of the committees and operating from the same important stands if a Democrat Congress is reelected."

NEWS OF OUR NEGRO COMMUNITY

Constitution Mon. 11-29-56

Democrats Offer Negro Most, Solon Says

Atlanta Ga.

By CLAUDE GEORGE SR.

"The Negro's future is best in the hands of the Democratic Party," a Negro congressman said here Sunday. P. 28

Rep. William L. Dawson (D-Ill) told an audience at the Wheat Street Baptist Church that regardless of what the Republican Party has done for the Negro in the past, "the Negro's future is best in the hands of the Democratic Party."

"The Republicans have put on the statute books laws in favor of the Negro," Lawson said, "but after the laws were made they never do anything about them."

"The Democratic Party keeps humanity in government and if the Republicans stay in power we are headed back to monopoly in business. The whole of our industrial system will be back in the hands of the few like it was in 1930."

Dawson told the group: "You must rely upon the leadership of your own flesh and blood. The Negro people must continue to make contribution to the nation if it ever expects to get full recognition as other citizens. "All races have suffered some form of slavery," he added, "but the Negro has made more progress than any other race covering the same period of time."

Dawson spoke under the auspices of the Negro Democratic Club of Fulton County, of which W. H. Aikens is president. Dawson was introduced by Atty. A. T. Walden, president of the Georgia State Democratic Club.

Near Chest Goal

The Negro division of the Community Chest campaign has collected all but $1,900 of its goal of $60,000.

Mrs. Mae M. Yates and Mrs. Eunice Cooper, cochairman of the drive, reported these figures to campaign workers last week.

The chairman urged workers to increase their efforts that the goal may be reached.

Prof. C. L. Chandler, Morehouse College professor who heads the education division, said that his group leads others in collections with $1,805.

10,000 Students

More than 10,000 Negro high school students have enrolled in Atlanta schools for the 1956-57 term.

Of this number, 994 seniors are expected to graduate this term.

Schools have the following enrollments:

H. M. Turner, 1,180 students, 184 seniors; D. T. Howard, 2,003 students, 220 seniors; L. J. Price, 1,532 students, 179 seniors; B. T. Washington, 2,479 students, 336 seniors; Carver, 996 students, 75 seniors, and Archer High School, newly opened, has 867 students registered.

Miss Ira Jarrell, superintendent of city schools, said that the Archer school will not be in full operation until Nov. 15, when the school will be officially part of her department.

Impressive Rites To Be Held For Mrs. Spraggs, Noted Woman

World B'ham, Ala. P. 1 Wed. 11-28-56

Funeral services for Mrs. Venice Tifton Spraggs, of Washington, D. C., a native of Birmingham, were set for 3:15 p. m. Tuesday, Nov. 27 at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church pastored by the Rev. Mr. Luke Beard.

MRS. VENICE T. SPRAGGS

She died early Thursday morning, Nov. 22 in Washington, D. C. it was learned. Details of her death were not immediately learned.

Mrs. Spraggs was assistant to Congressman William L. Dawson, vice-chairman of the National Democratic Committee. She had played a key role for the Democrats in the recent general election.

Her body was scheduled to arrive in the city at 5:30 Tuesday, Nov. 26 with Bradford Funeral Home taking charge of the remains.

She attended the public schools in Birmingham and graduated with honors at Spelman College, Atlanta, Ga. She taught in the Birmingham public schools and at Spelman.

In 1936, she was employed as supervisor for the National Youth Administration in Alabama and in 1939 was appointed state supervisor of Negro affairs for NYA in this state. In this capacity she played a major role in the development of the Slossfield Community Center which received the International Harvester Company's award as the most outstanding community project in the United States developed by the Negro group in 1939. In 1941, Mrs. Spraggs went to Washington, D. C. to serve as senior youth personnel assistant in the national office of the NYA, where she worked until the agency was terminated by Congress in 1943.

She remained with the agency until January, 1944 to assist with writing the final report. As senior youth personnel assistant. Mrs Spraggs developed counseling and guidance procedures for youth employed on NYA projects. She also directed the transfer of some 25,000 NYA trained youth, Negro and white, into areas where their skills could be utilized in war production efforts.

Mrs. Spraggs joined the Chicago Defender staff in 1943 and three years later became head of its Washington Bureau. Hence, she became the first woman from the Negro group assigned by any newspaper to cover the Washington political scene. Her news assignment twice carried her to the Virgin Islands. She visited Puerto Rica and Haiti.

Theta Sigma Phi, national honorary and professional fraternity for women in journalism, elected her to membership in 1946. Meantime her's was the first membership from the Negro group accepted by this fraternity in its 40-year history.

In 1947, she was named to the National Council of Negro Women's Honor Roll for "superior work" in journalism. The same year she received the National Urban League's certificate of recognition for "outstanding achievement in journalism." In 1948, she was given the Alexandria, Virginia Women's Civic Club Award for "significant service" in promoting the growth of political activities in the community.

She was awarded a certificate of merit by the National Alumnae of Spelman College. Mrs. Spraggs is a life member of the National Council of Negro Women and of that organization's citizenship department. Likewise, she is a member of the Capital Press Club, member of the advisory committee of the Consolidated Parents Association and a member of the advisory board of the "Victorians," a group of young government employees engaged in voluntary community welfare work.

Mrs. Spraggs died in a Washington Hospital after being stricken Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Close survivors include the widower, William Spraggs; a mother, Mrs. John Williams, both of Washington, D. C.; three aunts, Mrs. Sarah Chapman Williams, Mrs. Cephus Williams, Mrs. Louise Blount; several cousins, Mrs. Mildred Tifton Riddle, Birmingham; Mrs. Minnie Williams, Detroit, Mich.; Chapman Anderson, Los Angeles; Woodie Harris, Detroit; Mrs. Sadie Williams, Opelika, Ala.; Mrs. Bessie Gilmer, Tuscaloosa, Ala.; Mrs. Blanche Sharpley, Detroit and the Rev. W. T. Goff, Birmingham.

Interment will be in the Zion City Cemetery with Bradford-service in charge.

34d 1956

Texts of Stevenson Integration Statement and Louisiana Talk

Wed 9-26-56 New York

Following are the texts of a statement yesterday by Adlai E. Stevenson in Little Rock, Ark., and of an address in New Orleans, as transmitted by The Associated Press:

At Little Rock

Change has brought great opportunities, and it will bring more. Yes, and change also brings grave problems, and these too are the concern of the national community, acting through the National Government.

There is today a critical division of national opinion regarding recognition of the common rights of American citizens of different racial origins. This division is reflected in the Democratic party — necessarily reflected because, unlike our opposition, ours is a national party which has its roots in every section of the country.

I find reason for great encouragement in the fact that the Democratic party has risen above this division. Here is the promise, the assurance, that the nation too will rise above this division.

The Supreme Court of the United States has determined unanimously that the Constitution does not permit segregation in the schools. As you know, for I have made my position clear on this from the start, I believe that decision to be right.

Some of you feel strongly to the contrary.

But what is most important is that we agree that once the Supreme Court has decided this Constitutional question, we accept that decision as law-abiding citizens.

Our common goal is the orderly accomplishment of the result decreed by the court. I said long ago and I stand now squarely on the plain statement, adopted in the Democratic platform, that "we reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts." The court's decree provides for the ways and means of putting into effect the principle it sets forth. I am confident that this decision will be carried out in the manner prescribed by the courts. I have repeatedly expressed the belief, however, that the office of the Presidency should be used to bring together those of opposing views in this matter—to the end of creating a climate for peaceful acceptance of this decision.

At New Orleans

I always enjoy coming here because New Orleans is endowed with a unique talent for demonstrating the true meaning of the term "Southern hospitality."

And the warmth of your welcome today tells me that you have lost none of that talent.

I had a particular reason for wanting to visit Louisiana for I wanted to express to you my appreciation of the great good sense the people of this state showed in 1952. Four years ago, as I well remember, Louisiana was one of a lonely band of states that stayed with the Democratic party. This year, I venture to predict, you will have plenty of company —and when I say plenty, I mean more than enough to elect a President.

Some things are clearer now than they were four years ago —at least in some of those other states.

There was a notion then that the Republican candidate and the Old Guard of the Republican party were two entirely different products, and that any resemblance between the two was purely coincidental.

But we all have 20-20 hindsight. Those four years have made plain again the old truth that in this system of ours, neither a candidate nor a President can stand apart from his party. He can lead it—or fall behind it. But he cannot be separate from it. It is part of his strength—or his weakness.

This is the lesson of those last four years. And there is evidence that it was a painful lesson for President Eisenhower. We have learned only recently through that remarkable book entitled, "Eisenhower, the Inside Story," that in 1953, after less than a year's exposure to the true nature of the Republican party, the President became so disheartened that he gave serious thought to the formation of a third party of his own.

Yet only a few weeks later he made his unhappy peace with his party. That was when he said, on Oct. 30, 1953, that he "favored the election of every Republican over every Democrat for every office any place."

And that is the course he has pursued ever since. He has not hesitated to endorse any Republican, be he a Taft Republican or a McCarthy Republican. The only notable exception was an Eisenhower Republican—Senator Wiley of Wisconsin, for whom the President didn't lift a finger.

It used to be said that Mr. Eisenhower would reshape the Republican party. You cannot help but wonder today who has reshaped whom.

Democratic Gains Cited

The people are wise, and they know that the Republican party is still the Republican party. That is why in 1954, despite the active campaigning of President Eisenhower and the ill-will tour of Vice President Nixon, the people elected a Democratic Congress—the first time in this century that any President has lost control of both houses of Congress during his first elected term.

And you have to marvel at the shameless cynicism of the Republican leaders who acclaim Eisenhower as their leader, but make little pretense of following his leadership in Congress. To reshape the Republican party is as hard as reforesting a bald head. And both Presidential candidates ought to be able to agree on the difficulty of that!

Events move swiftly in four years' time. As America grows, new problems confront it. Four years ago when I spoke here there were about 64,000,000 people in America's job market; today there are over 69,000,000. And, although the number of available jobs has grown, it has not kept pace with the rise in job seekers.

The truth is that the rate of expansion of our economy has slowed down during these past four years. And your own state of Louisiana has not been spared the effects of that slowdown.

These are the facts: the number of people employed in manufacturing in Louisiana has declined in the past four years, and the number of unemployed has risen.

This, it seems to me, points to the problem that faces us on the road to the New America—and that is the problem of maintaining an ever-expanding economy.

And I know of no more dramatic example of an economy expanding under Democratic leadership than the case of mid-continent America, of which New Orleans is such an important part.

Thirty years ago—even less —this area of the country was virtually in economic bondage to the North. Barely industrialized, bowed dwon by debt and discriminatory freight rates, starving for electric power, its soil wearing out, it lagged far behind the rest of the nation. The New Deal changed the face of the South, freed it from the domination of the North, and set free the boundless energies of its people.

The story of the new South does not end there. What has happened since the end of World War II is a modern miracle of continuing expansion and industrialization—new jobs and new opportunities. Why, a sixth of all industrial construction in the entire United States since 1945 has taken place on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico.

Says South Was Reborn

This, I submit, was no accident. Just as the South was reborn through the far-sighted programs of a Democratic administration in Washington, so have other Government programs which we sometimes take for granted nourished its growth — and especially in Louisiana.

Through the years, and especially during the past decade, midcontinent America has developed one of the most comprehensive inland waterway systems ever known. Today a barge can travel through this system from western Florida to the Mexican border; from Pittsburgh to New Orleans. The use of this system has expanded beyond all expectations. In the 1930's, when the Gulf Introcoastal Waterway that runs through this state was first conceived, it was thought it would carry only 5,000,000 tons a year. Today it is carrying more than five times as much.

On this great waterway system, the produce of mid-America flows into New Orleans, and through New Orleans to the world. Today half the waterborne freight of New Orleans is served by inland waterway ships. That is the measure of the economic growth of mid-continent America, and of your celebrated city.

Democrats Backed Project

And these great inland waterways that mean so much did not come about by happenstance. They came about because of the foresight and intelligent planning of men like those who represent you today in the Congress of the United States, men who have seen to it that the Government make wise investments in opening our rivers to navigation and protecting our farms and factories from floods. I use the word "investment," for these public expenditures are repaid manyfold, not only in the prevention of a flood's destructiveness, but also in the increased prosperity of this region, the greater well-being of its citizens—and, incidentally, greater revenues to the United States Treasury, a point our Republican friends frequently overlook with their total preoccupation with today's figures rather than tomorrow's growth.

This year, the Congress authorized one of the most forward-lookingof all the waterway projects—the Tidewater channel that will halve the distance from New Orleans to the Gulf, open up vast new industrial areas in your state, and enhance the prosperity of your city.

I hope I may be pardoned for pointing out that it was a Democratic Congress that authorized this project, and for reminding you that when it came to providing the initial funds fo the planning of this great project, the Republicans in Congress yielded to their instincts—they were against it.

But, lest I be accused of excessive partisanship, let me be entirely fair and say that not all of the Republicans opposed these funds—one lone Republican Congressman from the state of Tennessee joined the Democrats.

Your mayor, [de Lesseps S.] Chep Morrison, rewarded the independence of that single Republican Congressman with honorary citizenship of your city. And, while I know full well that Mayor Morrison made this gesture out of no partisan consideration, I think his act is symbolic of the eagerness of Democrats to welcome back into our ranks those who may have temporarily straved from the paths of political truth and righteousness four years ago. And by this, I do not mean to imply that we are any less eager for the support of those who, for reasons of their own, have considered themselves life-long Republicans!

Last week, in his opening speech of the campaign, the President accused the Democrats of "walking into the past backwards." I find this a strange criticism — coming from a party that has always had to be dragged into the future backwards—that has stubbornly opposed almost every forward-looking step for the benefit of all our people and therefore the nation during this century. If the President had had time to read a little more political history I don't believe he could have read, let alone written, such words.

For on the record the Republican leaders have consistently opposed the full development of our natural resources, they have consistently turned their backs on new ideas and bold new programs, and they have consistently ignored the human needs of millions of our people. This very yeara in Congress they fought bitterly Democratic bills to pay Social Security old age benefits to women at 62 and to pay benefits to those, 50 years old or older, who became permanently and totally disabled. They opposed the increase in public assistance benefits—a humanitarian bill introduced, incidentally, by your own Senator Long. But we passed them anyway—to the eternal credit of the Democrats in Congress.

I suggest to you that this stubborn opposition of the Republican leaders to every new idea is not the way to the New America. I suggest to you that we will not move forward to new levels of human well-being nor to new levels of prosperity and abundance if those who run our Government instinctively oppose measures for the betterment of our human and natural resources.

I suggest to you that this need not be—that mid-continent America is the living example of the gains that can be realized when Government wisely cares for the needs of the people and wisely invests the protection and development of the people's resources.

America cannot stand still, for if we do, events, both at home and abroad, will overtake and engulf us. Our population is growing, and with that growth comes the need for new jobs, new industries, new technology. Thirty years ago, no one knew better than the South the need for these advances. Today, no one knows better than the South that such progress can be achieved, for you see it all around you.

Your choice this year, and America's choice, is between a party that talks progress, and a party that really believes in progress; between a party that slows up growth and one that believes that an always-expanding America—a New America—is more than a necessity, that it is also the glorious destiny of the American people.

Associated Press Wirephoto

TAKES HIS STAND IN SOUTH: Adlai E. Stevenson at Little Rock (Ark.) campaign meeting yesterday. Democratic nominee drew applause, no jeers, when he called for acceptance of Supreme Court integration decision. Large audience included a few Negroes.

1960 Race Is Wide Open As Stevenson Bows Out

The Statement

Mr. Stevenson's statement, issued through the Democratic National Committee, follows:

"I have said that I would make an announcement as to my future plans. Here it is:

"I intend to resume the practice of law in Chicago on January 1 with my old friends and associates, W. Willard Wirtz, William McC. Blair, jr., and Newton N. Minow.

"I will not run again for the presidency.

"But my interest in the Democratic Party, which has twice accorded me its highest honor, will continue undiminished. I want to be of help wherever I can, and I have accepted membership on the party advisory committee established last week.

"To all the people who have sent me messages since the election, I send my heartfelt thanks. And I assure them that I hope to continue to express my views on public questions from time to time as circumstances permit.

"During the campaign I did what I could to bring home to the American people the facts about our situation, and to warn them against complacency and a false sense of security. I made specific proposals for social progress at home and more effective leadership in the world.

"In my opinion the greatest service the Democratic Party can now render is a strong, searching and constructive opposition. We must know from experience that progress at home for the benefit of all will depend largely on Democratic initiative. And it is more apparent every day that a sustained and critical scrutiny of our foreign policy is vital to the restoration of Allied strength and unity, the halting of Communist expansion, and the peace and security of the war-threatened world.

"For these tasks of an effective opposition and national leadership, the Democratic Party is fortunately blessed with many able men who represent the humane and liberal Democratic traditions on which I believe our country's best future depends."

It is understood Mr. Kefauver will give his whole attention during the next two or three years to the Senate, seeking to aid in putting through the legislation proposed in the Democratic platform, thereby improving his own position as a party leader. He does not come up for re-election to the Senate until 1960.

Kefauver Statement

Regarding the Stevenson announcement, Senator Kefauver said:

"Gov. Stevenson is a statesman in the finest sense of the word and I am glad that he is going to continue an active interest in participation in the affairs of the Democratic Party.

"In the course of the campaign, Gov. Stevenson enunciated many principles which I am sure he will want to see carried out for the benefit of the Nation. He can perform great service through the Democratic Party in working for his principles through the role as spokesman for the type of constructive, imaginative and searching opposition of which he speaks in his statement."

The Senator also will accept membership on the advisory committee.

Mr. Stevenson, who was drafted to make the race against Mr. Eisenhower in 1952, carried only nine States, with a total of 89 electoral votes. Mr. Eisenhower had 442. This year, Mr. Stevenson carried seven States—the electoral vote count was Stevenson 74, Eisenhower 457.

ENOUGH'S ENOUGH—Adlai Stevenson, twice-defeated Democratic presidential candidate, waves and smiles as he leaves a New York hotel after announcement that he will not run again.—AP Wirephoto.

Southern Democrats Muff Opportunity

Weekly 4.3-D
New Orleans, La.

WITH the presidential campaign getting down to the serious stages obviously Southern Democrats don't recognize a good thing when they see it. According to a recent article with a Washington, D. C. dateline, 'Southern Democrats have a power in Congress out of proportion to their numbers.'

By virtue of their membership in the democratic party which is supposed to be the party of the people and not of the 'special interests' and "the few", these Dixie Democrats head 60 per cent of all Congressional Committees. They also hold the top party posts—Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn and Senate Leader Lyndon Johnson, both Texans. Still they are not satisfied. The recent signing of the Southern Manifesto indicates that they think they are bigger than the party to which they belong and the Constitution of the United States.

Sat. 4-21-56

Even though they may profess ignorance of the big fact, the reason they hold these spots is because the Negro vote (80 per cent) in the North during the past 20 years has gone solidly to the polls for the Democratic party. They have reaped the benefits of the pivotal Negro vote without doing anything constructive to merit such support from the Negro voter.

With the Negro on the verge of attaining first class citizenship after 93 long years, the Negro voter is becoming sick of the stomach of Senator Eastland and the 101 Congressional signers of the Southern Manifesto who are dedicated to thwarting and defrauding them out of their rightful heritage as American Citizens. There is every reason to believe that the Negro vote in the North will desert the Democratic party with good reason and vote Republican in this year's election to get rid of certain bigoted Southern Congressional Chairmen who wear the Democratic party label. Unless Southern Democrats change in their thinking, there is the chance that they will not be chairing a congressional committee for a long, long time.

Newsweek magazine observed in a recent survey of the Negro vote in the North which included interviews with leaders in both parties thusly: 'The days when the Democrats could count on getting 80 per cent of the Negro vote are over. They'll have to fight for that vote now . . . for the first time since 1936, there is widespread dissatisfaction with the Democratic Party among Negro voters . . . It hasn't burst out into open revolt but it could. If the Democrats nominate anyone who hasn't taken a forthright stand in favor of the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the public schools, it probably will.'

Further according to Newsweek the economic reasons which caused the Negroes to switch from Republican to Democratic in 1936 no longer obtains. 'The Negroes are doing as well now economically as they ever did under the Democrats, if not better. Meanwhile they have suddenly realized a chilling fact: Whenever the Democrats capture control of the government, the Southern Democrats by virtue of seniority, automatically take over the chairmanships of most of the House and Senate committees.'

As usual the Southern democrats are muffing an opportunity to bring real greatness to the Democratic party by splitting it over the morally bankrupt and thoroughly discredited theory of white supremacy which finds its expression in segregation.

They are clinging to a sinking ship when they should abandon it. They along with Sen. Eastland are going to bring certain defeat to the Democratic party just as Sen. McCarthy did for the Republican party.

The tragic and pathetic lack of statesmanship among Southern Democrats has since the founding of this country virtually kept them from ever seriously aspiring for the White House. They have lost their political and spiritual souls to segregation and it hasn't been worth it when you add up how the South has fared politically, economically and culturally over the years.

It is high time the South developed some MEN who can stand on human ,democratic and christian principles. Those who have stood on bigotry, prejudice, hatred and white supremacy have brought nothing but discredit, shame and trouble to the South in the same dramatic manner as the hoodlums who attacked King Cole in Birmingham the other night.

How long will the decent, intelligent white people of goodwill continue to put up with such shortsighted, vicious, narrow leadership is a matter of urgent speculation among those concerned with this great nation's moral responsibility in world leadership against the menace of Communism.

Demos See Civil Rights Plank Fight

Herald
Miami Fla.
Tues. 4-24-56

Northerners Predict Convention Battle

1.15-A

WASHINGTON —(UP)— Some Northern Democratic state leaders expect a party-shaking fight at the Democratic National Convention over efforts to write a strong civil rights plank into the party's platform.

Forecasts of such a battle were heard from some democrats who were in Washington over the weekend to attend a party fund-raising affair. They felt the party must have a strong civil rights plank to get it off the spot it was put on in the eyes of Negro voters by the "Southern manifesto" issued by Southern members of Congress.

The signers of the manifesto agreed that the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision should be resisted "by all lawful means."

Forecasts of a convention civil rights battle conflicted with statements made by three candidates for the Democratic presidential nomination, Adlai E. Stevenson, New York Gov. Averell Harriman and Sen. Estes Kefauver, Tennessee Democrat.

Harriman predicted the civil rights plank will be "at least as strong" as the one in the 1952 platform which was adopted unanimously. He said he did not anticipate any North-South split over the issue.

Stevenson also took the view that a civil rights plank acceptable to both North and South can be worked out. He saw no evidence of Southern Democrats wanting to start a third party.

Kefauver said he thinks "the people of the South appreciate the fact that the Supreme Court decision is the law of the land and not anything to form a third party about."

Thurgood Marshall, general counsel of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, warned in a Washington speech that Negroes will judge the major political parties by their records on civil rights in Congress and by their platforms. He said both Republicans and Democrats "have got to put solid civil rights planks" in their platforms if they want Negro votes.

Managers Claim Stevenson Has Proven Strength Among Negroes

WASHINGTON, April 13 (UP)—Adlai E. Stevenson was billed by his campaign managers today as having proven strength among Negroe voters, about whom Democrats are worried this year.

The Democratic presidential candidate's campaign office here unveiled analysis of recent primary votes in Minnesota and Illinois. It showed Stevenson with great strength in predominantly Negro areas.

In Minnesota, where Sen. Estes Kefauver handed Stevenson a state-wide trouncing, Stevenson outpolled the Tennessee senator 2-1 in Negro precincts in Minneapolis and St. Paul, according to the analysis.

Republicans are hopeful that the Northern Negro vote, largely Democratic for the past 20 years, will swing toward the GOP because of the Democratic party split over civil rights.

In a Chicago speech earlier this week Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People, advised Negroes to vote Republican this year.

Besides, competition from Republicans, there has been evidence that Kefauver, Stevenson's chief announced rival for the Democratic presidential nomination, was pulling Negro support from the 1952 Democratic standard bearer, particularly in California.

The Stevenson analysis of last Tuesday's Illinois primary said he showed great strength in areas predominantly occupied by working men and minority groups.

In some "minority group" wards in Chicago, it said, he ran as much as five to one ahead of President Eisenhower and polled more than the combined vote for the two candidates seeking the Democratic nomination for governor.

State Chiefs Will Fight a Third Party

By M. L. ST. JOHN

Georgia's Democratic leadership will fight any third party movement—whether it comes from persons unhappy over Sen. Kefauver's primary victory in Minnesota or from persons who dislike Adlai Stevenson, Averell Harriman or Tennessee's Kefauver.

This stand became obvious Thursday when state chairman John Sammons Bell announced opposition to any third party movement.

RENEWS VOW

Bell renewed his pledge to work for party unity after Georgia Atty. Gen. Cook reported "considerable third party talk" over the South.

Cook said, however, that he is "not in favor of a third party at the present time."

Neither Bell nor Cook favor Kefauver for the nomination, or believe the South will vote for him. They forecast a Democratic Party defeat if Kefauver or Harriman should be nominated.

They split on Adlai Stevenson, however.

BACK HOME

Cook, just home from an extensive speaking tour of the South in the interest of organizing white citizens councils, said he agreed with some other Southern political leaders that Stevenson, Kefauver and Harriman are not acceptable. Cook said none of the three is acceptable to him personally.

However, the attorney general said he could accept Stevenson if the Democratic Party platform can "erase some objectionable features about Stevenson's political philosophy."

Asked what position he would take if the party should fail to adopt a platform to his liking, Cook said:

"If it doesn't, I'll have to make a decision."

Cook, who has accepted speaking engagements in Florida, Alabama, Tennessee and Texas for the next several weeks, said he supported Stevenson after the Illinois governor was nominated by the Democrats in 1952 but that he "didn't know as much about Stevenson and his philosophy as I do now."

Bell said Stevenson would be acceptable. Georgia voted overwhelmingly for Stevenson in 1952, and Stevenson carried most other Southern states.

Bell said the Democratic Party has a number of capable men to offer for the presidency who would be acceptable to the South and who could be elected. These include Stevenson, Ohio's Gov. Frank Lausche, Sen. Symington of Missouri and Sen. Johnson of Texas.

The attorney general said people in Louisiana told him they would like a "man like Sen. Eastland of Mississippi" to head a third party.

Gov. Griffin, who will control Georgia's delegation to the Democratic national convention this year, has said the delegation will not be pledged to any candidate before the convention opens. He also has said he favors fighting out differences within the Democratic Party—not bolting to a third party.

From the Georgia Republican Party, a voice was raised to encourage a third party if Georgians feel they cannot vote Democratic or Republican. Tom Hays, editor of the Georgia Republican, said he had "found" that Georgians don't want Stevenson, Kefauver and Harriman. He said most Georgians want President Eisenhower reelected. However, if any group feels it wants a third party, editor Hays said the Republicans probably would "wish them well."

What Truman told Dems

Afro-American

.CHICAGO — Here is a partial text of what former President Harry S. Truman told the committee on platform and resolutions of the Democratic National Convention last week:

I came here to discuss with the committee the platform of the National Democratic Convention for 1956. I am very much interested in that platform because the contents of that platform will give us victory.

Baltimore Md.

And with the present chairman and the members of this committee, I am very sure that we will have a platform that will meet the necessities of the nation, and give us a chance to restore the Government of the United States to the people of the United States where it belongs, and where it hasn't been for the last three-and-a-half years. (Applause)

Sat. 8-18-56

NOW, I AM perfectly willing to discuss with you that most controversial subject qnown as civil rights, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to go ahead and call your attention to a fey things that are history and a few things in which this great nation of ours should be vitally interested.

P. 3

On Oct 29, 1947, I sent a document to the Congress of the United States entitled 'To Secure Those Rights." That document contained a survey, and a history of the civil rights program.

And in that document, which I sent to the Congress, I said to them at that time, just a paragraph or tow, 'in times past when our American freedoms were threatened, groups of our citizens banded together and set out on paper the principles they felt would preserve freedom, and the kind of action that would defend freedom

* * *

THE DECLARATION of Independence was that kind of a document." and I notice that the title of this report, that is, the report which I sent to the Congress, it taken from the Declaration of Independence.

"I hope this committee has given us a broad document and an American charter of human freedom in our time"; that is this document which I sent to the Congress in 1947.

"The need for such a charter was never greater than at this moment."

And it is just as great now as it was at this moment in 1947.

"Men of goodwill everywhere are striving under great difficulties to create a world-wide moral order firmly established in the life of nations for us here in America. A new charter of human freedom will be a guide for action."

AND I want to say to you that there have been a great many steps taken based on this document which I sent to the Congress in 1947, and a great many of those actions have been exceedingly controversial, but I want to say to you that they have been right, and whenever anything is right, it makes no difference how controversial it is, we ought to make an effort to put it through. (Applause.)

For your interest and information, in 1868 or 1869 an amendment to the Constitution was passed, called the Fourteenth Amendment, and that amendment guaranteed everything that we have been fighting for in this day and age as civil rights

It is a part of the fundamental law of the land, and it has not been enforced, and I will tell you why it hasn't been enforced.

IN 1876—I am going to read a little history to you now—there was a man, a Democrat from New York.

He was elected President of the United States, and there was some doubt about the vast majority of the electoral votes and they appointed a commission to decide who should be President of the United States, and they counted this gentleman out.

He was one of the greatest lawyers of his time, but they elected Rutherford B. Hayes to be President of the United States by one electoral vote, and they did it absolutely contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Well, General Grant was the President at that time, and they brought Rutherford B. Hayes to the White House on Sunday afternoon, which happened to be the Fourth of March.

* * *

THEY SWORE HIM in, because they were afraid if they didn't swear him in on the day, that there would be trouble, and he was to be sworn in with all the show that goes on with the Presidential inauguration, and I have been through a couple of them and I know something about them. (laughter.)

Before that event took place on the next day, the people who were interested in Samuel J. Tilden, who had been legally elected, were very much perturbed.

* * *

I can remember when I was a boy, when my father told me that if the general run of the people had their way, they would have taken over the Government and made Tilden the President.

* * *

WE, THE people who are most interested in Samuel Tilden's election were sent for to come to the White House, and an agreement was made between those people and between Rutherford B. Hayes and General Grant, that if Mr. Hayes was allowed to be President of the United States without interference, the troops would be withdrawn from the South, and the reconstruction program would be stopped, and the Fourteenth Amendment would not be officially enforced

Remember, that was a Republican President, two of them who made that promise on civil rights way back there in 1877, and that situation prevailed until a man by the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States. (Applause). ... ...

* * *

And he was very much interested, as was Woodrow Wilson, in the peace of the world and the foreign policy of the United States. He knew very well if we did not perform at home those things which we were asking the people of the world to perform, we would have not very much influence.

* * *

AND SO an effort was made to implement the Bill of Rights as set out in the Constitution of the United States, in the Fourteenth Amendment.

I suggest you read that. Read it You need to read it, because it is history, and it is important And it was passed way back there in the Sixties.

So this thing went on and on, and the President —I always refer to Mr. Roosevelt as the President and never refer to myself in that capacity—didn't live his term out, and I succeeded him.

As a result of my historical information on this subject and on several other subjects in which the Government of the United States is very much interested, I set up a commission to go into this situation and make certain recommendations to me and to the Congress of the United States, and that commission was headed by Charles E. Wilson as chairman.

Now that is the "electric" Charlie Wilson, not the "General Motors" Charlie Wilson (laughter)

* * *

AND IT HAD a wonderful number of most important people on it, and they went into this situation in detail, and they came up with one of the most wonderful reports you have ever read, and if you haven't read it, I want to say to you that the subject of that report is to secure these rights which has been a part of the Constitution since the late Eighteen-Sixties.

That document is a Government document, printed by the United States Government Printing Office at Washington in 1947, and I think that for a quarter you can get a copy of it.

It would do you good to get it and read it. You would find out then that all these proceedings which have taken place, including the decision of the Supreme Court, about which there is so much controversy, was only an enforcement of the law which has been a part of the fundamental and basic law of this United States since the late Eighteen Sixties.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Adlai's Bandwagon Picks Up Speed Only to Bump Into Truman Again

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C.

Wed 8-15-56

Ex-President Sees Former Governor as November 'Also Ran'

By Edward T. Folliard
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—Adlai Stevenson made some headway today in his drive for the Democratic Presidential nomination, but his bandwagon again bumped into Harry S. Truman.

The former President, who is backing Gov. Averell Harriman of New York for the nomination, said that Stevenson would be an "also ran" in November if he is chosen here by the Democratic National Convention.

"I don't believe Stevenson can win and I think Averell Harriman can," Mr. Truman told reporters. "I am doing my best to keep him (Stevenson) from being nominated.

Mr. Truman, who made his harsh statement to newsmen in his suite at the Blackstone, added that if Stevenson does win the nomination "I will support him."

James E. Finnegan, Stevenson's campaign manager, said that Mr. Truman's statement was "unfortunate." Replying to a question as to whether he thought the former Chief Executive had hurt his man, Finnegan said:

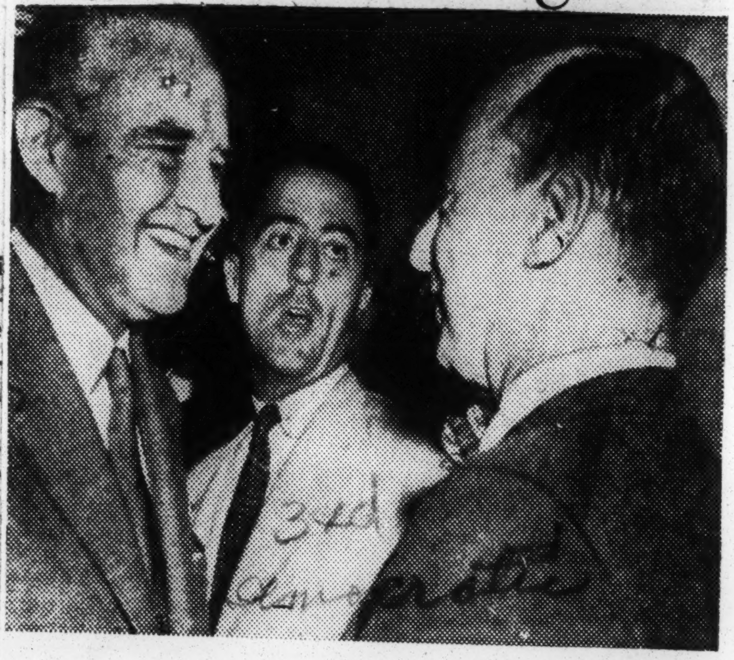
"No, I don't. I think the delegates have definitely decided that Governor Stevenson is their one hope of defeating (President) Eisenhower this year, and they will vote for him."

Truman to Meet Press

Mr. Truman is holding a formal press conference Wednesday at 10 a. m. and has promised to spell out his reasons for opposing Stevenson.

In his casual remarks today, he said he didn't think the Illinois statesman could add a "single state" this year to the nine he carried in 1952, when he lost to General Eisenhower.

Before the Missouri warrior Stevenson people were feeling pretty good. They were saying that the bandwagon was beginning to move again, even if a bit slowly.



Associated Press

When Candidates Meet

Paths of candidates often converge even when their viewpoints don't. It happened yesterday in a Chicago Hotel when Gov. Averell Harriman (left) of New York traded smiles with Adlai Stevenson as a Stevenson aide (center) looked on.

Stevenson appeared to be virtually assured of the support of two big state delegations—favorite-son candidates—Michigan and New Jersey.

Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams of Michigan, who has the backing of his state's 44 delegates, said that the Democratic National Convention was now on "dead center and drifting dangerously." He said something had to be done or a "minority power bloc" would name the nominee for President.

The word was that Williams and Walter Reuther, President of the United Automobile Workers and a power in Michigan politics, were ready to throw at least 40 of the state's 44 votes to Stevenson.

Gov. Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, who as a favorite son has his state's 36 delegates, was ready to make a "gladly for Adlai" announcement. The New Jersey delegation was expected to come out for Stevenson at a caucus in the Palmer House Wednesday.

The Arizona delegation met this morning and voted to cast its 16 votes for Stevenson on the first ballot. It had been listed earlier as pro-Stevenson, but the Stevenson camp feared that there might be a break in the delegation as a result of former President Truman's pronouncement for Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Harriman had announcement to make today—that his name would be placed in nomination Thursday afternoon by Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma. Balloting for the presidential nominee will come Thursday night.

The Harriman people were not able to claim any important pickup of delegate strength.

As matters stand, hardly any unbiased political reporter in Chicago thinks "honest Ave" has even an outside chance to win the nomination.

Stevenson-Johnson Fight

The big power fight was between the Stevenson camp and the forces of Sen. Lyndon Johnson of Texas.

The play of the Johnson crowd was to organize enough delegates to keep from Stevenson, for a while at least, the strength he needs to win. The aim is to force Stevenson to bargain with the Southern group over the language of the civil rights plank, maybe over the vice presidential nomination, and possibly over the office of Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The Southern group has met with some success in this strategy. Eight Dixie states have now indicated a course of action to keep votes away from Stevenson on the first ballot.

The Tennessee delegation met today and voted to support Gov. Frank G. Clement, last night's keynoter, as a favorite-son candidate. This would tie up 32 votes, for a ballot at least, that had been counted for Stevenson.

The Arkansas delegation voted to stay on the fence until it sees what the platform says about the Supreme Court decision against segregation in the public schools.

Also Holding Off

Georgia was reported to be playing with the favorite-son idea so as to tie up votes. Alabama, Georgia and Mississippi, in all of which there is pro-Stevenson sentiment, also were holding off and waiting to get a look at the platform which comes up in the convention Wednesday night.

Texas, of course, will cast its 56 votes for Sen. Johnson, its favorite son.

The Virginia delegates were divided as between Stevenson and Johnson.

Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri was being touted as the "charcoal gray horse" of the convention. Most of the delegates seemed to think he was a nice guy, but not one to be taken seriously so far as the nomination was concerned.

Count on Strength

The aim of the Stevenson forces is to try to line up so much delegate strength that it won't be necessary for Adlai to bargain and enter into deals with Johnson.

The way to avoid a pilgrimage to Canossa, they figure, is to break loose some northern delegates, now behind favorite sons or uncommitted. They have their eyes, not only on Michigan and New Jersey, but on Minnesota, Washington, Massachusetts, Ohio and Maryland.

Adlai has something over 500 delegates. He needs 686½ to win the nomination, and he ought to be able to round up the difference if he can break into the favorite-son and uncommitted delegations.

White And Negro Women Attend Adlai Luncheon

Sat. 10-27-56

WASHINGTON, D. C. (Special)—Three hundred white and Negro women from 27 states attended a Ladies' Day for Adlai luncheon at the Shoreham Hotel in Washington on Saturday and heard former President Harry S. Truman tell them that it is "the woman in the precinct rather than the man in the precinct that wins elections." Mr. Truman predicted a Stevenson victory in November because he finds the same enthusiasm this time he found in 1948 when he upset an over-confident Republican Party.

Greeting the ladies from the four corners of the nation were Mrs. Estes Kefauver, Mrs. Edison Dick, co-chairman of the Volunteers for Stevenson and Mrs. G. Mennnen Williams, popular wife of Michigan's governor. Mrs. C. R. Davis was in charge of arrangements and Mrs. Katie Loucheim, director of women's activities presided. Congressman William L. Dawson drew a happy response from the audience when he told the gayly bedecked ladies that luncheon might be serving as a "warm-up" for the Inaugural Ball."

A unique program featured "The Democratic Story," which was told in the form of three-minute talks given by Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Former Ambassador to Denmark; Chicago Attorney Edith Sampson, former United Nations representative; Mrs. Anna Arnold Hedgeman, Assistant to the Mayor of the City of New York; Mrs G. Mennen Williams, wife of the Governor from Michigan; Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Assistant to the Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Thomasina W. Norford, president of Women United for Civic Action of New York; and Mrs India Edwards, former Vice Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

A "Salute to a Stevenson-Kefauver Victory from the States" was made briefly by Councilwoman Mrs. Jean Capers of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Lois Irish of New York City; Mrs. Belvora Ward, Democratic leader of Birmingham, Alabama; and Mrs. J. J. Simmons, Muskogee, Oklahoma; Mrs. Todd Duncan, District of Columbia; Mrs. Helen Hall, from Illinois; Mrs. Mercer Mance, Indiana; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, Michigan, Mrs. Marie Carpenter, New Jersey; Mrs. Gladys Watkins, Oklahoma; Mrs. Sadie T. M. Alexander, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Hobart Taylor, Texas, and Mrs Oliver Hill of Virginia.

Prominent guests include women judges, wives of legislators and outstanding Democratic Party women Among the many distinguished guests were: Mrs. Theodore Barry, wife of the assistant to the Mayor of Cincinnati, Ohio; Mrs. Dean Acheson, wife of the former Secretary of State; Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of the former Secretary of the Interior; Mrs. Roy Wilkins, wife of the Executive Secretary of the NAACP; Mrs. Mamie Bradley, mother of Emmett Till; Mrs. Homer Brown, wife of Judge Brown of Pittsburgh, Pa., and Mrs. Margaret Butcher, former member District of Columbia School Board.

Mrs. George Meany wife of the President of the AFL-CIO; Mrs. Edward Dudley, wife of Judge Dudley of New York City; Judge Burnita Matthews, Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Harold Stevens, wife of Judge Stevens of New York City; Mrs Arthur Mitchell, wife of the former Congressman from Illinois; Mrs John Sengstacke, wife of the publisher of the Chicago Defender; Mrs. Stanley Woodward, wife of the former Ambassador to Canada and Mrs. Geri Major, society editor of Jet Magazine.

Mrs. ;David Masan, Baltimore Mrs. Herbert Evans, wife of the assistant counsel to Governor Averill Harriman of New York; Mrs. Marva Louis Spaulding of Chicago; Mrs. Loyal Randolph of Baltimore; Mrs. Margaret Holmes of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Frank Holmes of Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. Frank Horne of New York City; Mrs Edward O. Gourdin of Boston; Mrs Andrew Bradley of Harrisburg, Pa and Mrs. Marshall Sheppard of Philadelphia

Sat. 10-27-56

BIRMINGHAM WOMEN AT RALLY FOR ADLAI IN WASHINGTON, D. C. — Three Birmingham ladies, Mrs. Mary Bowman, Mrs. Naomia Patton, and Mrs. Belzora Ward, were among those attending a "Ladies' Day for Adlai" luncheon at Washington's Shoreham Hotel on Saturday. Shown here discussing victory plans are (L-R) Mrs. Bowman, Mrs. Longenious Lewis of New York City, Mrs. Edison Dick, co-chairman of the Volunteers for Stevenson and Kefauver; Mrs. Patton and Mrs. Ward. Later the ladies attended an evening reception at the Sheraton-Park Hotel with Congressman William L. Dawson as host.

Omit Negroes In Stevenson 'Brain Trust'

Sat. 10-13-56

By ROBERT G. NIXON

WASHINGTON — (INS) — Adlai E. Stevenson has gathered together a 17-member "brain trust" for advice on his campign, the contents of his speeches and the program he will present to Congress if elected.

This "brain trust" — like the Democratic Presidential nominee himself — was plotting the second phase of Stevenson's campaign for the White House.

The 15 men and two women who rank among his closest advisers are all potential members of a Stevenson cabinet,o r for other top Washington posts if the Democrats return to power. (Negro Democrats in Chicago noted unhappily that not one Negro had been included in the so-called "brain-trust.")

Several have distinguished backgrounds in the nation's leading institutions of learning. Some served in the formation of the Roosevelt "new deal" and the Truman "Fair Deal". Still others would be entirely new figures in government.

Perhaps the best known is Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, widow of the former president, who has been described by Stevenson aides as an almost-certain choice for the job as U. S. ambassador to the U. N.

34d

Sat. 10-13-56

STRATEGY MEETING — Four Democrats who are determined to "hold that line" for the Stevenson-Kefauver ticket are, left to right, Mrs. Venice Spraggs, Washington; Andrew T. Hatcher, San Francisco; Charles Wartman, Detroit; and Mrs. Christine Davis of Washington. They are shown following a recent meeting with Rep. William L. Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Unionist Makes 'Spitfire' Coo

Meany Charms Maggie With Rights Thunder

Sat. 8-18-56

CHICAGO—George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO, won a new sweetheart when he testified on the civil rights issue before the Democratic National Committee.

The new claimant to the heart of the rough, tough labor leader is Maggie Butcher.

More exactly, she is Dr. Margaret Just Butcher, Howard University professor and the "spitfire" who needled the Board of Education of the District of Columbia into its program of school integration.

Mrs. Butcher

Maggie was simply charmed when Meany emphatically told the platform committee that the Democratic party was challenged to respond to defiance of the Supreme Court decision by specifically and strongly endorsing the decision in its platform.

"My, my, I just love that man," cooed Maggie over and over again as Meany pounded away for specific mention and won thunderous applause from the audience.

DEMOCRATIC REGISTRATION DRIVE WINS

It's 'Secret Weapon' in Massachusetts

Boston, Nov. 19 [Special]—Massachusetts Democratic strategists invested $66,000 in a "secret weapon" for the 1956 campaign. Election returns indicate it paid off.

The "weapon" was identified months ago as a concentrated registration drive. The secret lay in a scientific analysis of voting lists that spared canvassers many unnecessary steps.

Democratic party leaders knew privately that their weapons probably would be useless against President Eisenhower.

At the state level, however, the Democrats won back the governorship with a candidate who had lost in a try for senator in 1954, and they took four of the five other statewide offices.

In addition, they tightened their hold on the Massachusetts house, just missed capturing control of the senate and wrested the office of district attorney in Middlesex county from Republican hands.

Discuss Party Fate

Thirteen months ago, former Gov. Paul A. Dever, who had been defeated for a third term, discussed party fortunes with Joseph J. Mulhern, one of its dedicated members.

Mulhern, a lawyer and a certified public accountant, agreed with Dever, a lawyer and a seasoned politician, that the answer lay in the statistics.

As chairman of the Massachusetts Jackson - Jefferson day dinner committee, Dever had $110,000 available. It was agreed to allot $65,000 for the registration project. An extra $1,000 was added later.

A direct-mail advertising firm analyzed polling lists, comparing them with voting lists. Mulhern checked the results. He found a high incidence of voter movement from the cities to the suburbs.

G. O. P. Leaders Scoff

When the registration figures for the September primary were announced, some Republican leaders scoffed at the Mulhern project. They reasoned that because city registration was down, the Democratic citadels had been weakened at the expense of the Republican strongholds in the towns.

But Mulhern had promoted registration in the towns. He reasoned that Democrats would keep their party allegiance, at least for the present.

Where names, occupations or neighborhood indicated a precinct to be Republican, it was ignored. Where the same yardsticks indicated one to be Democratic, it was blanketed by doorbell pushers.

Of the 76,658 additional votes cast last Tuesday in the towns, 74,542 went to the Democratic candidate for governor.

Wins by 140,904

Leaders of both parties were privately disappointed in their candidates for governor. Foster Furcolo, the Democrat, prevailed over his Republican opponent, Lt. Gov. Summer G. Whittier, by 140,904 votes out of 2,330,892 cast.

Other factors have been cited for the strange patterns of ticket splitting that developed. One was proof that television could be dangerous for politicians who failed to master its techniques. Whittier was one of these.

On Eve of Convention

Civil Rights Team Cheered In Chicago!

By WM. G. NUNN SR.
(National Affairs Editor)

CHICAGO—Friday (Aug. 10) was Civil Rights Day here in this Midwest convention city. The Democratic Party Committee on Platform and Resolutions was told why it was vitally necessary . . . in 1956 . . . to make its boldest and most forthright statement on civil rights.

From George Meany to Roy Wilkins . . . From Senator Herbert Lehman to A. Philip Randolph, a packed committee room at the Blackstone Hotel heard demands for strong and specific action.

Implied in the statements of labor leaders, Negroes who spoke and others who together represented millions of voters, was the "suggestion" that the committee meet "head-on" the most explosive issue of the convention.

There were cheers as person after person spoke from prepared texts and extemporaneously.

On the committee were Congressman William Dawson of Illinois; Congressman Charles Diggs Jr. of Michigan and Atty. Belford Lawson of Washington, D. C.

Main point at issue was the almost unanimous belief of the speakers that the civil rights plank must be spelled out in plain and unequivocal language . . . that the May 17, 1954, decision of the U. S. Supreme Court must be included in the plank . . . and that "no compromise" be worked out with the South in terms of expediency.

WHAT WILL happen when the committee writes its civil rights plank, will probably be known before this article is read by you.

But the age-old fight of the unyielding South against the liberal North becomes more more apparent.

Hints were made that unless the plank meets with the desires of Negroes, labor and other groups interested in a specific policy, the fight would be carried to the floor of the convention.

The South . . . represented by Gov. John Bell Timmerman of South Carolina . . . also did some hinting.

Governor Timmerman "hinted" at another "walk" . . . but it is still believed that saner thinking could prevail.

All in all, it was a great day for civil rights, and the committee now knows that the job of writing a plank acceptable to both the North and the South becomes increasingly difficult.

Russell Tags Rights Plank Anti-South

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia said today he could not accept two planks of the Democratic platform dealing with civil rights and "will not be bound by them."

Russell, a candidate for the presidential nomination at the 1952 Democratic convention, is not a delegate to the present convention. He came here to lend his voice to efforts to get a civil rights plank acceptable to the South.

The platform as drafted, he said, "completely rejects the appeals of the white Democrats of the South for recognition that the states have any rights and for moderation or understanding of varying local conditions."

Russell, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, said he deplores the platform's approval of "mingling the races in the military service." And he said he will not support any of the planks "which propose to strike down state and local laws and centralize more power in Washington."

He said he regards the platform as approving the decision of the Supreme Court in the school segregation cases. The human welfare plank, he said "asserts that every child without regard to race has the right to attend the public school of his choice."

Russell said that "This is a dressed-up declaration in favor of mingling the races in all publicly supported schools."

As an author and signer of the Southern Declaration of Principles "who sincerely belivees in that document, I reject these planks of the platform and will not be bound by them," Russell said.

Russell was referring to the "Manifesto" signed earlier in the year by 101 Southern members of Congress which asserted the Supreme Court had overstepped its bounds in the school decisions.

Chief Witness

HST Very Positive On Rights

By P. L. PRATTIS
(Executive Editor)

CHICAGO—Members of the Democratic Platform Committee questioning their chief witness, former President Harry S. Truman, found him very coy on the possibility of his own nomination and very verbose and positive on the issue of civil rights.

Congressman Emanuel Celler, New York, asked Mr. Truman if he would accept the party's nomination for President for another term.

Mr. Truman

Mr. Truman's exact reply was: "Thank you very much, but I am not a candidate for President, never have been since I got out of office."

ON CIVIL RIGHTS, Mr. Truman noted that progress in this area was merely an implementation of the law as defined in the 14th Amendment and of programs charted under his leadership and President Roosevelt's.

When asked by Congressman Charles Diggs, Michigan, for some word of guidance for Negro groups which are seeking a satisfactory platform plank, Truman advised that the 1948 plank of the Democratic party be followed.

Congressman William L. Dawson was present at the meeting but asked no questions.

Courier Pittsburgh Pa. Sat. 8-18-56 P.4

CONG. WM. DAWSON — CONG. CHARLES DIGGS — ATTY. BELFORD LAWSON

... members of Democratic Party Committee on Platform and Resolutions

Timmerman Walks Out On Lawson!

Courier Pittsburgh Sat. P.4

CHICAGO—Atty. Belford V. Lawson, member of the Democratic Platform Committee and delegate from the District of Columbia, was brought to his feet many times during the civil rights hearings.

At one point, Mr. Lawson made a plea for a plank on home rule for the District of Columbia. 8-18-56

Again, Mr. Lawson wanted to know if the policy committee of the Senate could not do something about protecting civil rights legislation dealt death blows by Senate Rule No. 22. The co-chairman rapped him down on this one.

LAWSON HAD better luck when he sprang up right after Governor George Bell Timmerman, South Carolina, had told the committee that catering to the "Nigras" was going to lose the election for the Democrats and that segregation was the last of all possible systems for Negroes and whites in the South.

Unlike other witnesses, Timmerman left his seat in a hurry as soon as he had read his prepared statement.

Lawson demanded to know if the members of the committee were not going to have a chance to question Timmerman.

After some hurried conferences, Lawson was informed that the Governor would come back and submit to questioning.

Southern liaison group to study civil rights plank

News B'ham, Ala. Wed. 8-15-56

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—(AP)—A liaison committee representing 11 Southern states will be called into session late today or early tomorrow to study the civil rights proposed plank in the Democratic platform.

Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama, the committee chairman, said the group would not meet until the various state delegations had an opportunity to study the plank.

THE COMMITTEE acts as a clearing house for information from delegations representing Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Most of these states went along with a "wait and see" program recommended by Southern members of the platform committee.

The 11 states have 334 convention votes.

Solons face civil rights showdown

Afro American Sat. 12-1-56 Baltimore, Md.

WASHINGTON — (NNPA) — "The Democratic Declaration of 1957," sponsored by six Northern Democrats, reaches beyond a fight over civil rights. It forecasts a bitter struggle by Northern and Western Democrats for a larger voice in party affairs.

At stake is believed to be the leadership of Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas. Designation of Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana to succeed Senator Earle C. Clements of Kentucky as Democratic "Whip" (Assistant to the Senate Majority Leader) appeared to be a move to forestall the struggle.

Senator Johnson, apparently taking it for granted that he will be reelected Majority Leader, had asked Senator George Smathers of Florida to become party whip or second in command. Smathers is one of the most conservative of the Southerners. But somebody tipped Johnson off that it would be wise to give some recognition to the Northerners.

WHEN THE 85th Congress convenes, Senate Democrats will be just about equally divided—25 Northerners and 24 Southerners if the two Tennessee Senators, Estes Kefauver and Albert Gore, join with the Northern liberals. There will be only 22 Southerners to engage in filibusters to block civil rights legislation.

Of course, the Southerners will still retain their chairmanships of key Congressional committees by virture of the archaic seniority system.

But with party domination passing from the once "solid South" to the North, Northern Democrats should be able to tell Senator James O. Eastland of Mississippi that he and other Southerners can no longer use the Judiciary Committee, which Eastland heads, to bottle up civil rights bills and delay judicial appointements because they believe the nominee may be opposed to segregation.

Afro American

SPONSORS OF THE declaration, which is a suggested legislative program, are Senators Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. Paul H. Douglas of Ittinois. Wayne Morse of Oregon, James E. Murray of Montana, Pat McNamara of Michigan, and Richard L. Neuberger of Oregon. Sat. 12-1-56

These Senators pledge "active support to the enactment in the 85th Congress of a domestic legislative program embodying" planks in the 1956 Democratic platform.

Baltimore, Md.

The [...] legislative proposals, including civil rights, statehood for Hawaii and Alaska, and a change in the Senate cloture rule to permit a simple majority of Senators present and voting to limit debate on the pending business.

Southern Democratic Senators are pledged to resort to every parliamentary means possible — meaning a filibuster — to prevent civil rights legislation.

They are opposed to statehood for Hawaii and Alaska because they fear that admission into the Union of these territories will geve the pro-civil rights group four additional Senators to help break filibusters and pass civil rights legislation.

* * *

THEY ARE opposed to any change in the Senate cloture rule because the right to talk endlessly is the threat they hold over the Senate to force a majority to submit to the minority and not act on civil rights bills.

The six sponsors of the declaration say they will "sponsor and promote legislation in the 85th Congress," in accord with the Democratic platform plank on civil rights," to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote, (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupation, (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person, and (4) full rights to education in publicly supported instituions."

They also say they will move on Jan. 3 "to abolish Senate Rule 22 and substitute a reasonable cloture rule permitting a majority of Senators to close debate after an opportunity for full and thorough discussion."

* * *

AS THE opening of the 85th Congress approaches, it is hoped that the six Senators who signed the declaration and others who will join with them will spell out the method by which they hope to amend the present cloture rule.

On the opening day of the session, they can move that the Senate proceed to the adoption of new rules on the theory that the Senate is not a continuing body. This theory was rejected by a 71-to-21 vote at the beginning of the 83rd Congress.

Or, they may offer a resolution which would have to go through the routine legislative process of being referred to the Senate Rules Committee. If it should be favorably rported by the Rules Committee, a motion to take it up in the Senate, under the existing cloture rule, would be subject to limitless debate.

It, therefore, becomes necessary to know whether the proponents of changing the cloture rule favor round - the clock sessions and strict enforcement of Senate rules to break a filibuster on a motion to consider a resolution to change the rules.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Adlai Apparently Beats Sen. Kefauver in Florida With 22 Delegates to 6

Constitution Wed. 5-30-56 P.1

Atlanta, Ga.

Large Cities, Panhandle Turn the Tide

By CHARLES TAYLOR

MIAMI, Wednesday, May 30 (P)—Adlai Stevenson apparently whipped Sen. Estes Kefauver by a slim margin yesterday in a dramatic Florida popularity contest, taking 22 of the state's Democratic National Convention votes.

Returns from 1,629 of the state's 1,778 precincts early today gave Stevenson 204,196 votes and Kefauver 199,013.

It was only as midnight neared that either man had been able to go more than 1,000 votes ahead in a see-saw contest that reflected the bitterness of the last few days of the campaign.

12 AT LARGE

Stevenson thus captured the 12 at-large votes (24 delegates with half a vote each) going to the statewide winner. He also won in five congressional districts, each having two delegates with a full vote.

Kefauver captured three congressional districts with two votes each, giving him six votes to Stevenson's 22.

President Eisenhower snowed under Sen. William F. Knowland (R-Calif) in the light Republican vote. Knowland's slate had been entered before President Eisenhower announced his second-term intentions and the senator did not wage a campaign.

CUE TO CALIFORNIA

The Florida voting was considered crucial in the national contest for the Democratic nomination and in determining the favorite in next week's important California primary.

But the psychological value of the Florida victory was certain to be cut down because of the narrow margin by which Stevenson won.

Stevenson's strongest support came from opposite ends of the state and from the two areas most different in voter makeup.

The former Illinois governor, who gave up his "intellectual" approach in Florida in favor of street corner politicking, pulled ahead of Kefauver in the nip-and-tuck battle when returns came in from the Northwest Florida panhandle and from the metropolitan Miami area at the southern tip of the state.

The panhandle is the area where segregation meant the most to voters if not the candidates. The segregation issue cropped up only a few times in the five-month Florida campaign which ended in a bitter personal feud between Stevenson and Kefauver.

The 56-year-old Stevenson also whipped Kefauver in the Fourth District, which embraces Dade County (Miami) and Monroe County (Key West). The Miami area alone houses nearly one-fourth of the state's registered Democrats.

Kefauver supporters said they believed the Miami area vote against the Tennessean was due to his smashing of the famous "S&G" gambling syndicate and other vice crackdowns which resulted from Kefauver's Senate crime committee's visit to Florida in 1950.

Stevenson also upset Kefauver in Duval County (Jacksonville), where the Tennessee senator was expected to do well because of support from Jacksonville Mayor Haydon Burns, one of his delegates.

Stevenson also won in the third big population area: The Tampa-St. Petersburg section on the West Coast.

Kefauver took only the fifth, sixth and seventh congressional districts in the center of the state.

Pickup 7th pgh: The closeness ..

The closeness of the race was regarded as an upset because Stevenson had a modest but decided edge in most of the pre-vote calculations and even Kefauver had not thought too much of his chances at one stage.

But when he returned to Florida 10 days ago Kefauver opened up a bristling attack on Stevenson's personal record, including the fact that he couldn't defeat President Eisenhower in 1952. When he left the state earlier today to open his campaign for the California primary next week Kefauver appeared confident.

The Northwest Florida votes that were helping Stevenson came from the "hog and hominy" belt where segregation is a crucial issue and Rep. Robert Sikes (D-Fla), Stevenson's manager for Florida, has his constituency.

The first district victory was significant for Stevenson. The Tampa-St. Petersburg area on the state's West Coast is one of the three big population areas in Florida and also a Republican stronghold.

Stevenson had feared before the election that many "Eisenhower Democrats" would vote against him in the primary to upset party harmony.

SOUTHERN REVOLT NOW CONSIDERED UNLIKELY

Times P.5-E

Sun. 7-22-56

Prospect of Stevenson's Nomination Indicates Democrats Will Not Be Split for the Election

New York

JOHNSON IN THE KEY ROLE

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, July 21—The growing anticipation among Southern Democrats that they will be able to abide by the decisions of the party's national convention, and give full support in their States to the ticket it nominates, was strongly in evidence here Thursday night at the testmonial dinner for Senator Walter F. George of Georgia.

The Southerners noted with satisfaction that their Northern and Western fellow-partisans joined with every show of sincerity in the acclaim for Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas and his "moderate" majority leadership. With equal satisfaction they observed that Adlai E. Stevenson, whom most of them will heartily support if he is renominated for President, got a rising ovation in contrast with the polite applause for Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, whom they strongly oppose. And they could have found a welcome reminder, of the part they are prepared to play to prevent the choice of Harriman or Kefauver, in Senator George's thunderous appraisal of Johnson as fit for any office to which the people might call him and the equally thunderous reception of that estimate by the national Democratic audience.

Johnson's Status

For it is to Johnson, Texas' favorite son," that the other Southerners look as the focal point in a successful holding operation in the convention against the militant non-Southern "liberals" (whose preference is presumed to be Harriman) should that operation become necessary.

That would happen if any of the following circumstances arise:

A first-ballot vote for Stevenson notably below the claims of his managers, followed by a second ballot vote on which not only did he again fail of a majority but one or both of his principal rivals gained votes at a higher rate than his own; a deadlock on the third ballot with Harriman forging steadily ahead and Stevenson as steadily dropping behind.

In such a situation, the Southerners would move to consolidate the other "favorite son" groups and their uncommitted votes; the nucleus would be the Texas delegation; and its leader, Johnson, would automatically become the leader of a third front, perhaps behind Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri unless Johnson does the unexpected and decides he wants the nomination himself. His command of this conceivable operation, with the co-leadership of Speaker Sam Rayburn, though always the obvious development, was even more strongly foreshadowed at the George testimonial dinner.

Platform Content

All this presupposes that the text of the platform, scheduled for action before the nominations for President and Vice President are made, will have been so phrased on "civil rights" and other North-South controversial issues that the Southerners have remained in the convention after the adoption of the platform. But this is the general expectation, and it has been strengthened by prophesies by leaders of the Northern "liberals"—Harriman and former President Truman among them. These prophesies are that the "civil rights" plank, the key pronouncement, will be the same as that adopted by the 1952 convention. The Southerners voted against that text, but, unlike 1948, none walked out.

Accepting the prevailing assumption that the platform will not cause a walkout, and that Stevenson is the probable nominee, the test of party unity will be in the campaign. The Republican platform on "civil rights" will surely offer no balm to Southern sentiment against the school desegregation decision of the Supreme Court. The Democratic organizations in all the Southern states have frowned on suggestions of a third party movement. The better the showing of the Chicago ticket, the better the chances of the Democrats to retain control of Congress, where the leadership and the important chairmanships are

mostly in Southern hands.

Therefore, with Stevenson or a compromise candidate and a platform that will not incite a party revolt in the convention and at the November poll, the apparent probability is that the Democratic ticket will do much better in the South than in 1952 in an atmosphere of comparative party unity. This probability Mr. Truman can strengthen or weaken at the convention. He has said his objective is to heal and not deepen "the wounds" of the party, and patently the best way he can attain this is not to press on any regional group of delegates a platform or a Presidential candidate it fundamentally opposes.

G. O. P. Gain

But should Mr. Truman make the attempt, backed by his prestige and the aggresively "liberal" faction, Southern support of the national party will slacken and the Republicans will be the beneficiaries. To what practical degree? It could be in electors from areas that otherwise would give them none. But the chief Republican benefit would derive from the defeatist psychology that invests a split opposition.

The Vice-Presidential nomination at Chicago involves the possibility of trouble with the Southern Democrats, but the portents do not seem serious. Signs abound that Kefauver is being courted with suggestions that if he will use what delegate strength he can retain (when and if his own chance for first place is spent) the reward of second place may be his. That consummation would be hotly resisted by most of the Southern delegations, and it would have weakening effects on the Democratic front in their areas. But the few who see it even as a possibility do not believe it would produce a Southern walkout or any other important manifestation of party split.

Toward most of the others mentioned for Vice President the Southerners are enthusiastic or cordial. The enthusiasm would appear for Johnson, Symington, Senators John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts, Albert B. Gore of Tennessee, A. S. M. Monroney and Kerr of Oklahoma or Gov. Robert F. Meyner of New Jersey. The nomination of Mayor Robert F. Wagner of New York would be accepted cordially.

School Question

Meanwhile the South is moving into legal bastions against the school decision from which it may look with new indifference on the actions of the national convention. Virginia is preparing—as North Carolina did years ago—to assign the conduct of its school system to the Governor instead of the local education boards. If Virginia does that, other Southern states will follow suit.

Then, if a Federal court orders compliance in desegregation and the order is not carried out, it will be the Governor—not the members of local boards—whom the court will have to decide whether to sentence to jail.

Georgia Stands By Davis to End, Denying Stevenson Its 32 Ballots

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Political Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Georgia cast its 32 votes for favorite son James C. Davis and never did switch to Adlai Stevenson Thursday night as the former Illinois governor won his second Democratic presidential nomination.

When Stevenson's victory was assured on the first ballot, and Chairman Sam Rayburn called on the sweltering, turbulent convention to make Stevenson's nomina-

Text of Gov. Griffin's speech, Page 8.

tion unanimous by acclamation, Georgia's delegates remained silent and seated.

Gov. Marvin Griffin said, however, that Stevenson had won a "great victory" and indicated he thought Georgia would vote for the Democratic standard-bearer in November.

NO REFUGE

"Georgia is a Democratic state, and as I have said consistently, no Georgia Democrat has haven of refuge in the Republican party," Griffin said.

Asked if Georgia might seek a haven in a third party, Griffin said:

"I don't know anything about a third party."

Although Georgia never voted here Thursday night for the man who it gave an overwhelming endorsement in 1952, several of the Cracker-state delegates got up and cheered when Stevenson's nomination was assured.

Some of them really wanted to vote for Stevenson, anyhow, but did not attempt to do so under the unit rule.

Griffin chided the national party, denounced the Supreme Court, and warned that decisions of the court are sounding the death knell of constitutional government in this country.

REBUFF BY GRIFFIN

In a calculated rebuff to Adlai Stevenson, whose bandwagon was beginning to roll to victory, Gov. Marvin Griffin cast the Georgia votes as directed by his delegation.

Rising to his feet at the Georgia microphone when the roll call got to his state, Griffin shouted:

"Mr. chairman, in order to preserve the domestic tranquillity of the sovereign State of Georgia, Georgia votes 32 votes for James C. Davis."

The state delegation applauded loudly and the roll call moved on to Idaho on down the alphabetical list as state after state went into the Stevenson column as expected.

ALABAMA VOTE FOR DAVIS

Alabama actually cast the first vote for Davis, however, as the Georgia congressman from Stone Mountain picked up on vote from that state, which is ahead of Georgia on the roll call. That gave him 33 votes.

Georgia was showing its bitter contempt for Stevenson in more ways than one.

Before the balloting began, Stevenson headquarters sent down to the Georgia delegation a poster for the state to carry in a victory parade for the man they supported so wholeheartedly in 1952.

TRAMPLE POSTER

The sign read: "Georgia, Peach State, for Adlai."

The Georgia delegates trampled it underfoot in the aisle, and as one member said, made a rug out of it.

Just before the balloting began, Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, who was chairman of the platform committee, made another plea for unity to the crowded, tense and expectant convention and sought to alleviate Georgia's ruffled feelings.

Gov. Griffin had made a fighting state's rights speech earlier in the day in placing Davis' name in nomination for the presidency.

BOOED GRIFFIN

And Northern Democrats had booed Griffin as he denounced the United States Supreme Court and warned that the court's usurpation of power in the school segregation ruling would sound the death knell of constitutional government.

Griffin also had been miffed because on Wednesday night Speaker Sam Rayburn of Texas, convention chairman, refused to recognize Griffin in the Georgian's attempt to have his state's 32 votes recorded against a civil rights plorm.

McCormack, in his speech, took note of Griffin's comment that he had not been privileged to be heard during the civil rights debate.

McCORMACK'S REPLY

The Massachusetts congressman said he didn't know Griffin wanted to be heard until all time had been allotted.

"We people in the North have fought the battles of the South," McCormack said.

"All I can say to Governor Griffin and to the good people of Georgia is that there are some mighty good people in the North as well as in the South, and East and the West."

He wound up that comment with a plea that although there might sometimes be fighting within a political family, once those fights are resolved, the party should unite.

Georgia got one bit of Southern help in its opposition to Stevenson when South Carolina cast its votes for its governor and favorite son, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., and then a little more when Virginia went for favorite son ex-Gov. John Battle. Mississippi gave its 22 votes to Sen. Johnson of Texas.

Northern delegates, at odds with such views, repeatedly booed the Georgia governor.

Time after time torrents of boos swept the huge convention amphitheatre while the forlorn Georgia delegation tried to drown them out with rebel yells.

Only when the band played "Dixie" did Southerners arise all over the convention floor and join the brief demonstration of Georgians who waved Confederate flags.

Griffin drew applause early in his speech when he pointed out that Georgia is the only state in the union which has never at any time gone Republican. Another cheering roar greeted him as he added:

"We shall not forsake the Democratic party now."

CHEERS, BOOS

"There is no room for the Democrats in the Republican party," he added, to more applause.

But the cheers soon turned to boos.

No one seconded the nomination of Davis, the conservative congressman from Stone Mountain when Georgia placed his name in nomination as a favorite son.

The only poster that went up alongside the Georgia standard was a hurriedly contrived one raised aloft on the convention floor by Cap Hicks of Rome.

It read:

"Lord, save us with Jim Davis of Georgia."

Although Chairman Rayburn had been chided by Griffin at the opening of his speech, Rayburn reprimanded the convention for booing the Georgia governor.

The forceful, bald-headed little Texan, who had introduced Griffin as a great Democrat and a great statesman, told the convention he didn't want to hear any more booing of anyone.

"This convention has the greatest fighting spirit and unity I have ever seen," Rayburn said. "It matters not whether a speaker agrees with you or not, he deserves to have your respect. I do trust there will not be another boo in this hall."

Actually, the Georgia delegates themselves had brought on some of the booing of their governor when the night before they loudly booded Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York, Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois, Gov. Mennen Williams of Michigan and other speakers who were advocating a stronger civil rights plank than the one the convention subsequently adopted.

PROTESTS RIGHTS PLANK

It was adoption of a tougher than they wanted civil rights plank, plus Adlai Stevenson's espousal of the Supreme Court's school desegregation ruling that caused the Georgians to withhold their presidential nomination support from Stevenson and ballot for a favorite son.

The wounds of Wednesday night's civil rights fight plus Stevenson's statement Thursday that he would have preferred a plank specifically endorsing the Supreme Court decision further alienated Georgians from the Illinois ex-governor they supported so vigorously four years ago.

RECALLS '52 REVERSE

The Georgia governor was first booed in his Thursday speech when he recalled that in 1952 Stevenson failed to carry a single northern state and said:

"It's an even bet that those who last night would have crucified the South will not be able to carry their states for the Democratic nominees in November, 1956."

He was booed again when he declared Georgians believe the Supreme Court has usurped power and declared that its legal decisions must be curbed.

His face flushed at the antagonistic reaction to his remarks, Griffin shook his finger at the crowd and shouted:

"The death knell of constitutional government in Georgia will ultimately mean the death of constitutional government throughout the United States, and you may be next."

PLEADS FOR SOUTH

Griffin pleaded the South's case and said the people of Georgia "believe they know best how to run their own schools and to manage their own internal affairs and resent dictation from other states."

He was booed again, and then again when he declared that "the people of Georgia stand on these principles . . . and they cannot and will not compromise these principles."

Georgia stood forlornly but defiantly almost alone in the national convention as the Stevenson bandwagon rolled toward the presidential nomination.

Stevenson Again Suggests Endorsing Court on Rights

By WILLIAM M. BLAIR

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 16—Adlai E. Stevenson said today he would have preferred "a specific endorsement" of the Supreme Court's decision against segregation in the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention.

As he waited, relaxed and confident, for renomination as the Democratic Presidential candidate, he held out his hand, however, to the South. Last week, he aroused Southern leaders by calling for unequivocable endorsement of the court's ruling against racial segregation in public schools.

He called the Democratic party the "only North-South party" and asserted the civil rights plan reflected an "encouraging area of agreement."

He issued the statement from his law office on South La Salle Street, where he sought refuge from the din of convention proceedings. There he reflected on what mh would tell the delegates toorrow in his acceptance of the nomination.

In the private office of his partner, William McCormick Blair Jr., he watched by television as his name was placed in nomination by Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts. He returned to his own office before the demonstration for him ended at the International Amphitheatre.

He eased off his whirlwind pace of the last ten days by visiting only the Ohio delegation before retiring to his law office.

Before the Ohioans he jabbed at the Eisenhower Administration and the man he expects to oppose in the fall. He charged there was "virtual paralysis on the home front, not due only to the President's infirmity."

The Republicans, he asserted, were divided on foreign policy, unable to "reconcile" their differences. Once again he referred to the opposition he had faced from Democrats, including former President Harry S. Truman. He called for Democrats to end their abuse of one another.

This, he said, was "not only good manners but good politics."

Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio was absent from the Ohio meeting, and Mr. Stevenson bobbled in endorsing him in his race for a Senate seat against Senator George A. Bender, the Republican incumbent.

Mr. Stevenson said he was happy to endorse for the Senate Michael DiSalle, a Truman Administration official, who is the party's candidate to succeed Governor Lausche. He hastily corrected himself and also endorsed Governor Lausche.

Former Senator Thomas E. Burke referred to Mr. Stevenson as Governor in an introduction. But Mr. Stevenson, smiling broadly, commented that the "only one proper title I enjoy is that of 'unemployed politician.'"

Earlier he met with a group of sixteen Midwest farm leaders, some of them delegates. He told them the party's platform farm plank was an "agricultural bill of rights" and "one we can go out and sell."

Claude R. Wickard, former Secretary of Agriculture, said Mr. Stevenson had described the plank as "the strongest farm plank ever offered to the public."

Besides Mr. Wickard, a candidate for the Senate from Indiana, the delegation included two other Senatorial candidates. They were W. R. (Spike) Evans of Iowa and Kenneth Holum of South Dakota.

Mr. Stevenson, in his statement on Civil Rights, said:

"Of course I would have preferred a specific endorsement of the de-segregation decision. However, the plank is a firm basis for moving ahead toward constructive solution of this criticial problem.

"Because the Democratic party is the only truly national party, the only North-South party, this declaration is all the more hopeful. It reflects an encouraging area of agreement between realistic and thoughtful people from all sections of the country as to what can be done."

Adlai Takes Reins, Calls On Truman

By William J. Conway

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson today appeared in the role of top boss of his party as well as the Democratic presidential nominee.

He called on former President Harry S. Truman in keeping with his policy of swinging a united party behind him for the fall battle against the Republicans.

He also talked about raising funds to finance what he has labeled a "fighting" campaign.

Word filtered out that Stevenson had taken the command initiative minutes after his nomination.

Stevenson seemed in jaunty mood as he went to his law office.

"I don't feel as brisk as I have sometimes — getting to bed at half past four," he said, referring to the victory celebration.

Prepares Speech

Stevenson spent most of the day in the tranquility of his office. He worked on his acceptance address. He wrote out the sections in long hand on a pad of paper and handed them to his secretary to be typed.

Stevenson walked up two flights of steps this morning from his own convention living quarters to the Truman suite in the Blackstone Hotel.

He was in the room about three minutes and, on leaving told newsmen: "I paid my respects to him."

Stevenson said Truman had phoned and offered to come down but Stevenson volunteered to go to Truman instead.

Truman supported Gov. Averell Harriman of New York for the presidential nomination. The licking both of them took showed Stevenson was the strong man of the party. But, following his conciliatory policy, he made a one-flight climb in the same hotel early today to call on Gov. Harriman.

Some Opposed Move

But Stevenson declined to take a hand in the vice presidential contest. He went to the convention hall last night and asked the delegates to make their own choice. This quick move caught even party leaders by surprise—and some of them didn't think much of it.

Stevenson, on his way to the hall after his nomination, stopped off in a room in the adjacent Stock Yard Inn. Such party leaders as National Chairman Paul Butler, Speaker Sam Rayburn, Jacob M. Arvey, national committeeman from Illinois, and Mayor David Lawrence of Pittsburgh went in to see him.

Around the Stevenson campaign headquarters this version of what happened was made known:

None of the chieftains knew what Stevenson had in mind. And some thought a brief "thank you" appearance before the delegates last night would take the edge off his acceptance speech appearance tonight.

There was some discussion as to whether he should go to the hall. But when the leaders learned the nature of his mission—a notice of a wide-open contest for a running mate—the "general feeling" was that it was all right.

But Speaker Rayburn informed the Texas delegation today: "I was bitterly opposed to throwing the convention open."

Early today Stevenson talked with fund raisers, including Roger Stevens of New York City, who was treasurer of the Stevenson nomination organization; Matthew McCloskey of Philadelphia, national committee treasurer, and Albert Greenfield, Philadelphia financier.

Truman Faces Down His Disappointment

By Merriman Smith

CHICAGO, Aug. 17 (UP)—Former President Harry S. Truman wiped his glasses and said to his wife, "Come on, Bess, let's go."

Adlai E. Stevenson, the man Mr. Truman didn't favor, had just been nominated by the Democratic National Convention as the party's presidential nominee.

Mr. Truman sat in his box and tried to look happy through it all. It wasn't easy. The convention roundly ignored his warning that Stevenson "can't win" in the November election.

But the former President swallowed his disappointment. When it was announced Stevenson would appear before the convention, he told people near him that he would go to the speaker's platform and "hug Adlai."

Mr. Truman had expected that, as the party's "elder statesman," he would be invited to the rostrum while Stevenson was there. But the invitation never came.

"Let's go," the former President said to Mrs. Truman.

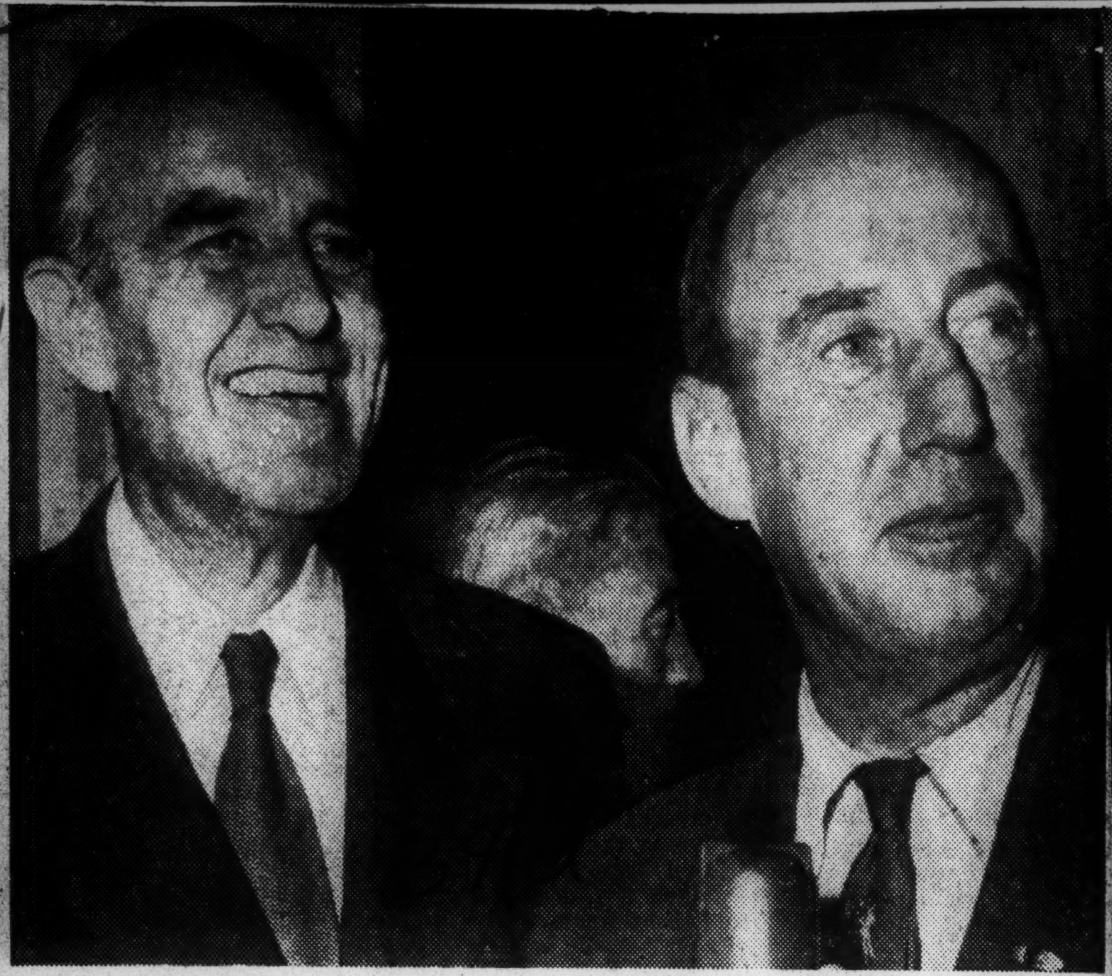
As he elbowed his way out of the convention hall, Mr. Truman squinted through his thick glasses and smiled to anyone who reached out to grasp his hand.

A deelgate in a wilted sports shirt caught him just as he reached the door. The delegate said softly, "Good night, old warrior."

Mr. Truman broke his stride for a moment and replied, "Good luck—let's elect the ticket."

When Mr. Truman reached his suite in his downtown hotel, the candidate he favored over Stevenson, New York Gov. Averell Harriman, dropped by to thank the ex-President for his support.

He said he would campaign for Stevenson "if he wants me to." But Stevenson was not expected to do more than ask the farmer President at some stage of the campaign to speak in behalf of the party's aims.



Associated Press

Adlai Stevenson receives congratulations early yesterday from the man he defeated for the Democratic presidential nomination, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

Associated Press Wirephoto

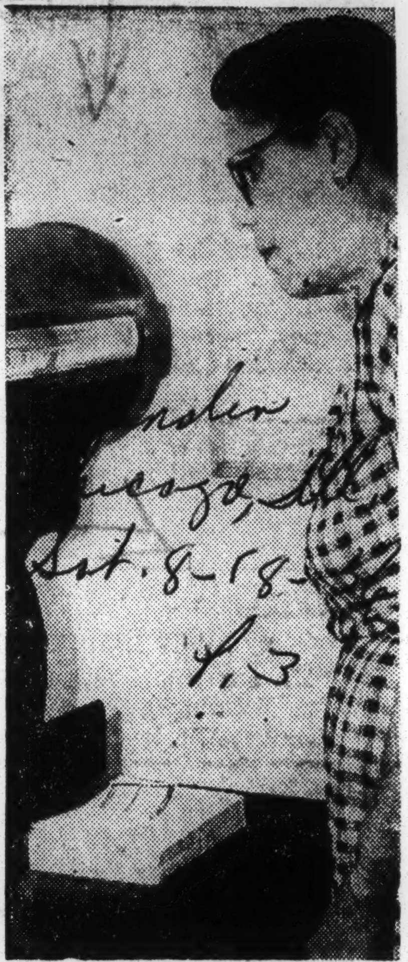
HAPPY CANDIDATE: Adlai E. Stevenson appeared thus yesterday morning, before the convention sessions began.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Defender P.3
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-18-56

IN THE SHOP ROOM, Richard Coleman, Alvin Perry and Earl McClain operate four Ditto offset duplicators set up to handle the estimated 75 million words of copy, enough for 1,000 novels that will come out of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.



MRS. MAUDE SISNEY, head of the mailing room at Democratic Headquarters, Conrad Hilton hotel, weighs mail on scale to determine correct postage.

Dems Huddle In Chicago On Civil Rights Plank

Defender Sat. 7-21-56 P.3
Chicago, Ill.

NEW YORK — A group of Democratic leaders from all over the country will meet in Chicago this week end for a two-day pre-convention strategy conference on civil rights, which is expected to be the hottest issue when the Democratic convention gets under-way next month.

The conference is being called by Earl Brown, New York City councilman and noted newsman. The meeting will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 21 and 22, at the Third Ward Democratic Headquarters and Ald. Ralph Metcalfe as the hosts.

Purpose of the huddle is to point up the necessity of the Democratic party adopting a strong civil rights plank nominating a presidential candidate who will unequivocally support such a plank.

The idea was first sparked during the recent NAACP convention in San Francisco when 20 Negro Democratic leaders from various northern and border states held an informal gathering to talk strategy.

It is the conscensus that a middle of the road candidate and a weak civil rights plank will result in the loss of many Negro and white votes in both the presidential and congressional elections.

It has been pointed out that in 16 pivotal states and in 60 congressional districts, the Negro vote is decisive.

The group will map plans for working in their respective states from now until the Democratic National convention to obtain the support of the convention delegates and party leaders for achieving their objectives and enhancing the chances of victory this year.

Among those expected to attend are Reps. William L. Dawson of Chicago and Charles Diggs of Michigan; Frank D. Reeves, Washington, D. C.; Herbert B. Evans, New York City; William Pollard, Los Angeles; D. G. Gibson, Berkeley, Calif.; Jefferson Beaver, San Francisco; E. L. James, Charleston, W. Va.; Chester I. Lewis Wichita, Kans.; Rev. D. A. Carty and Leonard Carter, St. Paul Minn.; L. Howard Bennett, Minneapolis; William Oliver, Detroit; Robert Watts, Baltimore; Charles P. Lucas; and Dr. James Levy, Cleveland, Ohio; Jerry L. Williams, Danville, Va.; Bravel Nesbitt, Elizabeth, N. J., and Andrew T. Hatcher, Los Angeles.

Behind Dem Convention Scenes

Defender
Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-16-56
34d

BEHIND THE SCENES at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago three "ladies from Washington" who are important cogs in the convention wheel are (from left) Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, who recently joined the campaign committee; Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, assistant to Cong. William L. Dawson, and Mrs. Christine Ray Davis, chief clerk of the House Committee on Government Operations.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

News
Bham Ala.
Fri. 8-17-56

Democrats On Segregation

Persuasion And Personal Attitudes Will Count More Than Any Party Platform

EDITOR'S NOTE: This column by Mr. Lippmann was written in Chicago in advance of the Democratic convention's adoption of a civil rights plank.

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

WHAT THE DEMOCRATIC convention does about the problem of segregation in the public schools is not merely of party but of national interest. For here is as explosive and divisive an internal problem as the country has had to deal with in this century. At Chicago the political leaders of the South are conferring and negotiating with political leaders from the Northern states, many of whom depend for election on the vote of Negroes in the big cities.

The question is whether these leaders can find a common ground, a substantial common ground and not merely weasel words, on which—though they differ—they are not irreconcilably divided. If the Democrats, who are a national party in all sections of the country, can answer the question successfully, the country will have reason to hope that a dangerous sectional crisis can be avoided. This surely is the primary significance of the rise of Sen. Lyndon Johnson, rather than of Mr. Truman, as the arbiter of the convention. For by temperament, conviction, geography and political experience, he can find that common ground if a common ground exists.

As this is written, which is on Tuesday, the discussion has gone far enough to enable us to see what in this argument words like "extreme" and "moderate" really mean. The two poles, the two extreme positions, are on the one hand a policy of federal enforcement and on the other hand a policy of forcible defiance and nullification. Either policy would certainly split the convention irreconcilably and there is in fact no influential leader asking that the platform endorse either policy.

Extreme Positions Are Clearly Undesirable

ONCE THE EXTREMES of enforcement and of forcible nullification are put aside, a great decision has in fact been taken. The decision is that the problem of segregation in the public schools is to be dealt with not on the plane of force but of persuasion. This decision, freely and openly negotiated and agreed to by the powerful political leaders from all sections of the country, will be, if it is not disrupted this week, an event of national importance. The Republican convention cannot negotiate such an agreement because the political leaders of the South are not represented in the Republican Party. The Democrats will have a legitimate right to claim that they have made a big contribution to the internal unity of the country.

But while there seems to be agreement to stand on the common and moderate ground between enforcement and forcible nullification, and thus to rely on persuasion, there remains the question as to what the party as a party should declare it wishes to accomplish by persuasion. There can be no real dispute that the party is bound to stand for persuading the country to work towards desegregation in the public schools.

The crucial question of how to work for it is a difficult one to answer in a few words for a party platform. For the answer cannot be the same answer in Vermont and Mississippi. It cannot be the same answer in every school district in the same state, nor even, in practice though not in theory, in all the neighborhoods of a city like New York. Where desegregation is a really difficult question as, to speak plainly, in co-educational schools for teen-agers in mixed neighborhoods, persuasion must not only be slower but it may well require radical changes in school policy, say in the policy of co-education, and big financial contributions from the state or federal government to see to it that the educational level is not reduced.

Stevenson Has No Slick Formula As Solution

CONSIDERATIONS OF this kind cannot be spelled out in a party platform, and in the last analysis the responsible leaders from the various sections must know that they will have to depend upon the character and the general convictions of the candidate, that the policy of persuasion will be what he, if elected, will make it mean.

It is no accident that Gov. Stevenson who has so much political strength in the South is also the candidate of Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Lehman and of Mrs. Roosevelt, who is surely the oldest and best friend of the Negro people. Support as wide as that has not come to him because he has some slick formula which means one thing to the South and another to the North. It comes from the knowledge of the responsible leaders that he means to solve the problem without tearing the country to pieces, and that to this complex and explosive problem he brings imagination and insight and deep knowledge and an old-fashioned sincereity.—©

Georgia's Bell Discards Adlai as Dixie Is Jolted By Rights Plank Stand

Constitution Wed. 8-8-56 P.1
Atlanta, Ga.

Wait and See, Policy Urged By Vandiver

By ELKIN TAYLOR

Adlai Stevenson's less moderate statements on segregation and John Sammons Bell's subsequent hopping off the Stevenson bandwagon bared a split in the Georgia delegation to the Democratic convention.

Bell's "dump-Stevenson" move will definitely find some support among other members of the Georgia delegation. But it appears most of the delegates are waiting for developments before committing themselves. Only a few have gone all the way with Bell in ruling out any possibility of voting for Stevenson in the state caucus in Chicago.

BOUND BY UNIT RULE

Georgia is bound by a unit rule whereby all the state's convention votes go to the candidate receiving the most votes in caucus.

Bell, chairman of the Georgia Democratic committee, said Tuesday he will not vote for Stevenson because of his statements demanding a strong plank upholding the Supreme Court's segregation decision.

Bell has been a leader of the faction in Georgia politics which has supported Stevenson as being the most moderate of the presidential candidates on the civil rights issue.

VANDIVER "OPEN"

Lt. Gov. Ernest Vandiver sounded what was perhaps the dominant theme of the Georgians. "I am going to Chicago with an open mind," Vandiver said. "I will talk with Stevenson and see if his public statements reflect his real attitude toward the segregation question."

Vandiver said he gave Stevenson as his first preference in an Associated Press poll of the delegation. "But now I will wait and see," he declared.

Gov. Griffin could not be reached for comment after Bell released his outspoken statement. But earlier Tuesday he reaffirmed his support for Stevenson.

"If we can just get him to make the same statement as he made in the California primary, we'll go along," the governor said. Stevenson had said in California he favors "moderation" and would not use "bayonets" to enforce the Supreme Court's integration decision.

It is clear that Griffin's views will be most important in determining the final way Georgia's 32 convention votes will go.

Says Stevenson Made Costly, 'Stupid Blunder'

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—The Stevenson presidential bandwagon struck a civil rights roadblock that slowed it down today.

A demand by Adlai E. Stevenson for a stronger civil rights plank than the Democrats adopted in 1952 stirred angry reactions among Southern convention delegates counted as his supporters.

The first Southerner to bolt Stevenson definitely was John Sammons Bell, Georgia's Democratic state chairman, who said the 1952 nominee had "committed a stupid blunder which ultimately may well deny to him and to the Democratic Party victory in the presidential campaign."

"Prior to this stupid blunder I had personally strongly leaned to him as the nominee of the Democratic Party," Bell said. "This kindly feeling toward him on my part no longer exists. Whatever the remainder of my delegation may decide under the unit rule, I shall not cost my vote for him during this Democratic convention."

Backers of Gov. Harriman of New York seized upon the controversy in a last-ditch effort to drive a wedge between Stevenson and a big bloc of delegates he has counted upon to win a first-ballot nomination in the convention opening next Monday.

HARRIMAN'S CAMP

Lloyd Benefield, Harriman's campaign manager, asserted Stevenson owed it to the platform committee "as well as to the rest of the American people to speak up and say exactly what he believes, about civil rights and other issues as well."

"He should tell his story to the people of South Carolina, and the people of Michigan," Benefield said. "They all have a right to know: Is he the candidate of moderation or is he not?"

These were the major developments in a series of hectic maneuvers:

1. Stevenson said flatly he had a strong feeling the civil rights platform plank ought to express "unequivocal approval" of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

DIXIE BLOC SHAKEN

2. His statement shook the big Southern bloc which is committed or leaning in his direction. Sen. Ervin of North Carolina said the stand "might cost him (Stevenson) the election." Former Gov. John Battle of Virginia, rated as a leading Stevenson partisan, said the demand for endorsement of the Supreme Court decision was "one thing we won't go along with."

3. Harriman supporters spread the word among Southern delegates, warning them in effect that Stevenson's stand now was "too liberal" for Southern home consumption and might cost them dearly if they stick by Stevenson.

This was a switch from the Harriman argument among Northern delegates that Stevenson is "too moderate" on civil rights and other platform issues.

TRUMAN DENIAL

4. Through it all, Stevenson remained so confident of quick nomination that he was talking to his closest supporters not about winning in the convention but about the type of campaign he could wage to beat President Eisenhower in November.

5. Former President Harry Truman denied flatly he had expressed any preference for any of the presidential candidates. Speaking by telephone from Kansas City, he said "it remains to be seen" whether he will intervene in the Stevenson-Harriman battle before the convention begins balloting next Thursday night.

He added he "did not understand" how rumors had spread that Stevenson was not acceptable to him, and that he preferred Harriman's nomination.

BOOST BY CHAPMAN?

6. Stevenson forces expect an endorsement tomorrow from Oscar L. Chapman, who was Truman's secretary of the interior. Until now, Chapman has denied any presidential preference and has said he would go along with whatever course Truman took. This stirred new speculation the former president would not brand Stevenson as unacceptable to him.

When the Democrats opened preconvention platform hearings yesterday there was an atmosphere of unity. Stevenson's backers claimed enough votes already assured to give him nomination on the first ballot.

Paul Butler, Democratic national chairman, said he doubted there would be a minority report on platform issues and that the North and South instead would compromise their differences. From Harriman's campaign manager came a statement banning

any "Harriman bloc" on the platform committee and generally construed as conciliatory.

HARMONY DISJOINTED

This atmosphere of harmony vanished suddenly this morning. Several newspapers, including the New York Times (and The Atlanta Constitution), reported authoritatively Stevenson's desire to have the platform spell out endorsement of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision.

In the resolutions committee drafting the platform, Mrs. Bernice Kingsbury of Montana, a Harriman backer, rose to demand whether this report represented Stevenson's opinions and whether he had communicated them to the chairman, Rep. McCormack of Massachusetts. McCormack said he had no such communication, and observed that the newspapers sometimes were wrong.

"Would the committee invite Mr. Stevenson or his representative to appear before it on Friday when the civil rights plank will be up for discussion?" Mrs. Kingsbury asked.

TOUCH OF MYSTERY

McCormick said it was not up to the committee to summon anybody but it was ready to hear anybody that wished to appear.

There was a certain element of mystery about whether the newspaper accounts accurately reflected Stevenson's views on civil rights. There was no documentation offered from his headquarters here.

Then, word passed through the convention city that while Stevenson had not been willing to be quoted directly in interviews with newspapermen, he had said precisely the same things in an interview filmed for television broadcasting this evening.

There was a big audience of delegates and newsmen for the 6:15 p.m., CST, news show of John Daly telecast by the American Broadcasting Co.

The film showed Stevenson being interviewed on whether he would make a direct approach to the resolutions committee concerning the civil rights plank. He said he already had expressed "some views" on this plank.

"Is your stand as before—one of moderation?" he was asked.

"I don't know what that means," Stevenson replied. "No one has ever defined it for me."

"That puzzles a lot of us, sir," remarked his interviewer.

INTERVIEWER PUZZLED

"I've had a very strong feeling that the platform should express unequivocal approval of the (Supreme) Court's decision although it seems odd that you have to express your approval of the Constitution and its institutions," Stevenson remarked.

Stevenson was reminded that yesterday Butler had said he thought the platform committee would write a stronger civil rights plank this year than it did in 1952.

"I hope so," Stevenson responded. "I should hope so."

FATEFUL WORDS

So far as much of the South is concerned, he had uttered fateful words that conceivably could alter an apparent decision for Southern delegates to give him their support because they thought he was more moderate on the civil rights issue than were other candidates, such as Harriman.

In advance of this convention, Southerners have claimed they would accept platform declarations calling for compliance with "the laws of the land" but would resist any specific endorsement of the Supreme Court and its desegregation decrees.

In the wake of Stevenson's new declaration and the angry Southern reaction, Butler said tonight he did not think specific mention of the Supreme Court was essential to the platform. He remarked that political parties normally did not find it necessary to mention the Supreme Court rulings in their platforms.

DIXIE BOLT FEARED

At stake in this bitter controversy its not only the Democratic nomination, but also the success its nominee may have in the November election against Eisenhower. If the platform is too strong for the South there may be efforts to bolt, to form a third party or in some other way to withhold electoral support from either the Republican or Democratic nominees.

Among Northern Democrats there is another problem. They do not want the platform plank to cause them the loss of the Negro vote, which is heavy in many major cities.

The Republicans, with no potent Southern wing, will make a strong bid for the Northern Negro vote stressing that the Supreme Court ruling against desegregation came during this administration.

If the South were to abandon Stevenson as a bloc in this convention and work for the nomination of another candidate such as Sen. Symington of Missouri, this defection would cost the 1952 nominee 188 of the 696½ votes his supporters claim on the first ballot.

It requires a total of 686½ votes to form a majority for nomination in this convention. If the South held out for as many as three ballots, Stevenson probably would be eliminated in the view of most politicians.

Before the civil rights controversy exploded with unexpected force, Stevenson had been talking to his supporters about the kind of campaign he expected to wage in the November election.

ALABAMA DELEGATES PLAN CHICAGO MOVES

Nearly 90 Off To Convention In Coming Week

STRATEGY NOT DECIDED

By The Associated Press

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 4. — Nearly 90 Alabama delegates depart for the Democratic National Convention during the coming week primed for another showdown over civil rights.

But unlike the historic convention of 1948, there is no relevant threat of a party bolt or convention walkout.

Action the Alabamans take as a delegation will be decided at daily caucuses scheduled throughout the Chicago convention which opens Aug. 13. The first meeting will be at 4 p.m. Aug. 12.

State Has 26 Votes

Some of the delegates plan to leave early in the week but most of them will arrive in Chicago next Saturday or Sunday. Two delegates, Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton and Mrs. Martha Roberts McBurney of Florence, are on the platform committee which starts public hearings this Monday.

Alabama will have 26 votes on the convention floor, but there are 52 delegates each with one-half vote. And for replacements, there are 34 alternates.

An Associated Press poll indicated Adlai Stevenson as the likely choice of most Alabama delegates with 13½ votes.

One issue to be settled at the first caucus in Chicago is whether Alabama will offer a "favorite son" presidential candidate as part of a maneuver to use the speaking time to explain the South's stand on segregation.

Plan Recommended

A standby committee of 11 delegates has recommended the "favorite son" plan but without any agreements on whom the candidate might be. Since then the names of former Gov. Chauncey Sparks of Eufaula, Chief Justice Ed Livingston and Circuit Judge Walter B. Jones of Montgomery have been mentioned.

Senator John Sparkman, the delegation chairman and 1952 vice presidential nominee, isn't in favor of nominating a candidate just for the sake of using up time. He wants Alabama, first on the roll call of states, to yield to Illinois for the nomination of Mr. Stevenson.

That decision probably will come at the Sunday afternoon caucus.

The delegates may act, too, on a recommendation from vice chairman Laurie Battle of Birmingham which would allow Southern states to poll their delegates on the convention floor when the platform is up for consideration.

Protest For Each

Each delegate, under that proposal, would have a chance to voice his protest against any anti-Southern plank. Mr. Battle said he will ask the Alabama delegation to recommend it as part of the convention rules.

Despite the determination to fight against integration, however, none of the delegates have advocated walking out of the convention as some of them did in 1948 in protest against the Harry Truman racial program.

Neither is there the threat that materialized in 1948 to withhold Alabama's 11 electoral votes from the Democratic presidential nominee. The presidential electors elected as Democrats that year voted for the States' Rights ticket instead of Truman.

Loyalty Oath Adopted

A "Loyalty oath" has been adopted by the state Democratic executive committee since then requiring candidates, before they can run in the party primaries, to bind themselves to the national party nominees.

The Democratic nominees for elector this year signed that oath.

A slate of independent candidates has been offered by White Citizens Council leaders, but they would have to defeat the Democrats in the November election before they would be in position to take Alabama's electoral votes away from the party.

Convention Story Will Be Told For Constitution by 200 Newsmen

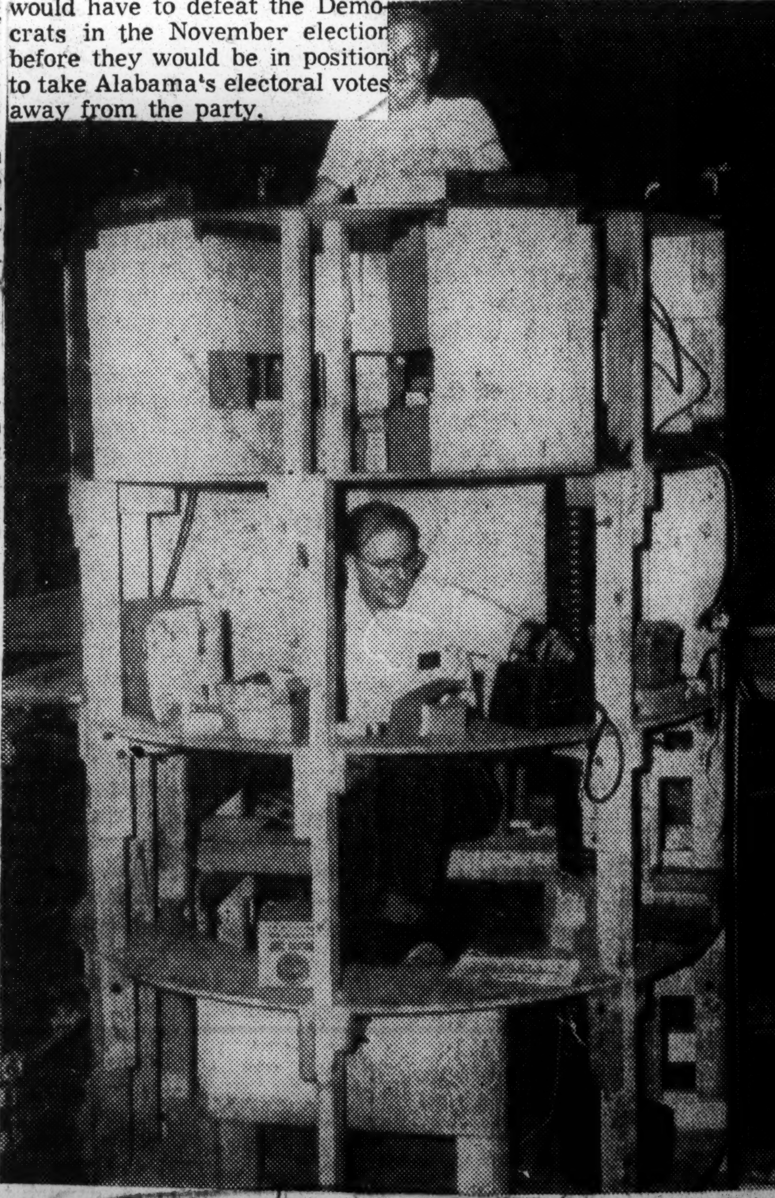
The Atlanta Constitution will pool the talents of nearly 200 newsmen to give up-to-the-minute, comprehensive coverage of the Democratic convention next week.

The newspaper will be represented personally by Editor Ralph McGill, political writer Albert Riley and Cliff Baldowski, whose "Baldy" cartoons will be transmitted daily by Associated Press Wirephoto.

In addition, The Constitution will have available four national wire services. Associated Press plans to have 100 correspondents at Chicago. United Press will have 25 of its top men there, and International News Service will offer about the same number.

The New York Times News Service will send a staff of 20, headed by veteran political reporters "Scotty" Reston, William S. White and W. H. Lawrence.

Copies of The Constitution will be flown to Chicago daily by Delta Airlines and made available to Georgia delegates.



Associated Press Wirephoto

THIS DEMOCRAT'S PLATFORM IS FLEXIBLE

Gadget Will Raise, Lower Convention Speakers

34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC

Virginia Democrats Back Interposition And States Rights

Post & Times Herald
Washington, D.C. P. 15
Sat. 7-28-56

Area Delegates Oppose Platform; National Group Is Uninstructed

RICHMOND, Va., July 27 (AP)—The Virginia State Democratic Convention today adopted a strong states' rights platform, indorsed interposition and voted to send an uninstructed delegation to the party's presidential nominating convention at Chicago next month.

The 10-plank package that came out of the Resolutions Committee headed by Gov. Thomas B. Stanley was adopted by voice vote with Fairfax, Alexandria and Falls Church speaking out in the opposition.

Adoption of the Resolutions Committee report came after the convention elected 108 delegates and alternates to cast Virginia's 32 votes at Chicago.

It was the final major business and the convention prepared to adjourn.

The Resolutions Committee report did not mention the Governor's newly-announced policy of no integration anywhere in the state nor did it seek to spell out what it feels the General Assembly should do on school segregation legislation at the special session Aug. 27.

The delegates caucused and elected Stanley their chairman a few minutes after the convention adjourned.

Former Gov. John S. Battle was elected vice chairman and Sidney Kellam of Princess Anne, secretary.

Battle and Mrs. John Garland Pollard, national committeewoman and widow of a former governor, were named to repersent Virginia on the platform committee of the national convention, W. N. Meff of Abingdon was designated Virginia's member of the Rules Committee, State Sen. M. M. Long of Wise to serve on the Permanent Organization Committee and State Chairman Thomas H. Blanton to serve on the Credentials Committee.

State Sen. Edward L. Breeden of Norfolk was elected honorary vice president of the National Convention, and Mrs. H. H. Walton of Frederick Hall was named honorary assistant vice president.

Earlier today, Rep. Watkins M. Abbitt (D-Va.) blamed the top Republican leadership for the Southern school crisis and said the record of the Eisenhower Administration was one of broken promises.

Keynoting the convention, the Congressman from Appomattox bid Eisenhower Democrats who did much to put the state in the GOP column in 1952 to shun the Republican ticket and fight out their battles within their own party councils wherever possible.

He spoke softly of the 1952 Democratic defection in rolling out the welcome mat.

"Those Democrats who supported the Republican party in 1952 could not have foreseen the rapidity with which the promises that attracted them were to be shelved after Inauguration Day," he said.

"The Democrats were not outvoted in 1952—they were outpromised. Today, however, fellow Democrats, we in Vrginia and the Nation have the Eisenhower record of 3½ years in office on which to base our judgmen next November."

Abbitt called for a united Virginia Democratic Party in fighting the "unauthorized, unwarranted, and iniquitous" Supreme Court school decison and the civil rights legislative proposals whose "main sponsor as of this moment is the present Adminstration that told us in 1952 that they were running on a great platform of states rights."

On Republican promises to aid small business, he said the Eisenhower program of "progressive moderation" finds small business being "progressively moderated out of existence."

Against what he said were Eisenhower's promises for 100 per cent parity for farmers, he cited lower farm income and said the name of Agriculture Secretary Benson was a fighting word among farmers.

He said the Administration could not escape the burden of a decline in farm income.

". . . Discerning voters are not going to buy this Eisenhower farm program as a Benson program," he said.

Full Text Of Dem Rights Plank

Defender Defender P. 2
Chicago, Ill.
Sept. 8, 1956

Following is the text of the civil rights plank adopted by Democrats at their national convention in Chicago last week.

1. "The Democratic Party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. **This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy civil rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, economic advancement, and decent living conditions.**

2. "We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the co-operative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments.

"It also requires federal action. The federal government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

DEMOCRATS RECORD

3. "We are proud of the record of the Democratic Party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the civil service and in all areas under federal jurisdiction.

"The Democratic party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discrimination of all kinds, in relation to (1) full rights to vote (2) full rights to engage in gainful occupations (3) full rights to enjoy security of the person and (4) full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

4. "Recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

SUPPORTS LAW

"The Democratic Party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men; it recognizes the Supreme Court of the U. S. as one of the three constitutional and coordinated branches of the federal government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land.

"We condemn the efforts of the Republican Party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican Party.

5. "We condemn the Republican administration's violation of the rights of government employes by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and of the good name of the U. S.

"We condemn the Republican administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic Party, and to make political capital "for the Republican Party."

MINORITY DEPORT

Here is the text of the minority report on the civil rights plank which was rejected by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago last week.

"Amend Paragraph 4 to read:

"Recent decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. (We pledge to carry out these decisions but) we reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

"Substitute the following paragraph from the 1952 platform for the second sentence in Paragraph 3 beginning "Democratic Party pledgees. . ."

"At the same time, we favor federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone: (1) the right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security of person; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

MRS. SUE KNOX WARD of Indianapolis, Ind., and Mrs. Frank Anderson of Chicago are taking an active part in the convention. In photo they're discussing Thursday's all important agenda.

CHECK OF 11 STATES

Outlook Of South Cool But Demo Bolt Unlikely

ATLANTA, Aug. 22 (AP) — While recognized leaders of Southern Democrats don't average out as wildly enthusiastic about their party's 1956 presidential ticket and platform, there are few signs today that they'll join any bolt.

If there is any defection from the Adlai Stevenson-Estes Kefauver ticket among working Democrats, it's unlikely to be in the direction of the Republicans. Instead, it would be a move to name presidential electors either uninstructed or pledged to some other candidate.

This strategy is being advanced, without support of top party leaders, in Mississippi and Louisiana by Democrats who entertain a seemingly far-fetched hope that they thus can deprive both Stevenson and Eisenhower of the required majority of electoral college votes and throw the election into the House of Representatives.

A check of the 11 states generally regarded as making up the "Solid South" today disclosed the party's top men lined up in behalf of the ticket in eight — Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee. No authoritative comment was available from Texas, South Carolina and Virginia.

In 1952 Florida, Texas, Tennessee and Virginia voted for Eisenhower.

The thumbnail situation by states with the electoral votes of each:

Alabama 11—Gov. James E. Folsom calls the ticket "the strongest we can field" and is ready to campaign if called on.

Arkansas 8—Gov. Orval Faubus and State Chairman Tom Harper support ticket. Faubus says Democrats will win "if they put enough speakers out" and may campaign in neighboring states.

Florida 10—Gov. Leroy Collins and Sate Chairman James Milligan support ticket. Collins says he'll make a speech or two but won't have time for heavy campaigning. Milligan said the party is organizing for an intense campaign to reverse the 1952 results.

Louisiana 10—National Committeeman Camille Gravel supports the ticket and says "the only way the South can retain its strength in national affairs is to have a strong Democratic party. Any third party would only weaken the South's voice." Gov. Earl Long was not available for comment today but has been a consistent Stevenson supporter.

Mississippi 8—Sen. James Eastland, one of the most fervent of segregationists, has joined Gov. J. P. Coleman and Sen. John Stennis in supporting the national ticket in what he calls "the best intersets of Mississippi, the South and the nation."

North Carolina 1—Gov. Luther Hodges and State Chairman John D. Adkins Jr., have both expressed staunch support of the nominees. Hodges made a seconding speech for Stevenson and, unlike most Southern States, North Carolina gave some support to Kefauver for vice president.

Georgia 12—Gov. Marvin Griffin, although dissatisfied with the civil rights plank and with Kefauver's nomination, says he'll support the ticket "but I will not say how actively." Sen. Richard B. Russell expressed similar sentiments.

Tennessee 11—Gov. Frank Clement says he'll support the ticket as strongly "as if I were on it myself" and State Chairman H. S. Walters joins him in this position.

South Carolina 8—Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. was unavailable for comment and has had nothing to say publicly since the convention ended. The state party convention which was recessed last March is to reconvene Aug. 27 and at that time some position will be taken.

Virginia 12—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley declined comment, and Sen. Harry Byrd was unavailable for comment. State Chairman Thomas H. Blanton said "My personal inclination is to go ahead and support the ticket. But I can't speak for the others."

Texas 24—Gov. Allan Shivers, who supported Eisenhower in 1952, said he preferred not to comment. Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who won control of the state's delegation in a preconvention struggle with Shivers, said he would support the ticket. The Texas Democratic Executive Committee chairman, George Sandlin, said: "No comment."

Strategy is charted—

'Righters' seek electoral power

BY PRENTISS COX, News Jackson bureau

JACKSON, Miss., July 25—A week following defeat of their moves at the State Democratic Convention, the Mississippians for States' Rights today insist there will be a slate of unpledged presidential electors on the state's ballot.

A five man executive committee, meeting in a secret session in Jackson yesterday, said it will go ahead with separate plans to accomplish goals they failed to get the state Democratic convention to adopt.

"Should the state convention see fit to reconvene . . . and subscribe to these same principles we will be glad to join hands with them and consolidate our efforts to win this fight," Chairman W. B. Fontaine, Jackson attorney, said.

THE MISSISSIPPIANS for States Rights, originated this year by Jackson Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan, insists Mississippi will not be satisfied with either the candidate or platform of the national Democratic convention, meeting in Chicago on Aug. 13.

Leaders of the movement want a separate slate of prosegregation presidential electors on the Mississippi ballot.

Idea of the move is to deadlock the presidential election. This could be done, Judge McGowan says, if enough Southern states would vote for neither major party candidate so that neither could get the needed majority of electors' votes.

The presidential election then would be thrown into the U. S. House of Representatives, where the South would have a larger voice in selecting the president.

Fontaine said that law provides that each state has only one vote in the House of Representatives in such a presidential deadlock.

THIS WOULD give Mississippi as much vote as New York or California.

No "power-behind-throne" for today's woman: she wants in

Afro-american Baltimore, Md Sat. 8-25-56 p. 9

"The day of the dedicated woman politician, the Mary Bethunes and the Mary Church Terrells has passed.

"The new era woman, who devotes her time and energies to the game, looks at it more as an investment with immediate returns in view.

"The power of big political bosses has waned. Hence the power of the woman voter, working at the grass roots, has increased.

With the constant increase of the feminine population over that of the male, it is apparent that any time, now, the hands that rock the cradle wish to turn that chore over to babysitters, and themselves turn to king-making; and they have pretty good prospects of success.

"Added to this, women have the leisure in which to put a lot of thought and action into politics."

These are the opinions of Dr. G. James Fleming, analyst and professor of political science at Morgan State College.

Interviewed in his campus office, this week, Dr. Fleming, on the verge of a research project in the field, had some other thoughts to throw out on the subject.

SAID HE:

"This country is going to benefit, once women become aware of their powers and realize that wistful wishing will get them nowhere.

"Women are natural workers for causes and objectives. Note what they have done with their door-to-door dime drives for polio.

"Men must hold down jobs—are tired. Now is the time for them to move in.

"Under the present mode of communication, the radio and television, women have more opportunity for the study of political issues, because they have more time to listen, to watch.

"Women can more safely move in on critical situations. Despite the apparent dwindling of gallantry, even the crudest cop hesitate to rough up a woman.

* * *

"WOMEN HAVE the natural nerve to ask for what they want. It was the NAACP's Dr. Lillie Jackson who first stepped up and demanded school integration; Alabama's Mrs. Rosa Parks who stood pat on the bus discrimination, and Miss Lucy, who put her foot in the wedge of the university case.

"Women are natural teachers. They will be able to play a highly important role in the simple, but effective projects of instructing voters in how to use voting machines, how to write letters, etc."

* * *

LAST WEEK'S Democratic Convention in Chicago, and this week's Republican Convention in San Francisco have gone a long way to prove the correctness of Dr. Fleming's opinion.

That women are no longer satisfied to influence through a top man was, and will be indicated by the action of the National Council of Negro Women.

That organization's president Mrs. William Mason, attended the convention last week and is at the one this week with a special purpose in view. The Council wants more women of color in policy making positions. It has drawn up an imposing list of women qualified and ready to fill such posts.

* * *

AND THINKING back to the first Adlai Stevenson campaign when women in scores wanted to know the ins and outs of his divorce case, and to the Nixon funds affair, when they, in great measure, sided with the Vice President, campaign strategists took a good look at the feminine viewpoint.

Looking back at the Nixon affairs when the ladies opined "That nice young man . . . whose wife wears just a cloth coat . . . no mink . . . and his well-behaved children . . . it's a shame," Miss Bertha S. Adkins, assistant to the Chairman of the Republican National Committee issued special pointers for clothes and TV appearances at the convention.

"No formal evening dress will be necessary unless attending a special social function. Wear regular street makeup, natural looking, without sheen. Use medium shade of lipstick. Go easy on eye shadow," said the communique.

In the Republican camp, similar tactics were used. Highlighting the expectancy of the junior Adlai Stevensons, they had women all over the country sighing (of the Presidential Candidate) "Oh, he's to become a grandfather." That, in the ladies' opinion decidedly upped his respectability.

Also, the National Young Women's Christian Association has initiated a five-week course in politics to arouse the interest of women voters.

The course is also designed to show women to learn their way around in political setups and how to be effective in the party of their choice, and will investigate the potentialities of women in politics.

TO PROVE that the women are not merely standing by, a large number of them were on the scene at last week's convention, including:

Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago, former delegate to the UN; Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, Washington, D.C., assistant to Vice Chairman William L. Dawson, Democratic National Committee; Mrs. Jean Dago, National Association of College Women; Mrs. William Harvey and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, wives of Chicago aldermen; Mrs. Corneal Davis, wife of the Illinois State Senator.

Also Mrs. Harry S. Phillips, Mrs. Mary Bell, Mrs. Helen Worth, Mrs. Hiland M. Ryan, all of Detroit; Mrs. Patricia Roberts Harris, Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Mrs. Jane Spaulding, Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason and Dr. Margaret Butcher.

Also Mrs. Barbara Dawson Morgan, daughter of Rep. William L. Dawson (D.-Ill) Mrs. Odas Nicholson, Mrs. Martha Sheppard, Mrs. Bessie Fulton, Mrs. Mamie Manuel, Mrs. Thelma Clark, Jean Hurley, Atty., Mrs Helen Boston Leeds, Mrs. Charles Laws, Mrs. Fannie Howard, Mrs Robert Miller, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed; Mrs. Juanita Brown Mrs. Todd Duncan. Mrs. Helen Boyle, Mrs. Pauline Shackleton and Mrs. Laura Magnuson, of Washington.

An equally imposing group will be on hand in San Francisco, this week—Lula Jones Garrett.

Roscoe Drummond

Constitution Atlanta Ga. Tues. 8-21-56

Democrat Platform Outdeals New Deal

WASHINGTON—The Democratic Party of 1956 is offering the voters a moderate presidential nominee—Adlai E. Stevenson—and an "immoderate" national platform. I do not use the term immoderate to condemn the platform, but to describe it. It is the most detailed, precise, full-bodied New Deal platform to come from a Democratic convention since 1936. It bespeaks more government, bigger government and more active government and spells it out in more concrete terms than anything which Franklin Roosevelt and Harry Truman asked the country and the Congress to support.

It is authentic New Deal. It would be a comfortable platform on which the self-styled "immoderate," Gov. Harriman, could run. My judgment would be that the self-styled "moderate," Stevenson, finds it entirely agreeable.

Why? How come?

The answer is that by instinct and attitude Stevenson is a moderate man who expresses a good deal of the moderate spirit of the times. But Stevenson's moderation is to be measured more in the deliberate way he would move forward to his objectives than in the objectives themselves.

Stevenson is moderate and deliberate in the speed with which he wants to step but his eyes are on the largest goals of the New Deal-Fair Deal traditions of his party.

In the fields of public housing, social security, minimum wage, Taft-Hartley repeal, increased tax exemption, medical care, government development of commercial atomic energy, subsidized farm prices and higher standards of living, this convention has acted to commit the Democratic Party to New Deal goals which no Democratic administration has come near to reaching in the past 20 years.

This platform underlines that there is no more than an eyelash difference between what Stevenson, the man of moderation wants and what the man whom former President Truman said was the only true Democratic liberal, Harriman, wants.

The difference is in the mood and manner of the man, not in the size and substance of his legislative goals.

This New Deal, liberal platform does not do violence to Stevenson. It bespeaks his purposes and his convictions.

The only difference is that Stevenson approaches the attainment of all these goals in the mood of the Supreme Court on another matter—the mood of "all deliberate speed," with the emphasis upon deliberate.

The Southern Democrats and the Northern Democrats have gone a good long way to reaffirm the party's support, without "illegal discriminations" for full rights of all citizens, to vote, to work, to enjoy security, to be educated "in all publicly supported institutions."

But this gives the Southern political leaders no unbearable pain. They are free to interpret these commitments as they wish.

From a political standpoint the Democratic Party has enhanced its chances to win this fall.

Doctors Bar Campaign Because of His Health

Post + Times Herald Washington D.C.

State Committee To Pick Successor This Week, With Field Wide Open

By Frank Kent and Jack Eisen
Staff Reporters

Mon. 8-20-56

Former Sen. Millard E. Tydings withdrew yesterday as the Democratic candidate for United States Senator from Maryland. He said his health makes it "impossible for me to conduct a vigorous campaign."

Tydings took his unprecedented action on the eve of a press conference originally intended to reaffirm his readiness to do battle with Republican Sen. John Marshall Butler, who unseated him in 1950.

A successor to Tydings will be chosen this week—probably Wednesday or Thursday—at a meeting of the Maryland Democratic State Central Committee in Baltimore.

Tydings, a 66-year-old veteran of 24 years in the Senate, made his announcement in a letter to T. Barton Harrington, chairman of the State Central Committee.

The action was taken at Tydings home near Havre de Grace, where the nominee has been recovering from a severe attack of shingles. This is a painful but usually not serious disease which attacks the nerve endings.

Tydings' withdrawal opened the gates to a wide field of possible contenders for the nomination. Among them is George P. Mahoney, who lost to Tydings by a whisker in the hotly fought May 7 primary election.

John J. Jewell of Chester-

town, chairman of the State Tidewater Fiisheries Commission and a leader in the pro-Tydings "Old Guard" bloc, speculated that the race will be among Mahoney and three others—Michael J. Birmingham, Maryland's Democratic National Committeeman and primary campaign manager for Mahoney; William C. Walsh of Cumberland, former State Attorney General, and Philip B. Perlman, former United States Solicitor General. Another leader agreed with Jewell.

Other names mentioned include Mayor Thomas D'Alesandro of Baltimore, former Gov. W. Preston Lane Jr., and Attorney General C. Ferdinand Sybert.

Post + Times

D'Alesandro told a reporter he is not a candidate. "The people of Baltimore elected me Mayor for four more years," he declared, "and I intend to stay home and work to make my home city a better place in which to live."

Del. Jerome Robinson (D-Baltimore 4th) threw another name into the list of possibilities. He said he views State Sen. Edward S. Northrop of Montgomery County the type of young Democrat he would like to see considered. Earlier he had suggested Sybert.

Robinson last week unleashed a strongly worded attack on Mahoney, whose backers are expected to insist that he be chosen as the Democratic candidate.

Mon. 8-20-56

Mahoney could not be reached after Tydings' announcement. Earlier in the day, however, he said he believed he should be named if Tydings dropped out.

His chances for nomination appeared slimmer, however, than they would if the choice were made prior to the Democratic National Convention last week in Chicago.

After the May primary, Mahoney seized the reins of the state party organization and chose a handpicked delegation which he led to Chicago.

Mahoney tried to lead the delegation into the camp of Sen. Stuart Symington (Mo.) but the delegates decided instead to climb aboard the Adlai Stevenson bandwagon. All 18 Maryland votes went to Stevenson on the first ballot.

Afterward, the Associated Press reported, many delegates indicated they felt former Governor Lane would have the best chance to win over Senator Butler if Tydings were to drop out of the race.

The selection of a successor will be made by the State Central Committee on the basis of county unit votes. This method is used also in Maryland primaries. It is similar to the Electoral College machinery used in electing the President.

Under the unit system, each of the 23 counties and each of Baltimore city's six electoral districts has a number of votes equal to its representation in the General Assembly.

In an election, all of the votes for each county or district go to the candidate winning the highest number of votes. Similiarly, the majority of each county's Central Committee will decide who is to get the county's nod at this week's meeting.

There are 152 votes in all, and 77 are needed for nomination. Control of five of Baltimore city's six districts, with a total of 35 votes, is claimed by D'Alesandro's anti-Mahoney organization.

Tydings and Mahoney were tied, 76 to 76, in the primary election vote. The tie was decided in favor of Tydings, who racked up about 6000 popular votes more than his opponent.

It was on this basis yesterday that Mahoney claimed he ought to be named automatically as candidate if Tydings dropped out, as he did later in the day.

Tydings' letter was delivered to Harrington by R. Bruce Livie, the former Senator's campaign manager.

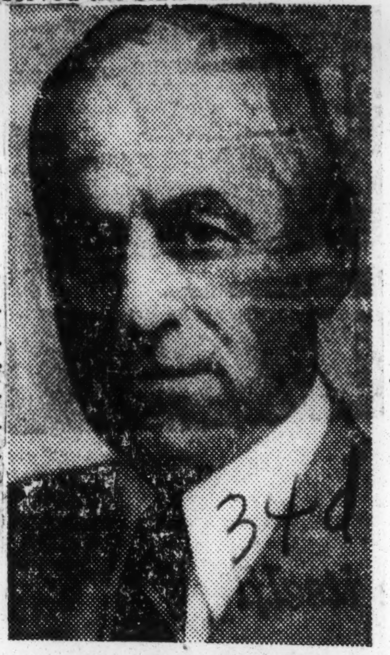
"I deeply regret," wrote Tydings, "that the present condition of my health renders it impossible for me to conduct the vigorous campaign for the United States Senate which the Democratic Party has the right to expect of its candidate, and I therefore tender my resignation . . .

"I have improved in recent weeks and had hoped and expected to be able to begin campaigning right after the close of the Democratic National Convention. However, my doctors now are unanimous in advising me that I cannot do this.

"In fairness to the Democratic Party I feel that they can at once select a candidate who can best harmonize all elements of the Party and lead us to victory in November.

"It is needless to say that whoever is chosen will have all the support which I can possibly give."

In San Francisco, Republican Gov. Theodore R. McKeldin said the withdrawal makes Sen. Butler's reelection "more certain." A similar view was expressed by Sen. J. Glenn Beall (R.) Both men said Tydings had served the state well.



MILLARD TYDINGS
. . . pulls out of race

Mrs. Roosevelt Doubts Truman Can Aid Adlai

Post + Times Herald Washington, D.C. Sat. 8-18-56

NEW YORK, Aug. 17 (P) Eleanor Roosevelt said today she believes former President Harry S. Truman might find it difficult to campaign for Democratic Presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson.

Asked if she thought Mr. Truman should take an active part in the campaign, Mrs. Roosevelt replied: "Do you think he can? It will be a little difficult after his second statement." Mrs. Roosevelt was referring to Mr. Truman's statement that Stevenson could not win the election if he became the nominee.

Reminded that the former President said last night that he would campaign for Stevenson if he were requested to do so, Mrs. Roosevelt said: "It is not a question of his being asked to campaign. People will ask him what he really stands for."

She talked to reporters before departing by air for Europe.

Democratic 'Ticket' Welcomed to South

Constitution P.4 Thurs. 8-30-56 Atlanta, Ga.

"Gratifyingly large" representations from 10 Southern states will gather in Knoxville, Tenn., today to meet with the nominees of the party, Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

Buford Ellington, commissioner of agriculture of Tennessee, who is in charge of the regional convention office, announces that a number of governors, many congressmen and outstanding party leaders from all ranks will be on hand for the "grass roots" meeting.

There is, he reports, little sentiment for the splinter party device of separate tickets with their own slate of electors such as some of the bolters from the South Carolina leadership are preparing. It is believed that common sense will prevail even in that state.

In 1952 Sen. Strom Thurmond, who again appears to be sulking in his tent—at least temporarily—was not able to take South Carolina away from the party. He was joined in the effort by Gov. James Byrnes. Just why these South Carolinians are so obsessed as to work for the Republicans is one of the fascinating political freaks in today's political sideshows.

At the Chicago convention it was Mississippi's Gov. James P. Coleman who attracted national attention by his leadership. He was chairman of the Southern caucuses and as such revealed himself to the press and television as a man of strength, perspective and poise.

He has announced he will stump the state for the ticket.

This is not at all to say that he or Gov. Timmerman agree or accept the platform of their party. They were not satisfied. They opposed it all the way. They voted against Sen. Kefauver.

But they are men able to think and to evaluate. They know that the future of the South will be better off in a national party which always has had to work out North-South conflicts than in one which never has faced that task.

The greatest falsehood being told confused voters is that these vindictively blind splinter or third-party movements can throw the election into the House of Representatives. The best place for the voters of the South to bargain is within the two parties, not in impotent splinter groups being led by a political myth.

The Messrs. Stevenson and Kefauver have been to the Pacific Northwest, the Midwest and Southwest. We welcome them to the South and bespeak for them the votes and work of all Democrats. It is important to the South that it keep its representatives and senators in their committee chairmanships and seniority positions. This alone makes it worth a greater effort than ever in behalf of a Democratic victory.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Politics I: The Democratic platform—

News B'hom, Ala.

Demo moderates urge redraft of '52 civil rights plank

Mon. 8-6-56

Have moderates headed off a civil rights fight in drawing up the Democratic platform? Or is there a chance of another battle comparable to 1948? This is the first of five stories on what's ahead in both the Democratic and Republican conventions.

p. 7

* * *

BY EDWIN B. HAAKINSON
Associated Press staff writer

Democrats both North and South of the Mason-Dixon Line are pinning their hopes on tall, scholarly John William McCormack to stem a torrent of angry words at next week's convention and come up with an acceptable civil rights plan for their party's 1956 platform.

Rounding out his 30th year as a member of the House from Boston—12 of those years as Democratic floor leader—McCormack has a record that justifies those hopes.

He was chairman of the Democratic platform committee in both 1944 and 1952 when the traditionally explosive race issue was settled without party splitting fights. But he did not wield the committee gavel at Philadelphia in 1948 when some Southern delegations walked out of the convention to set up their own States Rights ticket.

HAAKINSON

Now, cast again in the chairman's role, McCormack has only a bland smile for those who wonder how he can repeat his 1944 and 1952 accomplishments—which anted[illegible] the Supreme [illegible]rt's anti-se[illegible]gation decisio[illegible] and th[illegible] [illegible]thern manife[illegible].

"As [illegible]airman," he [illegible], "I cann[illegible] [illegible]ment at this time on any matters that will be before the platform committee."

But two men poles apart in their thinking on the issue of civil rights—which for practical political purposes boil down to the simple question of whether to give Negroes more "rights" than they now have—offer a solution.

Simply redraft the 1952 plank, says Sens. Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota and Spessard Holland of Florida. So does former President Harry Truman.

THE 1952 PLANK began with these words:

"The Democratic Party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

"Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy equal political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement and for decent living conditions.

"We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin."

Holland takes the practical Southern view of the platform. He says:

"We don't like the provisions of the 1952 platform. We won't all vote for them. But they are platitudes and not too specific and should avoid a convention floor fight."

HUMPHREY, a key figure in the 1948 fight that led to the Dixie walkout, advanced the same compromise in these words:

"All regional divisions of our party must remain united this time. There always has been plenty of room in the Democratic Party for differences of opinion.

"But we cannot afford an emotional clash between the North and the South when there are many more important issues in this campaign."

Holland and Humphrey agreed that the selection of McCormack, Democratic leader of the House, as chairman of the platform committee again this time "is a wise one."

Humphrey said McCormack will find a fair solution to the civil rights problem if one is possible.

"There must be no retreat from the positions the party took four years ago on civil rights," Humphrey added.

READY TO FIGHT for this much—if not more, is Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York. He had the support of Sens. Douglas (Ill.) and Hennings (Mo.) in the last days of the recent Congress in a futile effort to bring up a house-passed civil rights bill.

But there is no advance indication of how much strength they can muster in Chicago next week.

Sens. Eastland (Miss.), Russell (Ga.) and other Dixie legislators are keeping mum on their convention strategy.

Long active in the protection of states' rights and in opposition to expansive proposals of Northern Democrats, they are holding their fire to await developments.

STROM THURMOND, who was the States Rights presidential candidate in 1948 and who is seeking reelection to the U. S. Senate from South Carolina, has urged Southerners to maintain threats of a third party or convention bolt for bargaining purposes.

Thurmond said he would ask the national convention to reject the civil rights program, substitute for it a states rights plank and refrain from expressing any approval of the Supreme Court desegregation decisions.

Senate Democratic Leader Lyndon B. Johnson and his fellow Texan, House Speaker Rayburn, who will preside again at the convention, have been urging cool heads for all shades of party opinion.

p. 8

TRUMAN, WHO stirred the wrath of some Southerners while in the White House, has suggested all along that the 1952 platform can serve as a model again this year. Truman has said of the 1952 civil rights plank:

Mon. 8-6-56

"It covers the thing completely. If the platform of the Democratic Party is carried out, it would solve it."

The four-year-old plank avoided such terms as "anti-lynching, poll tax repeal or fair employment practices." Often they have caused long and bitter debate.

Instead, it urged federal legislation to assure: "(1) The right to equal opportunity for employment; (2) the right to security for persons; (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints."

IN THE 1952 election, President Eisenhower carried four normally Democratic states into the Republican column, Florida, Tennessee, Virginia and Texas.

The Republican civil rights plank that year opened with these words:

"We condemn bigots who inject class, racial and religious prejudice into public and political matters. Bigotry is un-American and a danger to the republic.

"We deplore the duplicity and insincerity of the party in power (the Democrats) in racial and religious matters. Although they have been in office as a majority party for many years, they have not kept nor do they intend to keep their promises."

In The Nation

Times p. 18 C New York

A Southern Reminder to the Platform Committee

Fri. 8-3-56

By ARTHUR KROCK

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—In the closing days of Congress the Democrats emphasized again a fact common to both major parties. This is, that a national convention platform proposes legislation but it is Congress that disposes. And when the proposal is anathema to a large party minority in the Senate, it is almost certainly doomed to repudiation by Senate Rule XXII.

That was the fate the Eighty-third and Eighty-fourth Congresses decreed for two "pledges" in the Democratic platform of 1952, and Senator Russell of Georgia gave notice as the Senate prepared to adjourn that, whether or not these planks again are parts of the 1956 Democratic creed, the Southern opposition that prevented them from being legislated during the last four years will not slacken. The Democratic party's platform pledges were:

To modify "Congressional procedures" (meaning the Senate rules) so that majority rule can prevail "after reasonable debate." To legislate a strong Federal program for the enforcement of "civil rights."

Southern delegations in 1952 threatened a walkout if the "loyalty oath" proposal of the radical Northern faction was incorporated in the convention rules, and the walkout was averted by elimination of the sanctions to which the South objected. But the South was passive over the two planks summarized above, and most national Democratic leaders are sure it will be passive again because of the nullifying effects of Senate Rule XXII. This rule permits filibustering to begin on a motion to take up a legislative item before the Senate even proceeds to debate the item.

Lehman's Complaint

The Senate debate last week in which this party situation was illuminated did not arise over that rule, but in closing the debate Russell made it plain that Rule XXII is the heart of the matter. Senator Lehman started the discussion by complaining of the majority-minority leadership arrangement whereby for a number of days the Senate had recessed instead of adjourned each evening. That precluded "morning hour," in which new legislation (in this instance a "civil rights" program) can be called up without unanimous consent. The effect was to block calling up non-priority bills until it was too late for action.

But one word led to another, and inevitably to Rule XXII. The minority leader, Senator Knowland, said: He was experienced with filibusters, had helped to break them and signed closure petitions (to put a time limit on debate). After a "legitimate" period for discussion, say "a week or two, it might be necessary to run the Senate around the clock." But even with Rule XXII, "it is quite possible to get civil rights legislation to the Senate" (to which should be added, in the interest of truth, "but only if and when a bipartisan Senate majority really wants to, and forces the filibuster early in a session").

Both Knowland and the majority leader, Senator Johnson of Texas, joined, however, in heaping scorn on those Senators who sought to blame the rules for the blockade of the "civil rights" program. Why, they asked, did you wait so long to move to discharge the Judiciary Committee from consideration of a measure introduced by the Administration in April? "It is only kidding the minority groups and the American people," boomed Knowland, to make a move in the last hours of the session "which everyone knows as a practical matter cannot be accomplished." And Johnson bluntly announced that "when important legislation must be acted on * * * and the leadership thinks an adjournment each night does not serve the interest of the Senate * * * there will not be an adjournment based on what one Senator says or two Senators say!"

Russell to Douglas

These remarks were addressed to Lehman and Senator Douglas of Illinois, who had protested against the recess arrangement by which the unanimous consent rule was put in force. But it was in response to Douglas, who made a broad assault on Rule XXII, that Russell issued the Southern manifesto to the Senate majority and incidentally to the writers of the 1956 Democratic platform.

"We know as men," said Douglas, "that the rules * * * have been skillfully devised to prevent any action on civil rights which is obnoxious to members from the South. I think it is now clear that it will be impossible under the rules * * * with the present temper of the Southern Senators * * * and of the leadership on both sides * * * ever to bring up a civil rights measure to a vote in this body."

In reply Russell said:

> All men may differ on [this] proposed legislation. * * * Some may believe it is good and salutary. Others * * * believe it is largely political in its inspiration * * * totally and completely in violation of * * * the Constitution, destructive of the rights of the states. * * * When such nefarious schemes * * * are presented in the future * * * there will be members of the Senate who will * * * resort to every weapon at their command to prevent their being imposed upon the people of this country.

These "weapons" are supplied by the Senate rules, designed to protect minorities. And platform planks are arsenal. shattered against the walls of this

Scores of Negro Delegates Attend Democratic Convention

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Courier P. 5

CHICAGO—(ANP)—Negro delegates from all parts of the country attended the colorful 1956 Democratic National Convention here.

Some states, including Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona, sent Negro delegates for the first time in their history.

J. T. McNeeley became Oklahoma's first Negro delegate to a national convention. McNeeley is a businessman in Oklahoma City who operates the McNeeley Truck Lines. He is also the first Negro ever to be appointed deputy assessor in the Oklahoma County Assessor's office.

Arizona was represented by J. S. Jones, president of the Sun

J. S. JONES
. . . from Arizona

MRS. JOYCE AUSTIN
. . . from New York

Valley Life Insurance Company in Phoenix. Jones' alternate delegate was another Negro, Mrs. Ethel Maynard. Jones is believed to be Arizona's first Negro delegate to a national convention.

Atty. Robert C. Rhone of Denver was one of Colorado's delegates.

Michigan had more than six Negro delegates in its delegation. Among them were Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr., one of three Negroes in the House of Representatives.

Included in Michigan's delegation were Jesse L. Smith, a member of Michigan's state central Democratic Committee and chairman of the resolutions committee in his home district; Mrs. Mary Stallings, recording secretary of the state central committee; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, member of the state central committee executive board; Maynard Bussey, Morris Hood and Dr. Howard McNeill.

A New Jersey delegate was Margaret Holmes, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Trenton. Alternate delegates from New Jersey were Mrs. Jean Buford of Trenton, Dr. Marcus Carpenter and the Rev. Mr. Means, also of Trenton.

Sat. 8-25-56

Other delegates included:

Daniel Ambrose, Alex Morehead, Charles Baskam, Virgin Islands; Jordan Chambers, St. Louis, Mo.; Waldo E. Jones, Tulsa, Okla. (alternate delegate); William H. Burton, Delaware (alternate delegate); Thomas L. Sweeney, Fayetteville, W. Va.; Mrs. Todd Duncan, District of Columbia; Charles V. Carr, Ohio; Edward S. Hardwick, California; Robert Nix, Pennsylvania; Earl Alexander, Kansas; Belford V. Lawson, District of Columbia; Josiah M. Henry Jr., Maryland; Cecil Newman (editor, Minneapolis Spokesman), Minnesita; Willard Jones; W. H. Matthews, Rhode Island; W. Byron Rumford, D. G. Gibson, Jefferson A. Beaver, David Sewart, Jordan Daniels and Edward A. Roybal, all of California; Frank Reeves, Washington. D. C.; Arsene Massae (alternate delegate, Virgin Islands).

MRS. TODD DUNCAN
. . . from Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Joyce Austin of the New York State Department of Commerce attended the convention as a "Harriman for President Worker." Mrs. Austin was appointed by the New York Governor to the Department of Commerce position earlier this year.

Following the afternoon session of last Tuesday's convention, Bob Miller, ward committeeman of Chicago's Sixth Ward, staged a grand lawn party for the delegates.

Negro Democrats Draft Strong Rights Plank

Call Kansas City, Mo.

Fri. 7-27-56

CHICAGO.—(ANP)— Sixty-three of the nation's top Negro Democrats—30 of them delegates or alternate delegates to the forthcoming Democratic National Convention—met here Saturday and endorsed a strong six-point civil rights program which they hope to have included in their party's presidential platform.

The Chicago meeting, an outgrowth of an informal get-together held in San Francisco June 29, marked the first time Negro delegates and alternates of a major political party have taken such a step.

The proposed civil rights program serves notice that the Democratic Party would lose the Negro vote and the election if either its platform or its presidential candidate straddle the civil rights issue.

"The Democratic party will lose the presidential and congressional election next November if either its platform or its candidate attempts to straddle the vital issue of civil rights," said Earl Brown, Negro city councilman and one of the organizers of the meeting.

Specific resolutions adopted called on the federal government to:

1. Protect the right of all citizens to vote.

2. Assure the personal security of individuals in all matters concerning civil rights and civil liberties.

Call

3. Assure equal job opportunities for all persons regardless of race or color.

4. Assure that no person will be excluded from a government-supported housing project because of race, creed or color.

5. Speed up integration in school and public facilities.

6. Revise U. S. Senate rules to prevent filibusters so that the will of the majority can no longer be defeated by the minority.

These suggestions will be presented to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Committee for consideration just before the convention opens here on August 13.

The Negro Democratic leaders set up a continuing committee headed by L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis, Minn., to present the proposals to the party's platform comittee and to Paul Butler, the party's national chairman.

Alderman Kenneth Campbell of Chicago was named head of another committee which is charged with publicizing the civil rights program.

Fri. 7-27-56

The Chicago meeting was held in the Third Ward Democratic headquarters with Alderman Ralph H. Metcalfe (3rd Ward) as chairman.

Key speakers during the session in addition to Brown were Hulan Jack, president of Manhattan borough, and Congressmen William L. Dawson of Illinois and Charles Diggs of Michigan.

Rep. Adam Clayton Powell, the other Negro Democrat in Congress, was in Europe on government business and could not attend. However, he sent a list of recommendations and suggestions to the meeting.

Representatives of the three leading Democratic presidential contenders were also present. Arthur Hatcher of San Fransisco was there for Adlai E. Stevenson, Herbert Evans of New York represented Gov Averell Harriman and Frank Reeves of Washington spoke for Sen. Estes Kefauver.

Other Negro leaders attending the meeting were:

Claude Holman, Edward M. Sneed, Richard W. Smith and Frank M. Summers of Chicago; J. Everett Harris and Harry M. McAlpin of Louisville; Robert Watts of Baltimore; Dr. Silas Taylor of Boston; Hobart Taylor, Jr.; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher and Charles Wartman of Detroit.

Leonard H. Carter of St. Paul; L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis; David Grant and Jordan W. Chambers of St. Louis; Lawrence O. McVoy of Omaha.

Arthur Chapin of Newark; Senator James Watson, Elijah Crump, Lloyd Dickens, Hon. Hulan E. Jack, Dr. Robert C. Weaver, and Ruth Whithead Whaley of New York City; Mrs. Margaret Just Butcher of Washington; William T. McKnight of Cleveland; E. L. James of Charleston, W. Va.

John Sengstacke, Louise E. Martin, Senator Frederick Smith, Rep. Kenneth E. Wilson, Rep. James Y. Carter, Alderman Sidney A. Jones, Robert E. Miller, Alderman William H. Harvey, Rep. Corneal A. Davis, Rep. Charles Skyles of Chicago.

'Ashamed,' Legionnaire Says

Texan Blasts Choice Of Negro Delegates

Herald

Miami, Fla.

Wed. 7-11-56

BILOXI, Miss. —(P)— The National vice commander of the American Legion said he deplored the action of his native Texas in sending Negro delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Everett Page of Carthage, Tex., told the annual Mississippi convention of the American Legion:

"Texas is sending the attorney for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People to the Democratic National Convention as a delegate, along with two other super-sunburned delegates, and I have refused to post as a delegate because I didn't want to sit with them.

"I am ashamed to tell you good Mississippians that we have sunk to such a level in one section of our state."

Page said the three Negroes got on the delegates list in Dallas as a result of a coalition of the NAACP and CIO unions there.

Page also said that he believes the United States is making a mistake in bringing Russian leaders here for any purpose.

"All you do is give them an opportunity to go back and tell their people that they are smarter than we are because we let them hoodwink us," he said.

The vice commander, criticizing President Eisenhower's foreign aid program, said "we can give $1,900,000,000 to Tito and other national leaders in countries which defy us, but we can't afford to give benefits to the veterans of the war in which we have fought."

The convention ends Wednesday.

34d 1956

Dissident S.C. Demos Brood, But Discount Third Party Talk

Journal + Constitution P. 9-E
Sun. 6-24-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Fear What Will Happen in Chicago; Adlai Termed 'Less Objectionable'

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., June 23—Dissident South Carolina Democrats, who doubt that the Democratic convention in Chicago will nominate either an acceptable candidate or a satisfactory platform, are waiting to see the results and may produce an independent ticket of electors, but interviews with several outspoken leaders show definitely that a third party is remote in mind at present.

The South Carolina Democratic Convention voted to recess, instead of adjourning and will be reassembled not later than Aug. 27 to pass upon what was done at the National conclave which starts Aug. 13.

This same procedure was followed in 1952, at which time the convention accepted the Chicago results and the party officially backed the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket. There were many dissenters, h o w e v e r, and they organized and put up quite a fight for Eisenhower, lacking only about 10,000 votes of carrying the state for him through an independent ticket of electors.

Recalls Setup in 1948

In 1948 the party machinery was officially thrown behind the States Rights ticket of Thurmond and Wright, and the National Democratic nominees, Truman and Barkley, left to scramble for themselves. A minority group succeeded in getting their names on the ticket.

Former Sen. George Warren, who managed the Eisenhower independent campaign four years ago, feels that both parties are likely to adopt platforms distasteful and unacceptable to most Southerners and South Carolinians in particular. He feels the South has a remedy in the electoral college, but takes a dim view that Southern political leaders will close ranks and do the job.

He fears that the coming Democratic Convention will be ruled by minority groups—"the

SOUTH CAROLINA

NAACP, the Reuther-led CIO and the ADA." And that these might demand action that would "have the effect of reading the South out of the party."

As to a third party, Sen. Warren said that such a move "may or may not be practical at this time." It might be impracticable to o r g a n i z e the South "because some political leaders fear that such action would cost them their influence in Congress."

Former Sen. James H. Hammond of Columbia feels that an effort will be made to bind Southern delegates to a platform and candidate "absolutely unacceptable to a majority of the people of the South." He thinks President Truman hopes for a deadlock convention and the nomination himself. He believes the nomination of Truman, Harriman or Kefauver would mean certain revolt; Stevenson, he says, is generally regarded as less objectionable. He feels South Carolina will not know what to do until after the results of the Chicago convention are known.

Sinkler Airs His Views

Huger Sinkler of Charleston, a n o t h e r prominent dissident, says it is too early to say whether a third party candidate will be presented but that some such move is a "sure bet if Harriman or Kefauver is nominated." Mr. Sinkler was the author of the petition that more than 50,000 people signed in 1952 to get an independent ticket of electors pledged to Eisenhower on the ballot.

Douglas McKay of Columbia, who was c h a i r m a n of the South Carolinians for Eisenhower (1952), feels the South Carolina delegation should go to Chicago, take a stand and if what is done is not satisfactory should get behind an independent ticket. He deplores that the South does not work together. This, he said, is largely responsible for the "present dilemma."

Sen. R. M. Kennedy of Camden, an outspoken dissident, wants a full slate of independent electors presented to the reassembled State Democratic Convention for official endorsement. He doesn't think Eisenhower could get the vote this year that he did in 1952. And he thinks the organization of a third party would be extremely difficult.

CLEMENT FORESEES STATE DEMOCRATS' CIVIL RIGHTS ACTION

Commercial Appeal

Predicts Resolution Will Be Adopted At Tennessee Convention Thursday

Tues. 6-26-56

WILL BE USED AS GUIDE

Memphis, Tenn.

Governor Also Expects Drive By Kefauver Supporters To Pledge Delegation To Senator Will Fail

P. 1

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 25.—Tennessee Gov. Frank G. Clement predicted Monday the

DEMOCRATIC

state Democratic convention in Nashville Thursday will adopt a resolution dealing with civil rights and the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision.

The Governor was quizzed by newsmen about Tennessee political affairs at the National Governors Conference here.

He indicated the resolution will reflect average Tennessee thinking in respect to the court's decision and the segregation issue. And he said it will serve as "guidance" to the state administration.

Sees Kefauver Setback

Indirectly he predicted a current drive by Kefauver enthusiasts to pledge the state's 32-vote national convention delegation to Senator Estes Kefauver will fail.

Instead, he reiterated his belief the state convention will vote for an uninstructed delegation. And he said he would like to be chairman of it.

He also said again he doesn't want a "favorite son" endorsement as some of his leaders have urged.

As to whether Senator Kefauver will be a member of the state's delegation, he said he understood this was normal procedure in respect to the state's two senators.

The Governor said he "bears no ill-will" toward Senator Kefauver and has issued no "anti-Kefauver statements."

He said the state convention, by its actions, will provide an "expression" of the views of Tennessee Democrats toward Senator Kefauver.

Would Be Hard Blow

Failure to support Senator Kefauver at Chicago would be interpreted as a repudiation of the senator's bid for the presidential nomination. And a defeat of Kefauver forces at the state convention would tend to have the same meaning.

The state convention is expected to bind the national convention delegation to the "unit rule" —which would mean a majority of the delegates would determine which way its votes would be cast.

As the state's most powerful Democrat, the Governor's statements were significant in view of the current drive by Kefauver supporters to control the state convention and pledge the Tennessee delegation for Senator Kefauver.

In past years, Tennessee Democratic conventions have been controlled by the state administration and have reflected the Governor's views and decisions —if he so chose.

Commercial Appeal

Governor Clement said he is opposed to a third party, but happy to sit down and talk to other Southern governors.

Pledges 'Law and Order'

He said school desegregation problems will be handled "with law and order" during the remainder of his term as Governor.

P. 2

With the exception of the Federal reservation at Oak Ridge, he noted that no Tennessee school district has yet desegregated.

As for his own ambitions, he said "no one in authority" has discussed either the national convention keynote assignment or the vice presidential nomination with him.

He advised newsmen to "wait until Thursday" for Tennessee's views on segregation and civil rights plank in the national convention platform.

There "isn't much talk in Tennessee for New York's Gov. Averell Harriman, he said, but he added that he had "a pleasant chat" with the New Yorker and his campaign advisers here.

Still Prefers Stevenson

He mentioned Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri favorably, but he said he has had no cause to change his view that Adlai E. Stevenson is "the greatest American ever temporarily denied the presidency."

He said President Eisenhower cannot carry Tennessee again, that the Democratic issues in Tennessee will include "Nixon, Dixon and Yates," and the national Administration's "whirleybird foreign policy."

The Governor will leave here Wednesday for Nashville to be on hand for the state Democratic convention.

Democratic leaders here say he is still very much in the running for the national keynote assignment, which will be decided early next month.

A Harriman aide said the assignment lies between Governor Clement and eSnator Hubert Humphrey of Minnesota. Of the two, the Harriman camp leans toward Senator Humphrey.

DIXIECRAT "WALKOUT" OVER A STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS BILL, HELD OK

Daily World Sat. 6-23-56
Atlanta, Ga. P. 1

CONG. POWELL GETS HELP ON RACIAL STAND

By GENE SCHROEDER

CHICAGO — (INS) — Sen. Paul Douglas (D) Ill., said Friday that the Democratic Party will be "better off" if what he termed "Dixiecrats" walk out of the nominating convention over the Civil Rights issue.

Douglas told reporters at a news conference that he would not be surprised if "certain elements" of the South quit the Chicago Convention should a strong civil rights plank be adopted for the Democratic platform.

Emphasizing that he believed most of the Southern delegates would remain, the Illinois senator declared:

"If such a walkout of Dixiecrats and White Citizens Council supporters do leave the floor, personally my pillow will not be wet that night with tears."

Douglas said the Democratic party "should not be intimidated" by threats of a walkout, and added:

BETTER OFF

"The party will be better off and stronger if they do walk out. We should do what is right and I think a large portion of the South will go along and accept a civil rights platform."

If such a rebellion occurs, Douglas said, it probably would involve only "certain elements of four states—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina."

In identifying the "certain elements," the Illinois senator mentioned former Supreme Court Justice James F. Byrnes of South Carolina and George B. Timmerman Jr., governor of South Carolina.

Douglas continued:

"While there are strong elements in these four states against a strong and positive civil rights platform, there are other powerful internal forces in those states who want to prevent a walkout by approving a civil rights statement.'

NO "WHIPPING BOY"

On the issue of integration, Douglas said he did not believe in making a "whipping boy" of the South and asserted that the Northern states are not without sin in handling the Negro question.

But Douglas maintained that he was opposed to appropriating Federal school funds for areas which refuse to adopt integration in their school systems as ordered by the United States Supreme Court. He said:

"I don't feel we should appropriate money to be used to violate the laws of the land."

Douglas said he planned to join with Sen. Herbert Lehman (D) N. Y., in bringing about a showdown battle on the Senate floor over the Powell amendment to the Federal school aid bill.

The amendment calls for withholding funds from states which have not begun to comply with the Supreme Court decision declaring public school segregation unconstitutional.

Douglas said he also believed the "Southern Manifesto" signed by more than 100 Southern Senators and Congressmen set back the relations between the races. The "Manifesto" was a declaration opposing the integration order.

EISENHOWER QUESTION

Asked whether he believed President Eisenhower would run for a second term, Douglas replied:

"I'm not a doctor, but I have been struck by the way certain doctors have been popping off on the subject—especially the incoming American Medical Association president, Dr. David Allman.

"Without having examined the President, this doctor said Mr. Eisenhower was better off healthwise than any other candidate in either party.

"Just as the A. M. A. doesn't like politics in medicine, I don't like medicine in politics. If we're opposed to state medicine, we should also be opposed to the medical state."

Douglas said that one of the chief strains on a man's health are the mental and moral burdens imposed by his duties.

"And the job of the presidency," he said, "is the most crushing in the world."

Douglas also urged public support for a social security bill amendment extending benefits and rehabilitation to some two million disabled workers in the nation.

Douglas said the measure is in jeopardy because of opposition from the administration and the A. M. A. Under the proposal, an additional half of one per cent—split between workers and employers—would be added to weekly paycheck deduction to provide "protective insurance" in event of disabling illnesses.

4 Democratic Governors Split on Civil Rights Plank

Times N. York Mon. 6-25-56

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, June 24—Four Democratic Governors staged today a preview of the kind of fight their platform writers must resolve to write a civil rights plank for 1956.

They agreed on only two main political conclusions: They were hopeful that the Democratic party would remain united and they believed that even if it split, Republicans had little chance to carry a single Southern state this year.

The four spoke at separate news conferences on the eve of the annual Governors' Conference. They were George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, Robert B. Meyner of New Jersey, G. Mennen Williams of Michigan and Averell Harriman of New York.

Governor Timmerman raised the threat that Southern Democrats might try to throw the Presidential election into the House of Representatives.

He was outspoken in opposing the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools. He said it was his hope the South would not have to bolt the Democratic party this year. He said the drive he was leading to form a Southern bloc was intended to assure adoption of a platfrom and nomination of a Presidential candidate satisfactory to the South.

But if the South must bolt, he said, he did not think any Southern state would back the Republican ticket. Instead, he declared, it would be the aim of the South to try to withhold sufficient electoral votes from both major party candidates to deny them the constitutional majority of 266 electoral votes required for election. This would throw the election into the House, where each state would have a single vote in selectiong a President.

Times P. 10

In such a situation, the twelve state making up the Solid South would have considerable bargaining power, although the Constitution requires that the House must choose among the three leading candidates for President.

The South Carolina Governor has announced plans for "an exploratory meeting" among southern party chairman to discuss plans for forming a southern bloc on platform issues. The meeting will be held in Atlanta soon. The Democratic National Convention opens Aug. 13 in Chicago.

Mr. Timmerman declined to say how many states would be presented at the Atlanta meeting. He claimed favorable backing for his project from five other southern governors, but he declined to name them.

The three northern governors expressed support for the Supreme Court integration decision but differed about the language the Democratic platform should use to indicate its stand.

Governor Meyner described himself as a believer in "moderation and realism" who did not think that "you can by force impose change on people with a long tradition of handling race relations."

To Governor Williams, the Supreme Court command for "deliberate speed" in enforcement of public school integration represented "weasel words." He would have his party urge "all reasonable speed."

"Maybe I think we ought to move a little faster than the Supreme Court," Governor Williams said.

But Governor Harriman, a candidate for the Presidential nomination in competition with Adlai E. Stevenson, was willing to accept the Supreme Court's language and wanted that fact made clear in the platform. He would not adopt as his own Governor Williams' description of "weasel words" for the Supreme Court's "deliberate speed" directive.

The three northern governors rejected suggestions that Federal troops might be used to enforce the court's segregation decision if some southern states continued to resist.

Governor Harriman said Democrats could not carry New York without a forthright platform declaration on civil rights and a vigorous Presidential candidate. He said his state could not be taken for granted, although he left the Republican party and President Eisenhower had lost a great deal of support in the last few years.

In the course of questioning, in South Carolina that year. Governor Timmerman said he Four southern states—Texas, had never voted Republican, although he backed the States Tennessee, Florida and Virginia —went for President Eisenhower Rights ticket headed by Strom four years ago. Thurmond in 1948. The Thurmond candidacy was backed by the South Carolina Democratic party as such in that year. Governor Timmerman said southerners no longer believed in General Eisenhower's devotion to their ideas of "Constitutional government."

By his answer, Mr. Timmerman made it clear that he had not followed the lead of Gov. James F. Byrnes in 1952 in backing the Democrats for Eisenhower ticket

34d 1956

Mississippi Demos Split Over Race

Call P.1
Fri 6-8-56
Kansas City, Mo.

JACKSON, Miss. — (INS) — Political observers are watching to see f the Democratic party split in Mississippi over segregation would levelop into a south-wide movement.

The initial schism in the southern Democratic party over the race issue came when Gov. James P. Coleman announced last week that person who attended a meeting to form a segregation, states-rights party no longer were Democrats.

The meeting, held Wednesday in Jackson, was attended by 20 persons.

It included two former candidates for governor-Mrs. Mary Cain, Summit, Miss., newspaper editor and Ross Barnett, Jackson attorney-and nine state legislators.

Also attending as observers were states rights representatives from Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas.

The meeting was called by Jackson Circuit Court Judge M. M. McGowan.

DEMOCRATIC

Segregation Plight of the Democrats

Herald Tribune P. 22
Thurs. 3-1-56
New York, N.Y.

By Earl Mazo

THE frustration of white and Negro citizens, North and South, over the racial segregation issue is being echoed loud and clear in the national Democratic party. The Democrats are threatened with a split on segregation that could make Republican differences on foreign policy and liberal-conservative lines trivial by comparison.

Already some ranking Southern leaders are talking of a new-type Dixiecrat movement should the national Democratic party's candidates and platform prove "unacceptable" to the white South.

* * *

Few leaders appear willing to turn to the Republicans this year, as some did in 1952. Their deflection then was for Gen. Eisenhower, a respected hero, even though he was a Republican. His programs and pronouncements on civil rights, however, have hardly endeared him to the Southerners who still influence elections.

For instance, James F. Byrnes, former Governor of South Carolina and the South's leading Eisenhower-Democrat four years ago, has concluded, sadly, that the Republicans under President Eisenhower have gone to struggling with Northern Democrats over which group can promise more for Negro votes.

In an attack on a recent Eisenhower civil-rights message, Mr. Byrnes said the national Democratic party for many years "outbid the Republican party for the votes of Negroes," but now, "The President, in his message, indicates he is going to submit a program that will outbid the Democratic party."

* * *

"In my opinion his effort will fail, but it will be interesting to see how high he will bid and how high the Democratic party will bid before next November," Mr. Byrnes added.

Congressman L. Mendel Rivers, another enthusiastic Democrat-for-Eisenhower in 1952, accused the President of deciding to forget the South because "it is more expedient politically to kowtow to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Actually, if the Republicans have indeed concluded they should postpone serious attempts to develop a meaningful Republican party in the South, they cannot help but gain votes this year from the segregation plight of the Democrats.

The new Dixiecrat movement, currently in the talking stage, has the aim of its 1948 predecessor, but a new format.

The aim would be to prevent either major party from amassing the 266 electoral votes necessary to elect a President and Vice-President. Thus they would have to deal with the Southern leaders—or see the Presidential election decided by the House of Representatives, where Southerners believe they may be able to exercise a crucial balance of power in a showdown.

The plan is unlike the "pilot project" of 1948 when the quickly-formed States Rights Democratic party nominated candidates for President and Vice-President and carried four states with thirty-nine electoral votes.

* * *

Instead of operating on a national scale, the 1956 model would be strictly a states' rights affair, down to and including the candidates. The blueprint would have the Democratic party of each co-operating state declare its independence of the national party and nominate for President a "favorite son" candidate, presumably the Governor, senior Senator or a well known citizen. The electors of these states, while ostensibly pledged to the "favorite son," then would be free to act and vote "as Southerners" in the Electoral College, which meets this year on Dec. 17 to elect formally a President and Vice-President.

This daring scheme has been discussed at gatherings of Southern Senators and Congressmen in Washington and in private meetings of Southern politicians in various state capitals. At the moment, its acceptance is limited, and most of its champions, like those of 1948, are in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Furthermore, Senators and Governors, for whom the national party label is normally more useful, and therefore more sacred than it is for lesser statesmen, usually make a careful qualification while broaching the plan. It is, they say, something to think about only in the event "radical" candidates and platforms emerge from the Democratic convention in Chicago next August.

A potential Dixiecrat movement is not the only shadow over Democratic unity, however.

What will happen at the National Convention, for instance, if Gov. Allan Shivers, of Texas, Mr. Byrnes, and other former deviates to Mr. Eisenhower show up as bona-fide delegates?

* * *

How far is the Northern majority prepared to go before stifling the Southern drive for a return of the two-thirds rule which, until the New Deal heyday of 1936, gave the South a veto power over candidates by requiring a two-thirds, instead of a bare majority vote for nomination?

In this torrid political atmosphere, will all Democratic National Convention delegates from the "Deep North" and "Deep South" be able to control their impulse to make local political hay at each other's expense while sitting within whispering distance in the same convention hall?

Furthermore, is the English language adequate to furnish words for a civil-rights plank this year that will not infuriate at least one element of the party?

* * *

Old timers like former President Truman and young liberals like Congressman Eugene McCarthy, of Minn., see no point in humoring the South too much. Mr. Truman is on record as saying "we don't need the Solid South to win the election," in view of his 1948 victory despite the Dixiecrats. Mr. McCarthy, like many other avidly-liberal outside-the-South Democrats, insists the election "will be won or lost in the North."

New timers like Adlai E. Stevenson believe, however, in taking no chances. These moderates want to preserve the South for Democracy, and that poses for the party's national leaders —those who somehow find themselves disassociated from regional bias — a fascinating challenge.

RIGHTS ISSUE PUT TO HARLEM G. O. P.

Times P. C-32

Javits Urges Party There to Use Controversy to Win Votes From Democrats

Sat. 2-11-56

State Attorney General Jacob K. Javits last night encouraged Republicans in Harlem to use the civil rights issue to win votes in that Democratic stronghold.

Mr. Javits addressed a gathering of 300 persons at a Lincoln Day dinner sponsored by the Young Republican Club at the Theresa Hotel, 125th Street and Seventh Avenue, Sponsors termed it the first such affair in Harlem in twenty-five years. They voiced the hope the dinner would revive interest in the Republican party in Harlem.

Mr. Javits called for full bipartisan support to carry out the Supreme Court's decision outlawing segregation in the public schools. He opposed Federal aid to school construction or education in areas defying that decision. He cited recent riots at the University of Alabama as "the greatest challenge since the Civil War." New York, N.Y.

John A. Roosevelt, youngest son of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt; Jesse Owens, Negro Olympic track star and E. E. Morrow, the first Negro to hold a White House staff position, were other speakers.

Mr. Javits asserted that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans alone had the votes to effectuate an antisegregation policy. He contended that civil rights action in the Congress must be bipartisan.

Assails Stevenson Stand

He declared that President Eisenhower had accomplished more in the area of civil rights than was done in the preceding two decades by Democratic Administrations. He pressed the point that the Democratic party could not take a clear stand on the issue, citing a recent address in Los Angeles by Adlai E. Stevenson, avowed candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

Quoting Mr. Stevenson's statement that he would not cut off Federal funds from segregated schools, Mr. Javits said it did "not even follow the decision of the Supreme Court."

"The Democratic party cannot establish itself as an instrument dedicated to civil rights because of a Southern bloc in the party which is committed to killing in the Congress civil rights measures," Mr. Javits added.

He reported a lack of "full success" yet on the best way to prevent discrimination in future Federally aided housing projects in New York. Mr. Javits is a member of a committee appointed by Governor Harriman to work with housing officials on this problem.

To implement the court's school desegregation ruling, Mr. Javits said he was seriously considering offering a resolution to the forthcoming annual meeting o fthe National Association of Attorneys General. He would pledge the association members, he explained, to support the court's decision and to work for its implementation in their states.

Dawson Says Democrats To Avoid Split Over Civil Rights At Natl. Convention

Advocate P.1
Sat. 5-26-56
Jackson, Miss

Sees No Reason For Platform Reference To 1954 Decision

Washington, D. C. May 21 (DSN) —Rep. William L. Dawson, veteran Negro congressman from Illinois, who is regarded as the nation's most astute Negro political leader predicted here last week that the Democrats will award a party splitting fight over civil rights at the August Democrat National Convention to be held in Chicago.

Rep. Dawson who served on the platform committee at the 1952 convention said he thinks "reasonable men" will work out a platform that will be acceptable to a majority of Democrats.

Sat 5-26-56

Dawson said he saw no reason why the platform should contain a reference to the 1954 Supreme Court decision which held segregated schools unconstitutional. He

said this is a closed issue. "The Supreme Court has ruled," he told the United Press. "It's decision is the law of the land."

Liberals Want Stand

Dawson's statement was significant in light of demands by some Northern liberals for a strong party stand on the court's decision.

Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, now an open aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in Spokane, Wash., Tuesday the 1956 platform must state firmly that the party supports and upholds the anti-segregation decision. He said "it is the central issue of the day."

Pressure from Northern Democrats for an all-out civil rights stand clashes with views of the Southern wing of the party. Southern Democrats in Congress have issued a "manifesto" pledging opposition by legal means to the court decision.

Plank Spurns Dixie's Pleas, Russell Says

Constitution, Atlanta Ga. Thurs. 8-16-56

By a Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 15—The National Democratic Convention platform is one that advocates race-mixing and contemptuously ignores the views of the South Sen. Russell of Georgia said Wednesday night.

"The platform contains a number of planks I can support, Russell said, "but it contemptuously ignores the appeals of the white Democrats of the South for recognition that the states may have any remaining rights; for moderation and for understanding of varying local conditions.

"It approves the decision of the Supreme Court in the school cases and under the human welfare plank asserts that every child, without regard to race, has the right to attend the school of his choice. This is a dressed up declaration in favor of mingling the races in all publicly-supported schools.

"I likewise deplore the support and approval of the mingling of the races in the military services and all of the planks which propose to strike down state and local laws and centralize great power in Washington.

"We have come to sad days when the party of Thomas Jefferson does not even mention states' rights," he said.

TALK OF SOUTHERN BOLT SUBSIDES

Times P.6-F

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 30—Talk of a new Southern Democratic bolt in the 1956 Presidential election, which flared briefly during the past fortnight, had all but subsided at the end of this week.

Both in Washington and in states below the Mason-Dixon Line, the prevailing hope of responsible Southern party leaders was that they could avoid this year the party split that marked the 1948 and 1952 elections.

The key issue, of course, is civil rights, and the decision of the Supreme Court to end segregation of Negro and white children in the public schools. The South is determined to resist this edict, and the problem for the party as a whole is to write a platform declaration that will not offend either Southern voters or Northern Negroes.

The latest revolt talk emanated from South Carolina, but it met with indifferent success at best. Ten days ago Gov. George B. Timmerman wrote a number of Southern Democratic leaders, including those in the U. S. Senate, proposing concerted Southern pressure to control the outcome of the Democratic convention. Early this week he attempted to advance his proposals in person through talks with other Southern state executives at the Governors' conference at Atlantic City. On the record, at least, there were few important leaders who were willing to get behind the walk-out threat.

Division Disavowed

Even Governor Timmerman insisted his aim was Democratic unity, rather than division. He indignantly denied suggestions that he was trying to establish the machinery for a third party if Southern views are ignored.

Governor Timmerman's suggestion was that the leaders of eleven Southern states ought to form a bloc, which could caucus in advance of the Democratic convention and agree to follow a common line on platform and nomination questions. He argued that such a unity of purpose would result in a platform satisfactory to Southerners and end walk-out threats.

But there was a threat implicit in the Timmerman approach. He suggested Southern

Leaders Hold Fire For Convention

states ought to recess, rather than adjourn, the state conventions at which they pick Democratic convention delegates and electors, reconvening to decide a future course after the national convention.

Another Bolt?

Foes of the plan seized upon this proviso as a sure sign that leading South Carolina Democrats were getting ready to bolt again as they had in the last two Presidential elections. In 1948, the state gave its electoral votes to the then Gov. J. Strom Thurmond as the candidate of the States' Rights party. Four years ago, Gov. James F. Byrnes bolted the Democratic ticket to back the Republican candidacy of General Eisenhower, failing by only a few thousand votes to move the state into the Republican column.

Democratic leaders in Georgia split on the issue. There was rejection by Senator Walter F. George, who is retiring at the end of his present term this year, but acceptance by John Sammons Bell, chairman of the state party executive committee.

In public at least, most other leaders, including influential men like Senator Harry F. Byrd, Virginia Democrat, were unwilling to take a public stand on the South Carolina proposal.

It is too early, of course, to rule out entirely the possibility of a Southern split. Nothing can be said with certainty until the party meets at Chicago to write its platform and pick its nominee.

On the record, most Southern leaders proclaim their unwillingness to accept the nomination of Governor Harriman of New York or to agree to a party platform declaration that specifically calls for adherence to the Supreme Court decision on public school integration.

For the record, most Southern leaders say they will back nomination of Adlai E. Stevenson, the 1952 nominee, Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri or Gov. Frank Lausche of Ohio.

The Stevenson forces will be working for a "moderate" declaration on civil rights, while Governor Harriman and his backers have said they will not compromise on this issue.

The odds currently favor Mr. Stevenson's nomination and this is, of course, a factor working for southern unity.

If the South does rebel, one usually well-informed leader suggested that the effort will not be in the direction of a third party as such, but rather in an attempt to force the Presidential election into the House of Representatives by denying either major party candidate a majority in the electoral college.

In the House

The proposal to be made to Southern states would be that their nominally Democratic electors be instructed to cast their ballots for a series of favorite sons in the hope that no Presidential candidate would get 266 electoral votes. If this deadlock developed, the election then would be thrown into the House of Representatives where each state would have a single vote, with a majority of the Congressional delegation from each state determining how that vote would be cast among the three leading candidates for President.

Southerners contend that bargaining for support of a bloc of twelve southern states would produce compromise decisions more acceptable to the South than the original party platforms.

Segregation Issue Threatens Split

Times-Union, Rochester N.Y. Mon. 6-25-56 P.2

ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. (AP)—The possibility of a party-splitting row at the Democratic convention was raised again at the governors' meeting here when Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and two other Democratic governors called for a civil rights platform that could infuriate Southern delegates.

Harriman and Governors Meyner of New Jersey and Williams of Michigan joined in urging that the civil rights plank specifically endorse the Supreme Court ruling banning racial segregation in public schools.

Some influential Southerners already have indicated a convention walkout would result if such a plank is adopted.

Gov. Timmerman of South Carolina labeled any such plank as "malarkey" and said he didn't think the South would go along with it.

Harriman told a news conference: "I expect a reaffirmation of our 1952 plank, but reference must be made to recent events. We must pledge support of the Supreme Court decisions . . . we must avoid a split within the party."

Meyner said, "I feel sure we can avoid a split. I believe it's possible to write a platform agreeable to the entire party. Nothing can be written, of course, that will please everyone."

Timmerman also disclosed that Southern state Democratic chairmen will meet in Atlanta within a few days to explore the possibility of a preconvention "unity session."

Timmerman denied he is backing a third-party movement. He said his objective is a Southern "united front" at the convention.

In Washington, Sen. Sparkman (D-Ala) made public a letter to Timmerman indicating disapproval of any preconvention meeting.

Sparkman, who was Adlai Stevenson's vice presidential running mate in 1952, said many people feared such a meeting might result in another "1948 fiasco"—when Southern Democrats bolted the convention and formed a States Rights party.

34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC

Afro-American 8-7 Baltimore, Md Sat. 8-25-56

PICK OF THE PARTY—Although there may have been some disagreement on which nominees to select, Democratic Party delegates convening in Chicago were unanimous about one thing—Gloria Lockerman captivated the group with her well-known smile and her ability to come up with the right answers. Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, acting chairman, holds up her hand and that of Lennie Ross, young expert on finance.

Gloria wows Democrats

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-25-56

CHICAGO — Gloria Lockerman, the well-known spelling champion of Baltimore, and Lenny Ross, the child financial wizard who also appeared on the "$64,000 Question" television program, plumped for the Democrats at the Monday evening convention session.

Gloria, who wore a blue and white dress and white ribbons in her hair, was called to the stand by Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee after his keynote address.

"Well, Gloria," said Governor Clement, "it's nice to see you."

"It's nice to see you, Governor Clement," she replied.

"I want to be sure I am presenting you correctly," said Governor Clement. "Are you the young lady who won $32,000 on 'The $64,000 Question' and $16,000 on '$64,000 Challenge,' making a total of $48,000?" he asked.

* * *

GOVERNOR CLEMENT added that he thought this made Gloria one of the "richest" Democrats in the country.

"Are you an expert on any other subject (than spelling)?" he asked.

She replied she was not an expert but knew about politics.

"Which is the oldest political party?" Governor Clement asked.

"The Democratic party," replied Gloria.

Governor Clement: "Right." (there was thunderous applause). "Do you know who founded the Democratic Party, Gloria?"

Gloria: "Thomas Jefferson."

Governor Clement: "That's correct. Now here's the harder one — How many Democratic Presidents have we had in office?"

Gloria: "We've had 12—that's an even dozen."

Governor Clement: "What are all these people here for tonight, Gloria?"

Gloria: "They're here to nominate the next President of the United States."

(Here there was tremendous applause).

Governor Clement: "That's absolutely right. . . .she's right . . . . she's been right all along . . . . She'll be right on this occasion too."

Lenny Ross also underwent a quizz session at the hands of Governor Clement. He answered questions dealing with the relative financial stability of the country during Democratic and Republican administrations.

Democrats sell out to southerners

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-25-56

CHICAGO—In the wee hours of Thursday morning the Democratic National Convention adopted a "moderate" civil rights plank in its platform following a bitter North-South floor fight.

The battle stemmed from efforts of northern liberals to push through a minority report that would have amended the plank approved by the platform committee to make definite promises on the part of the party.

But the northern liberals, led by Robert E. Short of Minnesota, who presented the minority report; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, Gov. G. Mennen (Soapy) Williams and Sen. Paul Douglas and others, did not have a ghost of a chance.

* * *

THE RAPID-FIRE action of Speaker Sam Rayburn, permanent chairman, coordinating the efforts of his tongue and gavel, succeeded in pushing through the majority report, leaving the liberals high and dry.

In his parliamentary blitz, Mr. Rayburn cut short the efforts of the liberals to obtain a roll call vote on the issue by the simple expedient of refusing to recognize those seeking to be heard.

Text of the platform as adopted follows:

CIVIL RIGHTS

1. **THE DEMOCRATIC** party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal.

This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement and for decent living conditions.

2. We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the Nation, but in all sections.

* * *

IT REQUIRES the cooperative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments. It also requires Federal action. The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

3. We are proud of the record of the Democratic party in securing equality of treatment

and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the civil service, and in all areas under Federal jurisdiction.

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to full rights to vote, full rights to engage in gainful occupations, full rights to enjoy security of the person, and full rights to education in all publicly supported institutions.

4. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our Nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected.

We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

The proposed amendment by the Minority Report of the civil rights committee, which was not adopted, would have altered the second sentence to read:

"We pledge to carry out these decisions but we reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

* * *

THE DEMOCRATIC party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men; it recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three constitutional and coordinated branches of the Federal Government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land.

We condemn the efforts of the Republican party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican party.

* * *

5. **WE CONDEMN** the Republican Administration's violation of the rights of government employees by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and to the good name of the United States.

The Minority Report also would have added this paragraph from the 1952 platform, which also was not adopted:

"At the same time, we favor Federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to every one:

(1) "The right to equal opportunity for employment;

(2) "The right to security of persons;

(3) "The right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free arbitrary restraints.

"We also favor legislation to perfect existing Federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

We condemn the Republican Administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic party, and to make political capital for the Republican party.

(In another section of the platform — the "general welfare" plank — in its opening paragraph on education, said: ("Every American child, irrespective of race or national origin, economic status or place of residence, has full right under the law and Constitution, without discrimination, to every educational opportunity to develop his potentialities.")

The South Prevailed

IN READING the Democratic Party civil rights plank in its 1956 platform there is no escaping the conclusion that the rebellious South prevailed.

Floundering through the welter of weasel words, one finds professions of principle and good faith in dealing with the racial question such as we have long become accustomed to hearing from platform-makers but no definite commitments to carry out those professions.

Aside from fanatical Negrophobes like Governor Griffin of Georgia, the Southern delegates (most of whom as Congressmen had signed the notorious Manifesto condemning the law of the land) approved the plank, which in itself is proof of its phoney character.

Further proof was the rejection of the much stronger minority report sponsored by non-Southern liberals and labor spokesmen which veteran Chairman Sam Rayburn steamrolled into oblivion after a voice vote which he arbitrarily determined as negative.

■

It was also noteworthy that such reputed "saviors of the Negro" as former President Truman and Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt approved the weaker and majority version of the plank which Representative Dawson of Chicago also swallowed in the interest of party harmony, to the immense satisfaction of the assembled Dixiecrats.

Principle took an awfully tough beating at the Chicago convention on this issue, as shown by the statement of Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, one of the leading proponents of a strong civil rights plank that "We accept the decision of the convention and will work for the election of the nominees."

NAACP's Clarence Mitchell called the plank "worse than 1952" but the Negro on the street and hearing the proceedings over the air dubbed the statement "a sell-out," and we are constrained to agree with both.

■

It is shocking that the Democratic convention should approve of sentiments contained in this civil rights plank which are downright evasive, even subversive.

It warns that "The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise powers vested in it by the Constitution" but does not warn the rebellious Southern states to do so.

It dishonestly says, "We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts," knowing full well that nobody **outside** the South has advocated use of force but that **inside** the South almost every kind of force, physical, social, political and economic, has been used for that fell purpose.

■

It insolently makes the subversive statement that the Supreme Court's decisions "are PART of the law of the land" knowing full well that these decisions are the WHOLE law of the land, and that such opposition as has developed in the South is undermining the structure of the United States Government.

So, again, the South has prevailed, is still the tail that wags the Democratic dog, and there is not a thing in this civil rights plank which remotely gives any hope that a Democratic administration would "with all deliberate speed" move to implement the Supreme Court's desegregation decree.

Invite Asked For Negroes

The president of a local Negro political group wired Adlai Stevenson's campaign manager last night asking that Negroes be invited to Stevenson's Southern regional meeting scheduled for Aug. 30 in Knoxville, Tenn.

E. D. Nixon, president of the Progressive Democrats and former president of the Alabama branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, wired James Finnegan, the Democratic presidential candidate's campaign manager, last night. The telegram said:

"According to a press release, the Democratic presidential and vice presidential nominees have planned a Southern regional meeting on Aug. 30 at Knoxville, Tenn., without including Negro representation. We feel that Negro representatives should be invited to this meeting, for we can not see how any strategy can be devised to solidify the South without including representatives from our group."

The telegram was signed "The Progressive Democrats, E. D. Nixon, president."

MR. TRUMAN'S WEEK

Former President Harry S. Truman arrived in Chicago a week ago yesterday morning. He came in like an east wind off Lake Michigan. The camera men neglected the less eminent characters on whom they had been concentrating and went down to meet Mr. Truman. If Mr. Stevenson got into the act at all that morning, it was because he, too, was at the station. Even so, the situation was such for some minutes that Mr. Stevenson was almost lost in the crowd and had his hat stepped on as the press and other interested onlookers swept in to greet the former President of the United States.

Such was the beginning of Mr. Truman's week. He came deliberately to take control of the Democratic party away from Adlai E. Stevenson. He came in a surge of confidence which was reinforced by the reception he had all along the line. As some observers thought, he mistook popularity for power. Nevertheless many a seasoned politician turned to him for advice or support. As on Saturday, at 3:30 P. M. Chicago time, he came into the Crystal Ballroom of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel to unveil his choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination, the nation almost audibly held its breath.

But almost immediately after this spectacular event Mr. Truman's influence began to slip, and with it Mr. Harriman's chances. What the ex-President had tried to do and the reasons why he had tried to do it were too obvious. He came with the avowed intention of uniting the Democratic party, but in so far as he was successful he divided it. He came to throw his strength behind a preferred candidate, but in almost every word and gesture he revealed his grudge against Mr. Stevenson. He came as a fighting liberal, but called the platform eyewash on the segregation issue "the best civil-rights plank we ever had."

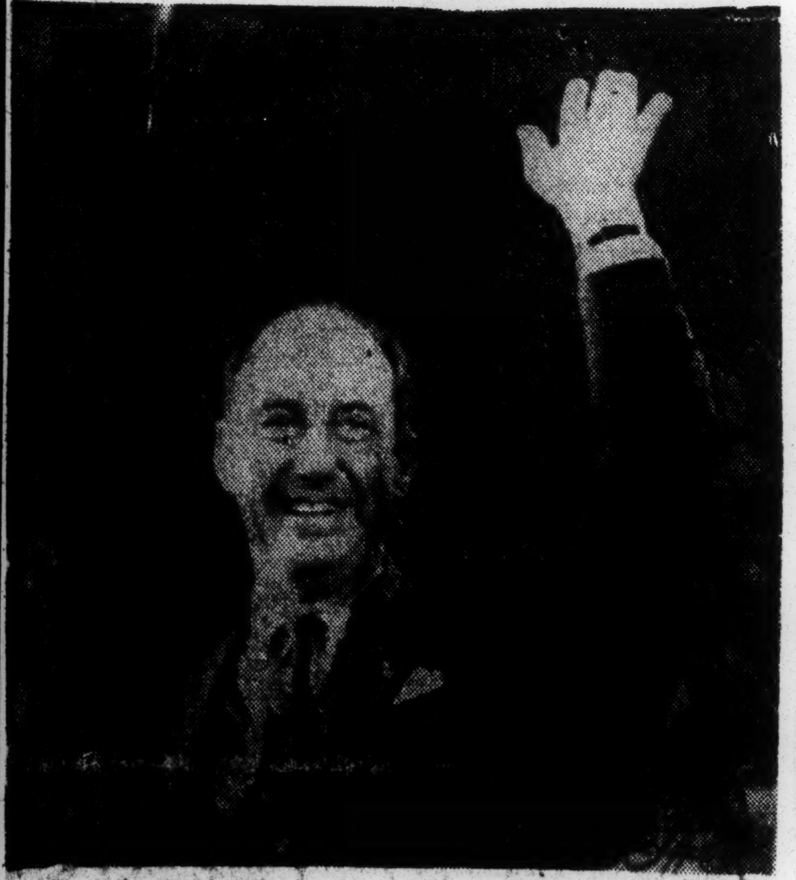
As the days went by the "steady procession of delegates, candidates, public officials, political leaders and representatives of workers, business and various minorities" who had, as he said, come to his hotel suite went elsewhere. Harry S. Truman, who insisted to the last that he was a politician and not a statesman, turned out to be not even a successful politician. He even lacked the acumen of the much less experienced Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, who bowed out gracefully two weeks ago, when the bowing was good.

Let us not forget in this moment, dismal for Mr. Truman's admirers, that he once was capable of great moments. He took responsibility for the terrible decision to drop the atomic bombs on Japan. He saw Europe's dire need and launched the Marshall Plan. He saw a rising peril in the eastern Mediterranean and laid down the Truman Doctrine. He took the decision to put this nation's influence and its military strength, within the framework of the United Nations, to halt a lawless invasion in Korea. In domestic politics he made mistakes enough, Heaven knows, but he supported a broadly humanitarian and democratic program.

Now, in what is perhaps the last of his political battles, he retires defeated—and, worse yet, justly defeated. It is too bad. Many who have held him in affection will regret his error at Chicago as they would those of any friend who acted against his better judgment and his sounder instincts.

Assail Democrats For Rights Plank

Defender Chicago, Ill. P. 1



ADLAI STEVENSON acknowledges wild tribute paid him by delegates after winning sweeping approval as Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

A civil rights plank which Democrats said was the strongest ever written into the party's platform, but which was roundly condemned by the NAACP and other liberal groups, was adopted by the Democratic national convention in Chicago last week.

Although the "moderate" plank was supposed to support the middle of the road position taken by the party's nominee, Adlai Stevenson, there were reports that Stevenson favored efforts to secure a stronger civil rights plank.

The adopted measure stated the party's pride in its record of "securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the civil service and in all area under federal jurisdiction."

They also pledged themselves to continue their efforts "to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds" in relation to voting, employment, personal security and education.

However, on the most controversial issue, the Supreme Court school desegregation decision, the Democrats simply rejected "all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts."

Presentation of other planks of the party's platform went almost unnoticed as delegates and observers braced for what had been touted as an all-out floor fight over the civil rights planks.

But when the plank was presented there was only the mildest sort of protest from northern "liberals." Then Chairman Sam Rayburn of Texas gaveled through the original plank.

All week long the subcommittee drafting the civil rights plank seemed to be hopelessly deadlocked and from all indications there was little possibility of the two sides getting together.

One source reported, however, that the plank was a compromise measure which had been agreed on nearly two weeks before the convention.

Although the plank is probably the strongest ever written by the Democrats, it was condemned by liberals because it fails to pledge enforcement of the school integration decision.

Political observers agreed that the "protest" staged by northerners was nothing more than a farce and that everybody was more concerned with party unity than with a strong stand on civil rights.

The protest was led by Sen. Robert Short, of Minnesota, who read the minority report, which differed only slightly from the original.

Strangely enough, debate over the proposed amendment was conducted by northerners and westerners; not a single southern delegate was heard, although Harry Truman made a plea for the "moderate" version.

At 1:25 a.m. when Rayburn called for a voice vote the convention rejected the amendment then went on to adopt the platform as presented by the committee.

The New York and Georgia delegations made half-hearted attempts for recognition from the chair, but Rayburn ignored them and went on to other business.

Strong reaction to the compromise plank came from the NAACP and labor leaders.

Clarence Mitchell, director of the NAACP Washington bureau said the plank is "a complete sellout of those who were shaping the platform."

"The crowning insult to the American people is a fake endorsement of the Supreme Court decision in the school segregation cases and related decisions."

Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the organization, said the plank falls short of the requirements for a major political party seeking the nation's votes.

The nomination of Stevenson to head the Democratic ticket in 1956 was no contest.

Despite the endorsement and active help of Truman, the party's elder statesman, New York Gov. Averell Harriman was plowed under as Stevenson got 905½ votes on the first ballot, with 686½ needed to win. There were no other serious contenders.

Shortly after his nomination the former Illinois governor addressed the convention, asking that the vice presidential candidate be chosen by the "free precesses" of the convention.

Democrats in unbossed rebellion cut loose their final ties with former President Harry S. Truman Friday by nominating Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee as runningmate for their 1956 presidential nominee Adlai Stevenson.

Truman, who made what some think will be a "swansong" address as the 32nd quadrennial conclave of the old party ended, fought Stevenson down to the wire and said of Kefauver that he was "glad that fellow was beaten" in the California primary.

Kefauver, who set the hall afire by appearing on the platform with his pretty wife, Nancy, a half an hour after victory, edged out Massachusetts Sen. John F. Kennedy on the second ballot on a stirring duel for the No. 2 spot.

Most of the excitement of the great political show was caused by the prospect of fights over civil rights and naming the presidential nominee. Neither fight came off.

The Democrats left Chicago at week's end to take to the stump. Behind them they left several questions which only time and the November elections can settle.

The biggest question was the political future of "old pro" Harry S. Truman. Many observers feel that he staked his whole political prestige in his losing battle for Harriman, and that the party will be less inclined to follow his judgement in the future.

The other question was how effective the Democrats will be in the election. The Supreme Court decisions have brought new emphasis to the civil rights issue and the Democratic stand might well be too weak to hold the all-important Negro vote.

45 colored delegates attend Demo convention

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Forty-five colored delegates and alternates representing ten states and one territory were present at the eventful and important Democratic Natonal Convention last week in Chicago.

Arizona — Alternate: Ethel Maynard, Tucson.

California — Delegates: D. C. Gibson, Los Angeles, and Jefferson Beavers, at-large; William Bryon Rumford, Berkeley; Harold L. Scott, Los Angeles.

Alternates: Dr. John A. Somerville, Los Angeles, state-at-large; Thomas B. Reese, Bakersfield; Faustina Johnson, Los Angeles.

District of Columbia—Delegates: Margaret Just Butcher, Gladys J. Duncan, Belford V. Lawson, Edward William; alternates: Woolsey W. Hall, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall; James A. Washington, and Robert Wearring.

Illinois — Delegates: The Rev. Clarence B. Cobb, Chicago, state-at-large; William L. Dawson, Kenneth E. Campbell and Claude Holman, all of Chicago.

Alternates: Charles M. Skyles, and Helen Hall, both of Chicago, state-at-large; Robert H. Miller and Ralph H. Melcalfe.

Maryland — Alternates: Lloyal Randolph and Robert Watts, both of Baltimore.

Massachusetts — Alternate: Silas F. (Shag) Taylor, Boston, state-at-large.

Michigan—Delegates: Representative Charges C. Diggs, Norris Hood, Lillian Hatcher, all of Detroit, and Dr. Howard McNeill, Pontiac; alternates: Edgar Currie, Detroit, state-at-large; Mrs. Martha Sheppard, Ferndale.

New York — Delegates: Hulan Jack and Earl Brown, New York City, state-at-large; Lloyd E. Dickens and Elijah Crump, New York City, sixteenth district.

Alternates: Cecil E. Carter and James L. Watson, New York City.

Ohio—Delegates: John O. Holly, Cleveland, state-at-large; Charles V. Carr, Cleveland, twenty-first district; alternates: Norman L. McGhee, Cleveland, state-at-large.

Texas—Delegate: Hobart Taylor, Houston; alternate: W. J. Durham, Dallas.

Virgin Islands—Delegate: Daniel W. Ambrose.

Dixie Mixes Its Dem Delegates

Defender Chicago, Ill.
Sat. 8-25-56

By BAKER E. MORTEN

Negro delegates from all parts of the country attended the colorful 1956 Democratic National convention last week.

Some states, including Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona, sent Negro delegates for the first time in their history.

J. T. McNeeley became Oklahoma's first Negro delegate to a national convention. McNeeley, a businessman in Oklahoma City, operates the McNeeley Truck Lines. He is also the first Negro ever to be appointed deputy assessor in the Oklahoma County Assessor's office.

Arizona was represented by J. S. Jones, president of the Sun Valley Life Insurance Company in Phoenix. Jones' alternate delegate was another Negro, Mrs. Ethel Maynard. Jones is believed to be Arizona's first Negro delegate to a national convention.

DENVER ATTORNEY

Atty. Robert C. Rhone of Denver was one of Colorado's delegates.

Michigan had more than six Negro delegates in its delegation. Among them were Congressman Charles C. Diggs, jr.

Included in Michigan's delegation were:

Jesse L. Smith, a member of Michigan's state central Democratic Committee and chairman of the Resolutions Committee in his home district; Mrs. Mary Stallings, recording secretary of the state central committee; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, member of the state central committee executive board; Maynard Bussey, Morris Hood, and Dr. Howard McNeill.

A New Jersey delegate was Miss Margaret Holmes, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Trenton. Alternates from New Jersey were Mrs. Jean Buford of Trenton, Dr. Marcus Carpenter and Rev. Means also of Trenton.

OTHER DELEGATES

Other delegates included:

Daniel Ambrose, Alex Morehead, Charles Baskam, Virgin Islands; Jordan Chambers, St. Louis, Mo.; Waldo E. Jones, Tulsa, Okla. (alternate delegate) William H. Burton, Delaware (alternate delegate); Thomas L. Sweeney, Fayetteville, W. Va; Mrs. Todd Duncan, District of Columbia; Charles V. Carr, Ohio; Edward S. Hardwick, California; Robert Nix, Pennsylvania; Earl Alexander, Kansas; Belford V. Lawson, District of Columbia; Josiah M. Henry, Jr., Maryland; Cecil Newman, (editor, Minneapolis Spokesman) Minn.; Willard Jones; W. H. Matthews, Rhode Island; W. Byron Rumford, D. G. Gibson, Jefferson A. Beaver, David Stewart, Jordan Daniels and Edward A. Roybal, all of California; Frank Reeves, Washington, D. C.; Arsene Massae (alternate delegate) Virgin Islands.

Mrs. Joyce Austin of the New York State department of Commerce, attended the convention as a "Harriman for President Worker." Mrs. Austin was appointed by the New York governor to the department of Commerce position earlier this year.

PROGRESS MADE

J. S. Jones, the Arizona delegate, pointed out that his state had made progressive steps to integrate the public school system and in placing Negro teachers throughout the system in many areas where no Negro students attended schools.

Jones stated: "Considerable progress also has been made in racial relations in public accommodations such as motels, restaurants, and other facilities in that category."

Scores of Negro Delegates Attend Demo Convention

Black Dispatch
Oklahoma City, Okla.
Fr. 8-24-56

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Jones stated: "Considerable progress also has been made in racial relations in public accommodations such as motels, restaurants, and other facilities in that category."

The Democratic platform on civil rights, as probably applied to all delegates there, was the main concern of the Negro delegates.

Following the afternoon session of last Tuesday's convention, Bob Miller, ward committeeman of Chicago's sixth wardfi staged a grand lawn party for the delegates.

Flash bulbs popped, movie cameras rolled, and the delegates met and mingled freely with each other before returning to the evening session of the convention.

Many Chicago dignitaries hosted the delegates and alternate delegates at the party amid live musical entertainment and refreshments.

However, as the delegates returned to the convention floor, many were still uncommitted.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEES PARTY SPLIT

Times
New York
Sun. 9-9-56

Democratic Rebels Assured of Unpledged Elector State on November Ballot

Special to The New York Times.

341

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 8—For the third time in eight years a sharp contest is developing over South Carolina's eight electoral votes, which had been safely Democratic for decades prior to 1948.

This week the latest insurgents reported they had more than 35,000 names on petitions seeking a place on the November ballots for an unpledged slate of electors. State law requires the signatures of only 10,000 registered voters. Among the signers was Senator Strom Thurmond, whose states rights' Presidential ticket swept the state in 1948 with the official backing of the state Democratic party machinery.

Another petitioner was former Gov. James F. Byrnes, a major leader of the nearly-successful effort to swing South Carolina behind General Eisenhower in 1952 through the medium of independent electors.

Neither Senator Thurmond nor Mr. Byrnes is yet actively supporting the new movement. However, both have favored the idea of offering a third choice to South Carolinians, most of whom disapproved the stands taken by both major parties on states' rights and civil rights.

The new party irregulars call themselves South Carolinians for Independent Electors. Their program and aims are still nebulous. It is clear, however, that they want to withhold South Carolina's votes from both major parties as a protest and a demonstration of Southern independence. They also would like to help throw a close election into the House of Representatives where the South would exercise a more potent voice.

The movement grew out of the refusal of the State Democratic Convention to approve independent voting this year, such as was done in 1952. A motion to sanction such independence, in the Presidential election, was lost by a narrow margin when the convention reconvened Aug. 27 to consider the results of the national party convention.

Actually, no such permission is necessary. The voting rules, incorporated in state law, pledge voters in the all-important state Democratic primaries only to support the nominees of the primaries. There are no Presidential primaries in this state and, hence, no binding of the party in Presidential voting.

But the unwillingness of party regulars, who controlled the state convention, to countenance insurgent voting this year was sufficient to spark the new movement.

URGING ADOPTION OF A STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK by the Democrats in Chicago last week were left to right above: Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary; Homer Jack, Unitarian minister, Evanston, Ill; Rev. Owen D. Pelt, of Chicago; Bernice Fisher, government workers union, and Rev. Martin Luther King, of Montgomery, leader of the famous bus boycott. Below left to right: Benjamin F. McLaurin, A. Philip Randolph and Atty. Charles Wesley Burton, all of the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters and James B. Carey, president United Electrical workers union. Photos by IN, Morgan.

New Leaders Take Democratic Custody

Constitution Post
Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 8-17-56

As the 1956 Democratic National Convention roared toward its climax last night, it became possible to draw a number of conclusions about what has happened and is likely to happen in the coming months.

The most important fact is that party leadership definitely has passed into new hands.

Harry Truman, who mistook popularity for power, has been relegated to a back seat and to the role of elder statesman without power. The remnants of the New Deal and Fair Deal leadership are left, but their doctrines are giving way to something new.

The nature of that something will become clear in the months ahead. Adlai Stevenson had no chance in 1952 to be the true party leader to which his nomination entitled him. This year there will be no mistake about who's calling the shots. He accepted the challenge of the champ and won.

That the new Democratic Party will be young and vigorous is clearly apparent. That it will be more united than under the Truman leadership goes without question. Having settled the civil rights controversy with a compromise—at least for this convention—the party can look at its assets. They are considerable.

Since 1952 the party has demonstrated it is still the majority party. In face of the great popularity of a GOP president, it has won almost every local, state and national election since then. It controls the majority of governorships and is in control of Congress. It has captured many municipal elections, including the larger cities.

There seems little doubt that the party has veered away from the left toward a more dynamic liberalism and intelligent moderation. The ground swell for Stevenson, who has demonstrated himself to be the best vote-getter in the party, proved this. It is moving again toward its highest principles and basic philosophies

Convention fights have been less bombastic and spectacular than in the past. Perhaps television had something to do with it, but it appeared remarkably restrained for a Democratic conclave. Many dead cats were kept in the closet and the fratricidal histrionics out of public view.

The South has nothing for which to apologize. It won its fight for a compromise on civil rights.

Harry Truman gave the Republicans a campaign point with his charges of defeatism, revealing his own brand of the same. But no defeatism has been evident on the part of anybody else at this convention. It tackled its problems with enthusiasm and centered a steady drumfire on the GOP.

The convention has healed more wounds than it has inflicted. The Democrats will leave Chicago stronger than when it began. If the spirit can be sustained, as we believe it will be, there is an excellent chance of victory in November.'

Here's How States Voted In Stevenson's Landslide

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga. Fri. 8-17-56
P. 7

CONVENTION HALL, CHICAGO, Aug. 16 (AP)—Here's how the states voted on the first, and only, ballot tonight for the presidential nomination at the Democratic National Convention:

Alabama - 26 votes: Harriman 5½; Johnson ½; Stevenson 15½; Davis 1; Chandler 3, Battle½.

Alaska - 6 votes: Stevenson 6.

Arizona-16 votes: Stevenson 16.

Arkansas-26 votes: Stevenson 26.

California-68 votes: Stevenson 68.

Canal Zone-3 votes: Stevenson 3.

Colorado-20 votes: Harriman 6; Stevenson 13½; Chandler ½.

Connecticut-20 votes: Stevenson 20.

Delaware-10 votes: Stevenson 10.

District of Columbia-6 votes: Stevenson 6.

Florida-28 votes: Stevenson 25; Symington 3.

Georgia-32 votes: Davis 32.

Hawaii-6 votes: Stevenson 6.

Idaho—12 votes: stevenson 12.

Illinois-64 votes: Harriman 8½; Stevenson 53½; Symington 1; Chandler 1.

Indiana-26 votes: Harriman 3; Stevenson 21½; Symington ½; Chandler 1.

Iowa-24 votes: Harriman 7; Stevenson 16½; Chandler½.

Kansas-16 votes: Stevenson 16.

Kentucky-30 votes: Chandler 30.

Louisiana-24 votes: Stevenson 24.

Maine-14 votes: Harriman 3½; Stevenson 10½.

Maryland-18 votes: Stevenson 18.

Massachusetts-40 votes: Harriman 7½; Johnson ½; Stevenson 32.

Michigan-44 votes: Harriman 5; Stevenson 39.

Minnesota-30 votes: Harriman 11; Stevenson 19.

son 22.

Missouri-38 votes: Symington 38.

Montana-16 votes: Harriman 6; Stevenson 10.

Nebraska-12 votes: Stevenson 12.

Nevada-14 votes: Harriman 7; Johnson 1; Stevenson 5½; Symington ½.

New Hampshire-8 votes: Harriman 1½; Stevenson 5½; Symington 1.

New Jersey-36 votes: Stevenson 36.

New Mexico-16 votes: Harriman 3½; Stevenson 12; Symington ½.

New York-98 votes: Harriman 92½; Stevenson 5½.

North Carolina-36 votes: Harriman 1; Stevenson 34½; Symington ½.

North Dakota-8 votes: Stevenson 8.

Ohio-58 votes: Harriman ½; Lausche 5½; Stevenson 52.

Oklahoma-28 votes: Harriman 28.

Oregon-16 votes: Stevenson 16.

Pennsylvania—74 votes: Harriman 7; Stevenson 67.

Puerto Rico—6 votes: Stevenson 6.

Rhode Island—16 otes: Stevenson 16.

South Carolina—20 votes: Stevenson 2; Timmerman 18.

Tennessee—32 votes: Stevenson 32.

Texas—56 votes: Johnson 56.

Utah—12 votes: Stevenson 12.

Vermont—6 votes: Harriman ½; Stevenson 5½.

Virgin Islands—3 otes: Stevenson 3.

Virginia—32 votes: Battle 32.

Washington—26 votes: Harriman 6; Stevenson 19½; Symington ½.

West Virginia—24 votes: Stevenson 24.

Wisconsin—28 votes: Harriman 5; Stevenson 22½; Chandler ½.

Wyoming—14 votes: Stevenson 14.

CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK WRITING IS POSTPONED

Daily Tribune
Chicago Ill.
Mon. 8-13-56

O. K. Sought First on Other Issues

P. 3
3-4

BY ROBERT HOWARD

Democratic platform drafters yesterday postponed consideration of the bitterly contested civil rights plank, on which many northern and southern party leaders have widely divergent views.

Rep. John W. McCormack [Mass.], chairman of a drafting subcommittee that met behind the closed door of room 114 of the Blackstone hotel, said it was only "practical" to get an agreement first on the rest of the platform.

He gave priority to the farm issue, on which Democrats hope to get midwestern votes.

The tentative timetable calls for the drafting subcommittee to submit to the full plaform committee of 108, possibly tomorrow, the campaign document to be placed before the convention Wednesday night.

5 Represent South

McCormack and his drafting group, on which southerners have five places, insisted they had reached no advance agreement on a civil rights plank that would pacify Dixie delegates by pointedly ignoring the 1954 Supreme court decision that held their segregated school system to be unconstitutional.

John S. Battle, former Virginia governor and a subcommittee member, said he was "75 per cent hopeful" that an agreement could be reached by the subcommittee of 13 men and 3 women.

Minority Reports

One possibility is that two minority reports may be presented to the convention, one expressing the demands of anti-segregationists and the other stating the state's rights views that led to the Dixiecrat ticket in 1948.

Tentative drafts of the civil rights plank would put the Democratic party strongly on record for education for everyone and include pledges of support for legislation against which southern senators have filibustered.

Southern leaders, unwilling to bolt the Democratic party, were reported to be ready to accept such a plank if it did not mention the Supreme court.

Advocates of a strong civil rights plank invited delegates to a mass meeting in the Morrison hotel's terrace casino last night.

One Negro Member

Key men on the drafting subcommittee were Rep. William L. Dawson, [Ill.], the only Negro member, and Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, leader of the southern bloc. Dawson is vice chairman of the Democratic national committee.

Coleman's group included Battle; Sen. Sam Ervin [N. C.], Rep. Brooks Yas [Ark.] and Vann M. Kennedy of Texas.

Wants Neutral Course

Other members are Miss Grace Hudlin, Oklahoma; Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller, Pennsylvania; Rep. Gracie Pfost, Idaho; Rep. Emanuel Celler, New York; former Gov. Paul Dever, Massachusetts; Sen. Theodore Green, Rhode Island; Rep. John Moss, California; Sen. Joseph O'Mahoney, Wyoming, and Jennings Randolph, West Virginia.

McCormack, house majority leader who is Massachusetts' favorite son for the Presidential nomination, said he was trying to hold a neutral course.

While Democrats are largely united on the foreign affairs plank, McCormack said major attention would be given to the wording of their claims that President Eisenhower and Secretary of State Dulles are responsible for the world's troubles.

Thomas K. Finletter, New York attorney and former air secretary who is a major strategist in the Stevenson camp, during public hearings last week advised the committee to ignore the Suez canal crisis.

Brannan Plan a Key

The controversial Brannan plan, rejected by Congress in 1949 on the ground that it was both socialistic and expensive, is the key of a farm plank prepared by a party advisory committee. It would reject the flexible price support program advocated by Agriculture Secretary Benson and call for rigid supports at high levels vetoed by President Eisenhower.

The Democratic plan would promise 100 per cent price parity to small farmers thru government subsidies and other steps. Large farmers would get government aid only on part of their crops.

Sen. Anderson, [N. M.], former secretary of agriculture, said he would urge the platform committee not to turn down Benson's flexible support program.

While some eastern senators and representatives, including Green, voted on Anderson's side during the past session of Congress, they apparently hold the minority viewpoint on the platform committee.

TODAY AND TOMORROW

The Democratic Platform

Plank On Foreign Policy Is Weak; Position On Civil Rights Is Sound

BY WALTER LIPPMANN

ALTHOUGH THE convention adopted the platform a few hours after Stevenson's nomination became a certainty, the men who put together the long section on foreigns affairs were not thinking very much about any presidential candidate. For by no stretch of the imagination can this section be read as a serious and responsible statement of what would be U. S. foreign policy if a Democrat became President. The many paragraphs are not a platform on which a party can stand. They are a heterogenous heap of planks thrown together in the hope of pleasing every pressure group, wherever located, with which politicians have to reckon. The result is not a statement of national policy but a collection of items supposed to appease or attract in the various localities.

Foreign Policy Section Is Like GOP's In '52

THE BEST THING that can be said for the Democratic foreign policy platform is that it is no worse, no more demagogic and no more irresponsible, than was the foreign policy section of the Republican platform on which Gen. Eisenhower ran in 1952. Indeed, there is reason for wondering whether the authors of this Democratic platform did not use the Republican platform of 1952 as a working model. For on the Far East, the Middle East, and on the European satellite countries, the Democrats in 1956 are making most of the same promises, raising most of the same hopes, and tying themselves in most of the same knots, as did Mr. Dulles when he wrote the Republican platform of 1952. The reason the two platforms are so much alike is, that both are designed not as national policy but as voter bait.

Gov. Stevenson will, no doubt, have to say now what Gen. Eisenhower said four years ago, that he approves of the platform and will run on it.

But if he is elected, he will have to do what Gen. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles have done, which is to hope that the country will forget what the platform says, and that the loose words will be regarded as part of the great game of politics, not to be identified too closely with the conduct of foreign affairs.

There was no evidence, so far as I could see, that the convention was interested in the platform on foreign affairs. For while every delegation was, no doubt, interested in appeasing or attracting one or another of the pressure groups, none of the delegations was much interested in all the groups. The platform as a whole aroused no interest in the convention as a whole.

The real and the most serious business in the platform was the part about civil rights. My own view is that the outcome may well be regarded in the future as an event of great significance and great promise in the history of American sectional and racial relations. For who that has known the tension which has followed the decision of the Supreme Court would have dared to hope that the Northern and the Southern Democrats could find common ground, could find it—all things considered—with no rancor, so calmly, with such an overwhelming determination on all sides to be tolerant and accommodating.

Civil Rights Plank Emphasizes Persuasion

THE WORDS of the platform are an unequivocal declaration in favor of using persuasion to bring about compliance. Insofar as the words chosen to say this are somewhat muted, are not emphatic and defiant, are couched in the language of under statement, it is because the Democratic leaders, Gov. Stevenson himself and Mrs. Roosevelt, who is the keeper of the party's conscience on this issue, were wise enough not to force the hands of the Southern leaders. There are great masses of the Southern people who are not persuaded, and if they are to be persuaded, it will have to be by people who live in the South and know its problems.

For those who believe that segregation must be ended, but that it can be ended only by consent, and never by force, there is nothing weak in the civil rights plank. It is, indeed, a courageous act of accommodation on the part of the political leaders of the South, and one which does them great honor.

Words, political words at a convention, are cheap. But this was an act which, because it means so much to the internal peace of the nation, has given the Democrats a big claim on the confidence of the voters. It has given them the right to say that they have shown themselves competent to deal responsibly with as difficult a problem as exists within the borders of the United States.—©

Civil Rights Keeps South Atop Fence

CHICAGO, Aug. 14 (AP)—Democratic convention platform drafters neared a showdown tonight on the smouldering civil rights issue.

Dixie delegates, striving for a party racial stand the South "can live with," kept their state groups largely unpledged or behind favorite son candidates for the presidential nomination.

The South's refusal so far to choose between the two leading contenders, Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman, is frankly intended to give it bargaining position on the drafting of a civil rights plank for the platform.

But Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan, who advocates a strong party stand for racial equality and recognition of the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation, sounded a note of alarm.

MINORITY BLOC

He said unless "liberal forces" consolidate, the party nomination could be determined by a minority bloc. He said the convention was "drifting dangerously" with increasing possibility of "a deadlock with unforseeable results."

Turning to other subjects, the platform drafters produced another plank modifying the Democratic party's traditional stand for free trade. It called for administration of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act to "protect legitimate American interests against unwarranted destruction of their domestic market."

"Enlightened self-interest," they said, "compels protection of American labor and industry when their welfare is jeopardized by ruinous foreign competition."

This emphasis on protectionism—long a trade policy of the Republicans— was made in a plank on "free enterprise."

It charged that the GOP administration of the trade act had "intentionally ignored" available remedies to protect domestic industry from "unfair competition." As a result, it added, job security, earnings, wage rates, pension and farm income are menaced.

The 17-member Platform Drafting Committee has been saving the civil rights issue for its last item of business. Party leaders arranged this in hopes of a compromise that would avoid an open convention fight and jeopardize party unity in November.

The time is now at hand for the drafting group to move fast. It must finish its job tonight or early tomorrow so the full 108-member Platform Committee can give its okay and send the completed work to the convention floor tomorrow night.

The drafting group meanwhile completed its business policy and labor planks.

The first accuses the Republican party of being "an instrument of special privilege" and says that President Eisenhower's administration has allowed giant corporations to "dominate our economy."

TO CURB MERGERS

"We pledge ourselves to the restoration of truly competitive conditions in American industry. . . to curb corporate mergers contributing to growth of economic concentration," this plank says.

It pledges stricter enforcement of antitrust laws to curb monopolies and help for small and independent business, including tax and credit aid.

The labor plank draft repeats the Democrats' 1952 pledge to work for full repeal of the Taft-Hartley law, and pledges to write a new labor relations law based on "past experience" and the former Wagner Act.

It advocates a big jump in the dollar-an-hour federal minimum wage. It says a Democratic-controlled Congress only last year raised the figure from 75 cents an hour over Eisenhower's objection. A new hike to "at least $1.25 an hour" is pledged to "more closely approximate present day needs."

The labor plank says "the vicious antiunion character of the Taft-Hartley law was expressly recognized by candidate Eisenhower during the 1952 election campaign." But it says Eisenhower failed "utterly to keep a promise to eliminate "unjust" T-H provisions.

PLATFORMS

Something to Live With

Room 115 of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel was air-conditioned, but the occupants were not: they were the 16 members of the Democratic Platform Committee's drafting subcommittee. Early in the morning, after more than four hours of wrangling, softened and moderated by Massachusetts' John W. McCormack, the Democrats' civil-rights plank was nailed down. The subcommittee had handled the blazing Supreme Court issue in the spirit of unity, compromise, and remarkable consideration for each others' regional problems.

"Recent decisions of the Supreme Court relating to segregation," read the crucial paragraph, "have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole

Associated Press

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK
No time for a Southerner.

and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts . . . [The Supreme Court's decisions] are part of the law of the land."

Outside Pressure. For Mississippi's Governor James Plemon Coleman, who led the five-man Southern wing of the subcommittee over the rough flooring of

the plank, the results were "palatable"; *i.e.*, the plank was not shoved down his throat. His willingness to negotiate had kept the committee from blowing up altogether. But he and his fellow Southerners were sure of one thing: they would not countenance a change in the wording that would indicate any pledge to implement the Supreme Court's decision. This settled, John McCormack called for a vote at 2:45 a.m. For the record, the solid South dutifully voted against the plank, knowing full well that it would carry 11-5. It did.

No sooner had Chairman McCormack solved his problems within the room than he ran into a violent and unexpected pressure buildup outside. A band of Northern civil-rights warriors, dogmatically certain that any compromise was bad, caught John McCormack before he got to bed. At the head of the band were Michigan's Governor G. Mennen ("Soapy") Williams (who comes up for re-election this year, must deal with powerful Negro and auto worker groups in Michigan), New York City's Mayor Bob Wagner, and lesser partisans of the N.A.A.C.P., A.D.A. and other civil-rights groups. They demanded to know what the plank said. McCormack politely refused to tell them.

"Thank You, John." Far into the morning the unhappy warriors, bossed by A.F.L.-C.I.O.'s Walter Reuther, fanned out in a relentless search for a copy of the plank. At length they got it; when the subcommittee presented its plank to the full platform committee, a civil-rights agent smuggled out a penciled version of the wording. Now Reuther & Co. set earnestly to work. Nothing would suit the band except the insertion of a sentence in the plank reading, "We pledge to carry out these [Supreme Court] decisions," and the addition of a paragraph from the 1952 platform calling for federal civil-rights legislation, all poison to the South. (Reuther later was willing to concede that the McCormack plank was "something I could live with.") The Reuther group spent most of the day getting 14 (out of 108) members of the platform committee to sign a minority report.

That night, as the minority report and the prospects of a party-shaking civil-rights fight loomed over the convention, the opposing forces gathered for spirited arguments in caucus rooms, back halls, finally behind the rostrum. When these sessions brought no peace, McCormack shrewdly allotted 30 minutes for debate: 20 minutes for his plank and only 10 minutes for the Reuther crowd. Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin asked McCormack for permission to debate the South's point of view. "Hell no," retorted McCormack. "We need all our time to fight the boys who are trying to make the plank tougher." Griffin well understood. Said he affably: "Thank you, John. I just tell the boys that Yankee sonofabitch wouldn't give me any time."

Others were not so amiable. Cried Virginia's ex-Governor John Battle: "Damn it. We made a bargain and we will stick to it, but we won't give another inch." Plaintively, North Carolina's Senator Sam Ervin complained: "I have surrendered four times . . . Now they want me to surrender a fifth time. Not even General Lee had to surrender more than once."

"I Can Tell." There was no surrender. The insurgents pinned all their hopes on a roll-call vote, but they exhausted themselves trying to round up the necessary backing, threw in the towel when even Harry Truman spoke up against them. McCormack loyalists had pushed through the hall to soothe such rights-conscious states as New York, Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, California. When he sensed that there was no more spirit for fight, Mister Sam cocked ear and gavel for a voice vote on the minority report, ruled correctly that the noes had it. As critics yelled from the floor, Sam flipped his gavel like a menacing Peter Lorre, declared: "I have taken the ayes and noes many times, and I think I can tell." That done, he got a quick vote on the whole platform, and John McCormack trudged wearily off to his first bed rest in 19 hours.

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Over the rest of their prolix, 12,000-word platform, the Democrats had little difficulty, called predictably for high, rigid farm price supports (aiming toward 100% of parity), increased tax exemptions, repeal of Taft-Hartley, etc., demanded arms for Israel, internationalization of the Suez. The unexpected sleeper: a strong hint that the Democratic Party looks favorably on protectionism, might like to abandon its historic support of free trade.

Segregation Issue Faces Stevenson at Knoxville

Star Thurs. 8-30-56 Washington, D.C. P.1

Love Feasts of Farm Area Behind As Nominees Head for Parley Today

34d

BY CROSBY S. NOYES
Star Staff Correspondent

EN ROUTE WITH STEVENSON TO KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 30.—As they approach the end of their lightning cross-country survey Adlai Stevenson's campaign managers may be having second thoughts about the advantages of an "open campaign."

Up to now it has been all Vancouver and Sioux City resulted in love feasts where the Democratic high command dined on the most succulent issues of their coming presidential race—a rich stew compound of water, hard money, public power and farmers' tears.

Now, as they approach their conference of regional leaders in Knoxville, they face less palatable fare. In the conferences scheduled for today with party leaders from most of the Southern States, the strong and bitter tang of sectional interest seems the most likely new ingredient.

Must Face Segregationists

Such redoubtable segregationists as Govs. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and John P. Coleman of Mississippi will be among those meeting with the Stevenson party late this afternoon.

Mr. Stevenson's managers are accepting this test with a good deal of determination. Asked if he expected that the civil rights issue would play a major part in today's discussion, Chief Manager James A. Finnegan snapped:

"They can talk about anything they want. This thing is wide open and it's going to stay that way."

Certainly, up until now, the Democratic leaders have had no reason to regret their sudden decision to hold a precampaign tour of the country. Although opinion is divided among those accompanying the two candidates about the effectiveness of their public appearances so far there can be little question that the leaders themselves have been pleasantly surprised by the enthusiasm and confidence which they have discovered at the grass-roots level.

Feeling of Optimism

Even in normally Republican Midwestern States, they have been impressed by a new feeling of optimism inside the Democratic ranks. By now they are talking about an "entirely new atmosphere" with something like genuine conviction.

The candidates themselves have contributed only modestly to the success of the experiment. Mr. Stevenson and Senator Kefauver have shaken a number of hands, identified themselves with a variety of local causes, had their pictures taken against several appropriate backdrops. But in general, the crowds have been small, and the scope of the appeal extremely limited.

In Sioux City yesterday, for instance, the candidates made three public appearances. On the first occasion, they were sworn in as members of the Sioux Indian tribe by two chiefs from a nearby reservation. Mr. Stevenson ("Chief Charging Thunder") was presented with a war bonnet. Mr. Kefauver puffed solemnly on a peacepipe. For the television cameras, Mr. Stevenson made a short speech, emphasizing the interest of the Democratic Party in the welfare of Indians. Mr. Kefauver, feeling slighted, demanded to know what his Indian name would be, and the two chiefs, after holding a long pow-wow, christened him "Good Rainbow."

"Joe Smith" Again

Later, from the third floor balcony of their hotel, the candidates spoke to a crowd of several thousand people standing in the street below. After the usual quips about "Joe Smith" and the inevitable plug for local congressional candidates, Mr. Stevenson turned briefly to the farm problem.

"Our confidence in victory next November," he said, "increases each day as the public disillusion with the Eisenhower administration becomes daily more apparent." Already, he observed, "the farm depression is being felt right here in Sioux City."

"They say Secretary Benson is a man of principle, and I believe it must be so. He's still trying to prove the ancient principle that two can live as cheaply as one."

G. O. P. Hit on Floods

Still later, after inspecting the site of a disastrous flood of the Floyd River which took 14 lives and caused $23 million damage in 1953, Mr. Stevenson addressed a handful of listeners at the city's community house.

The flood, he said, "could have been prevented by a flood control project. But it wasn't. And it could happen again tomorrow because absolutely nothing has been done to prevent its happening again."

Mr. Stevenson took President Eisenhower to task for vetoing a Democratic-sponsored omnibus bill which would have included the flood control project. Then he added:

"We simply must stop the disastrous cycle of drought and floods in this country. But to do it we must act. I know of no better example of this administration's failure to act, indeed its refusal to act, than this Floyd River project."

Local Issues Stressed

It seems clear enough that this extremely localized kind of campaigning is a temporary feature of the Democratic race. To continue it throughout the campaign would not only risk killing the hardiest candidates, but also boring the rest of the country to death in the process.

And yet, for the time being, it is just exactly what the Democratic strategists want. Mindful of the fact that in 1952 Mr. Stevenson ran well behind many local Democratic candidates, there is a conscious effort to tighten party organization and solidarity all along the line. In some cases, Mr. Stevenson is frankly hopeful of drawing strength in the States he has visited by identifying himself as firmly and as early as possible with strong local runners.

The simple fact is that in this election year, there is some question about who is wearing the coat-tails and who is riding them. The national leaders are anxious to take advantage of what they believe to be a strong Democratic trend on the lower political level. And it is this hope that supplies perhaps the best explanation for the unusual kickoff to the Democratic campaign.

Southern Democrats To State Feelings On Platform Support

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 25 (AP) — National Democratic leaders will get a pretty fair idea here next Thursday of just how solid will be the South's support of Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver.

The candidates for president and vice president will meet for about six hours with some 150 of the party's elite from 10 Southern states. By the time Stevenson catches his plane for other parts, he'll know pretty well how Dixie feels about a number of touchy subjects.

For instance:

1. Will the party's civil rights plank—designed to appeal to both North and South—lose the Democrats votes in the South come November?

It's a fairly safe bet that civil rights alone won't lose the party many Southern votes to the Republicans, whose own civil rights plank is, if anything, slightly stronger than the Democrats' stand.

THURSDAY POW-WOW

But even as arrangements were being made for Thursday's pow-wow in Knoxville, a move was afoot elsewhere to form a "States Rights party" for Southerners who can't agree with either of the major parties' stands on segregation

2. Will the South, almost solidly against Kefauver at the convention, eat crow as Harry Truman did after his unsuccessful attempt to stop Stevenson with Gov. Averell Harriman of New York? In other words, will Southern Democrats now get behind the ticket and work for its victory in November, forgetting preconvention animosities?

3. Will the almost-forgotten but sure-to-be-revived Dixon-Yates contract win votes for the Democrats in the seven-state area served by the Tennessee Valley Authority?

The contract, canceled later by President Eisenhower, called for the government to pay a private utility combine to build a 100-million-dollar steam generating plant in West Memphis, Ark. It would have tied in with the TVA system and served primarily the atomic energy installations at Oak Ridge, Tenn., and Paducah, Ky.

Memphis, Tenn., now is building its own public power plant in the Dixon-Yates plant's place, and the contract has become history.

But Stevenson's aides have said that TVA and the atomic energy program will get top billing as "key issues" at the Knoxville parley.

All but two of the states to be invited have accepted invitations to be represented. The two are Virginia and South Carolina, both cold to the party's civil rights stand and Kefauver as well.

Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia says he won't be able to come because a special session of the Legislature is keeping him in Richmond.

At Columbia, S.C., Gov. John Timmerman said he had no comment on his plans, if any, to attend. Party Chairman Neville Bennett said he hadn't received his invitation but he probably would try to arrange to come.

Other states invited to send representatives are Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina and Tennessee.

~~NOT ELECTED OFFICERS~~

Negroes Answered On Bypass From Adlai's Knoxville Meet

A campaign manager for Adlai Stevenson wired a Montgomery Negro political leader yesterday that Negroes were not invited to a Southern regional party strategy meeting in Knoxville, Tenn., next Thursday because they hold no party or state offices in the states involved.

H. W. Brawley, an assistant campaign manager for Stevenson, wired E. D. Nixon, former president of the Alabama branch of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, after Nixon issued a protest Saturday night that Negroes were not included in the strategy meeting.

Brawley said invitation went only to "elective officers, state Democratic committeemen and committeewomen, governors, senators and congressmen—no one else."

Nixon had wired the Stevenson camp in his capacity as president of the Progressive Democrats, a local Negro political group. He said in part, ". . . we cannot see how any strategy can be devised to solidify the South without including representatives from our group."

After receiving Brawley's reply, Nixon said, "I can understand his point of view — but I certainly think they should realize that Negroes in the South cannot be elected to these offices. . . and since we represent quite a few votes in the South, I still think Negro representation should be included."

The Knoxville meeting is one of series of regional conferences Stevenson plans this week with party leaders in all parts of the country.

Alabama's Delegates Divided On Proposed Rights Plank

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Alabama Democrats disagreed today over the proposed civil rights plank of the party platform. Their views ranged from "better than we expected," to "it would abolish all states rights."

Jim Smith, retiring national committeeman, said it appeared to be "a plank we can run on in the South, and much better than in 1952." Smith is not a delegate.

That view generally was shared by delegates Hugh Merill, Anniston, secretary of the delegation; J. C. Henderson, Alexander City; Joe Money, Scottsboro, and Ernest Stone, Jacksonville.

Charles W. McKay, who takes over as national committeeman after this convention, took an opposite view.

"If I were a delegate," he said, "I would vote against the entire platform if the civil rights proposals are left in it."

Called by Timmerman—

Sparkman to go to Southern caucus

BY JAMES FREE, News Washington correspondent

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—Sen. John Sparkman said today he would attend the Southwide pre-convention meeting of Southern Democrats, called by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina for Atlanta on Aug. 1.

The Alabama senator, who is chairman of the Alabama delegation to the Democratic National Convention, pointed out that Timmerman has called the meeting as a follow up to the recent meeting of Southern Democratic state chairmen in Atlanta.

SPARKMAN noted that Timmerman and the state chairmen have stressed that they want to promote Southern unity and defend Southern traditions "within the framework of the Democratic Party."

"I have always favored a Southwide meeting before the Democratic Convention," said Sparkman, "but I have not agreed with all suggestions as to the time and place."

Sparkman noted that the Aug. 1 proposed meeting is the type recommended by the steering committee of the Alabama delegation which met in Montgomery recently.

THE ALABAMA senator said that communications he has received from members of the Alabama delegation to the convention show that at least 23 of the delegates are opposed to any statewide meeting prior to the Chicago convention.

Eleven other delegates, Sparkman added, asked for either a state meeting or a Southwide meeting. Most of these mentioned that such a meeting should be in accordance with recommendations of the state chairmen who met in Atlanta.

SEVEN OTHER DELEGATES, Sparkman said, said they had no objection to a statewide meeting. And most of these said they would leave it up to Chairman Sparkman.

Sparkman said that he had received no messages from 11 of the delegates.

The call was issued by Timmerman and Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia through governors of North and South Carolina, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee and Virginia.

THE TELEGRAPHED notice said the caucus will be in line with a declaration of principles adopted by seven Southern state party chairmen at a recent Atlanta gathering.

Asked to the meeting are delegation chairmen and vice chairmen and Southern state members of the national platform and resolutions committee, along with the nine governors.

TIMMERMAN heads a South Carolina Democratic Party committee charged with arranging pre-convention unity of action at the National Democratic meeting next month in Chicago.

Battle jubilant as caucus called

Laurie C. Battle, vice chairman of the Alabama delegates to the Democratic National Convention, today expressed jubilation over news that a pre-convention caucus has been called to be held in Atlanta Aug. 1.

Battle said such a caucus has been one of his main objectives. He said he would offer resolution seeking a roll call vote by state delegations on controversial planks which might be in the platform and for the nomination of a favorite son from Alabama.

Convention Drubs Rebel Independents

COLUMBIA, S.C., Aug. 27 (AP)—South Carolina Democratic leaders today voted to support the national party ticket without reservations for the first time since 1944.

The party's state convention, under the urging of the old line regulars, twice beat down attempts to give state Democrats the right to vote as they please without impairment to their standing in the party.

With the insurgent opposition crushed, a resolution calling for placing Illinois Gov. Adlai Stevenson and Sen Kefauver (Tenn) on the state party's November ballot passed by a large margin in a voice vote.

SEGREGATION ECHO

There had been opposition to both, largely because of their statements about the Supreme Court decision seeking an end to segregation in public schools in the land.

In 1948, the state convention blocked any chance for the national ticket acquiring South Carolina's eight electoral votes. The convention ordered a slate of electors pledged to States Rights candidate Strom Thurmond on the Democratic Party ballot.

Four years later, many state Democrats, led by former Gov. James F. Byrnes, organized under the South Carolinians-for-Eisenhower banner. Stevenson carried the state by a slim margin against their opposition.

JOHNSTON A WHIP

Among leading figures in the efforts to keep the state party aligned with the national ticket this year were U. S. Sen. Olin D. Johnston, executive committee chairman Neville Bennett and former Gov. R. M. Jefferies.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. addressed the convention and told his party colleagues he was sticking with the Democrats. He said he would not presume to tell anyone else how to vote.

Timmerman did not advise against letting party members vote as they please with impunity. In his address, as he wrote it, he said, "I oppose any gag rule that would deny to the people of our state the opportunity to express themselves."

But when he delivered the address, he removed the expression of opposition, changing the wording to "I do not favor" such a rule.

U.S. Sen. Thomas Wofford, appointed by Timmerman to an unexpired senate term, also addressed the convention. He said he would not oppose a move to permit Democrats to vote for independent candidates—as long as they were not Republicans. A move in that direction was defeated by the convention.

The defeat came on a motion to table (remove from consideration) a resolution substituted for the National ticket resolution which was ultimately passed.

The substitute resolution was introduced by State Rep. W. M. Grimball of Charleston.

A motion to table it was passed by a roll call vote of 167 to 150½.

No independent slate of electors has been offered for consideration of the voters this November. Such a slate could be put on the ballot if 10,000 signatures to a petition are presented to the secretary of state by Sept. 7.

Tues. 8-28-56

Representing the insurgent point of view was James Hammond of Richland County who drew a rebuke from convention chairman Thomas H. Pope when he called early attempts to pass the Jones resolution a "steamroller."

Hammond was followed by convention delegate Lonnie Causey of Horry County who expressed "respect, love and admiration" for Stevenson.

Former Sen. R. M. Kennedy of Camden spoke for the insurgents though he declared he had "never voted the Republican ticket in my life."

Kennedy said the state party should put independent electors on the ballots so that the national party would not be able to count on its support until the last minute. He implied such a move

S. C. Decision Is On Side of Reason

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

South Carolina Democrats took the only logical course Tuesday in voting to support the national party ticket and to place its nominees on the ballot. It was not accomplished without a struggle but it is indicative of a trend in all Southern states.

Wed. 8.29-56.

Opponents of the move are pulling their own walkout from the Democratic Party. They will set up an organization to work for an independent slate of electors. They say they are opposed to both parties. But at least the Democratic Party is left intact and South Carolina voters will have a distinct choice. That is as it should be.

It has taken two presidential elections to bring about understanding by South Carolinians that bolting the party offers no profit. The GOP administration now in power has helped to bring about the decision. This was made clear by Sen. Olin Johnston's frank words as well as those of Gov. George Bell Timmerman.

Elsewhere in the South, the return to party regularity is following the South Carolina pattern. In Texas—the state believed most likely to go Republican—Democratic primary results still are in doubt. Sen. Price Daniel, who bolted to Eisenhower in 1952, apparently has won the Democratic nomination for governor by a very small margin but only after offering his full support again to the party and its nominees.

Political differences in the region can best be resolved under the two-party system as was demonstrated aptly at the two conventions. If there are groups who insist on forming a third party, let them do so under their own labels without the hypocrisy of using the national parties' names.

While there are things about the Democratic Party which some Southern Democrats do not like, Democrats of other sections have to compromise, too. This will be true always of both Democrats and Republicans as national parties. Bolters in the past eventually have paid the price of defeat.

Gov. Timmerman, Sen. Johnston, Gov. Griffin and other responsible Southern leaders realize that the South has more to gain by fighting its battles within the party.

The Knoxville meeting tomorrow will be well attended. It also will be highly significant. The Southern voice will be heard and its great contributions to the party will be respected.

Unity Is Sought On Rights Plank By Democrats

Evening Star
Washington D.C.
Tues. 8-7-56

Platform Group Told G. O. P. Missed Boat on Stalin

By J. A. O'LEARY

STAR CONVENTION BUREAU, CHICAGO, Aug. 7.—There was unmistakable evidence here today that the desire among Democrats from North and South to win this year's election will help them to compromise their differences over civil rights.

Although the subject will not come up until Friday, it is uppermost in the minds of the 108 members of the Platform Committee, because they realize it is the one issue that could divide them and make it easier for the Republicans to win.

A strong Democratic bid for the farm vote also was apparent as members of the committee lambasted the administration's handling of agricultural problems at the opening sessions yesterday of a week of platform hearings.

As the committee turned to foreign policy today, former Senator Benton of Connecticut charged the Eisenhower administration has failed to take full advantage of the propaganda opportunities offered by Russia's down-grading of Stalin.

Fearful of Fight

The big problem confronting the Democrats on the touchy civil rights issue is how to express approval of the Supreme Court's decision declaring school segregation unconstitutional without provoking the Southerners into filing a minority report.

Thus far, there have been no indications any of the Southern States will take a walk, as they did in 1948. But the party leaders would like to avoid an open fight, even if it stopped short of a party split. And they will make every effort to have the platform committee take a unanimous report to the convention one week from tomorrow.

Former Representative Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, a member of the platform group, offered this approach to the school integration question:

"I feel we ought to support the Supreme Court decision in clear-cut language, but couple with it a provision for a cushion of time. I believe there will be unanimity to a degree that there will be no need for a minority report."

No Voluble Reaction

The Southerners on the committee shy away from any comment on how they would react to such a plank. But they have not come to Chicago with a chip on their shoulders. Their comments on the opening day were temperate and conciliatory, although some of them made it clear they see no reason why the convention should single out for indorsement one of the many decisions the Supreme Court has rendered in the last four years.

The dilemma confronting party leaders springs from the fact that the Republicans can be counted on to give a whole-hearted indorsement to the decision, and if the Democratic plank fails to mention the subject, the contrast will be apparent to the Negro voters who may hold the balance of power in States with the largest blocs of electoral votes—New York, California, Illinois and Pennsylvania.

Representative Dawson of Illinois, one of the Negro members of the House, who was born in Georgia, said:

"When reasonable men sit down to study a problem they ought to be able to reach a reasonable solution, and I am hoping for such a solution."

To Address Convention

Mr. Dawson has been allotted time to address the convention, probably when the platform is presented on August 15. He is a member of the platform committee.

Senator Ervin of North Carolina, also on the committee, told this reporter:

"The desire for unity is strong this year. The country needs the Democratic Party, and it would be shortsighted to include (in the platform) anything that would disrupt that unity.

"The Southern Democrats who walked out before feel that they were led up a blind alley, and want to come back. If the Democratic Party is wise in drawing the civil rights plank, it can count on every Southern electoral vote this year."

Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi, a platform member, was asked if he thought it would be possible for the drafters to mention the Supreme Court school decision without upsetting party unity.

Wouldn't Trigger Explosion

The Governor declined to speculate, pointing out that it would open a whole series of other questions.

"I'd rather not explode that question unless someone else does," he added. "We folks from the South didn't come up here to explode it."

Those who are working for harmony in drafting a platform are concerned over the possibility that supporters of Gov. Averell Harriman of New York for the presidential nomination may push for a strong civil rights plank on the theory that it would improve their candidate's prospects.

One Southern delegate observed privately that, if Gov. Harriman got the nomination after a party row over civil rights, his chances of winning in November would not be bright.

Hit Farm Policies

But for more than five hours yesterday, Democrats from North and South were able to forget their differences over civil rights as they joined in harpooning the Eisenhower farm policies.

Former Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard sounded the keynote when he declared: "We have seen during the past few months a brazen effort by the Eisenhower administration to buy farm votes, to encourage short memories among our farm people, through a hastily begun and scandalously administered soil bank plan. The aims of conserving the soil are forgotten in the mad rush to get some cash into enough farmer's hands by November to save the election for the administration."

But the next witness, Charles B. Shuman, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, described the soil bank as "the heart of the Agricultural Act of 1956" and called it vitally important to hold fast to the basic objective of the soil bank program, "that is, to reduce surpluses and thereby help balance the size of the agricultural plant with effective market demand."

Mr. Shuman also testified that "wisely-conceived price support programs can help farm families to earn high net incomes, but that price supports at levels determined by Government without regard to supply and demand relationships operate to reduce net farm incomes."

Statements Challenged

Members of the Platform Committee took sharp issue with Mr. Shuman on a number of his points, including his statement that the average farmer is still making a profit.

Among the witnesses slated to be heard today on foreign affairs are:

Representative Dodd of Connecticut, who is running for the Senate against Republican Senator Bush. He will present proposed planks dealing with the Middle East and with the problems of Soviet sattellite countries.

Clark Eichelberger, of the American Association for the United Nations.

Stanley K. Hornbeck, for the Committee of One Million Against the Admission of Red China to the U. N.

Evening Star
Tues. 8-7-56

Democrats May Detour Bias Ruling

Herald Tribune
New York
Thurs. 8-9-56

Butler Expects No Mention of It

By Earl Mazo

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Democratic national chairman Paul M. Butler said today he does not believe the Democratic platform will "mention the Supreme Court or the school desegregation decision," but he is "confident" the civil rights plank will be "very clear, forthright and unequivocal."

Furthermore, the chairman added, "I think the South would walk out on a plank that included mention of the Supreme Court."

"Regardless of what is put in the platform, the Supreme Court decision is the law of the land, and the Democratic party recognizes it," he added.

Foresees Party Unity

Mr. Butler said he foresees party harmony and party unity at the Democratic national conevntion which opens Monday.

He gave these opinions to this reporter after revealing he received today a letter from Adlai E. Stevenson in which the front-running candidate for the Presidential nomination outlined his views on the potentialy explosive civil rights issue.

Mr. Butler refused to divulge the contents of the Stevenson communication, and said he would not forward them to the Platform Committee.

Mr. Stevenson's letter, Mr. Butler said, "is indicative of his feeling that it (the civil rights question) is the most important social problem confronting the American people."

Earlier today, Democratic leaders took a long stride toward averting a revolt at the convention by either Southerners insisting on a mild civil rights plank or Northerners who want a vigorous pronouncement, with indorsement of the Supreme Court decision spelled out.

Drafters Are Named

Rep. John W. McCormack, Mass., Platform Committee chairman, appointed what was generally considered a well-balanced subcommittee to draft the document for presentation to the convention Wednesday night.

Its fifteen members—most of them old hands at juggling words to take the sting out of controversial political statements—represent all shades of opinion on the touchy racial issue that plagues the Democrats. The emphasis was on moderates.

Meanwhile, James A. Finnegan, manager of the Stevenson campaign for the Presidential nomination, sought to minimize Southern resentment over his candidate's statement yesterday that the platform should include "unequivocal approval" of the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

Mr. Stevenson was making no demands on the platform writers, Mr. Finnegan said, but was merely expressing "a strong hope."

While party officials, including many prominent Southerners on the scene here, applauded the omens of harmony, however, pronounced rumbles were heard from the South itself, and at least two potentially inflammatory obstacles faced those striving for unity at the convention which opens Monday.

The principal rumble came from Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia.

Herald Tribune

In a telegram from Atlanta, Gov. Griffin told Mr. Stevenson flatly that any platform indorsement of the Supreme Court decision "will be the rock upon which the Democratic party will split"—and thus the party would lose the November election.

The obstacles are, first, the Platform Committee's pending public hearings on civil rights, and, second, a fight scheduled before the Credentials Committee Friday by anti-segregationist Democrats in South Carolina and Mississippi to unseat the pro-segregationist delegations from those states.

Tribune 8-9-56

So many organizations and individuals have asked me to be heard on civil rights, that hearings on the subject scheduled for Friday have been extended through Saturday.

Only two witnesses—Gov. George Bell Timmerman jr., of South Carolina, chairman of the eleven-state Southern caucus, and national committeewoman Martha Ragsdale, of Tennessee—are expected to uphold the Southern viewpoint.

Civil Rights Supporters

The pro-civil position will be upheld by thirty-one others, including George Meany, president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.; Walter Reuther, president of the United Auto Workers; Sen. Herbert H. Lehman, N. Y.; Richard Stengle, candidate for Senator from Illinois, and representatives of many church, welfare, political, labor, professional and racial groups.

Fireworks are likely when pro-civil rights members of the Platform Committee question Gov. Timmerman, a leading symbol of southern opposition to school integration and civil rights generally.

On the other hand, peace and quiet seems unlikely when southern committee members interrogate Mr. Reuther; Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Joseph L. Rauh jr., president of Americans for Democratic Action; the Rev. Martin Luther King, leader of the Negro bus boycott in Montgomery, Ala., and representatives of such groups as the National Council of Negro Women, the People's Mandate Committee, Democrats for a Strong Civil Rights Plank and the American Civil Liberties Union.

Brown Assails Stevenson

Meanwhile, there were these other developments today:

1. It was learned that Earl Brown, Negro member of the New York City Council and an ardent supporter of Gov. Harriman for the Presidential nomination, had sent a letter Thursday to many Negro leaders throughout the country condemning Mr. Stevenson as the candidate of the "Dixiecrats" who has "sold the Negro and his country down the river."

In his letter, Mr. Brown praised Gov. Harriman as "a fighter for civil rights" who is supported by "literally every Negro voter deep down in his heart."

"In November, 1955, I had a private interview with Mr. Stevenson in Chicago," Mr. Brown wrote. "He had just announced that he was a candidate for President. He walked into the room where I was sitting and without greeting me he said: 'I can't do anything about segregation in the South. You can't change people's way of living over night. It'll take fifty years before they'll change down there.'

"I was shocked," observed Mr. Brown.

Suggests Rights Plank

2. A group of prominent Negro leaders—all of them elected officials or political organizers—will recommend on Friday a civil rights plank suggesting, among other things, that the government "should" act to uphold the Supreme Court's school decisions, that the Senate "should" revise its rules to prevent filibusters, and that the government "must" enact fair employment laws, and "must" keep citizens from being deprived of their vote.

3. Gov. Griffin's telegram to Mr. Stevenson today included a plea for party unity and a prediction that the Republican platform to be framed in San Francisco later this month will be "obnoxious."

In his telegram, the Georgia Governor said Mr. Stevenson's hope that the Supreme Court school decision is approved in the platform was a "disappointment to Georgia Democrats and conducive to overt statements by members of delegations even before the convention convenes."

(Georgia state chairman John Sammons Bell issued a blistering anti-Stevenson statement yesterday).

Calls for Work

"Now is the time to work in harness," Gov. Griffin said. "It is unnecessary for a political party entrusted with nominating a candidate to head the executive department to either indorse or condemn a decision of the Supreme Court unless the decision be looked upon as strictly political in nature."

"I am convinced the Republican party platform will be so odious and obnoxious on the subject (civil rights) that even the most callous and irresonsible will not espouse it," he added.

Then Gov. Griffin, who was considered a Stevenson supporter, notified the candidate: "The Georgia delegation will come to Chicago uncommitted and unpledged," and it would remain so until he, Gov. Griffin, has discussed the civil rights matter with Mr. Stevenson.

The platform-writing subcommittee named by Rep. McCormack is composed of former Gov. John S. Battle, Va.; Rep. Emanuel Celler, N. Y.; Gov. James P. Coleman, Miss., chairman of the Southern block on the Platform Committee; Rep. William L. Dawson, of Chicago, a Negro who is considered an arden civil rights advocate and a "moderate"; former Gov. Paul Dever, Mass.; Miss Grace Hudlin, Okla.; veteran national committeewoman Emma Guffey Miller, Pa.; Rep. Gracie Pfost, Idaho; Sen. Sam Ervin jr., N. C.; Sen. Theodore Francis Green, R. I.; Rep. Brooks Hayes, Ark.; Van M. Kennedy, of Texas, a close associate of Senate majority leader Lyndon B. Johnson; Rep. John Moss, Calif.; **Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Wyo., and former Rep. Jennings Randolph, W. Va.**

LABOR WARNS DEMOCRATS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

Daily Tribune
Tues. 8-14-56
Chicago Ill.

Don't Need the South, Workers Told

BY GEORGE BLISS

The Democratic party is in danger of losing the support of organized labor and the Negro vote if it fails to adopt a strong civil righ s plank and ignores the Supreme court's anti-segregation ruling. Willoughby Abner, regional United Auto Workers political action and education director, said yesterday.

Abner spoke before a mass meeting of about 10,000 stock yards workers who had gathered at 42d st. and Packers av., half a mile west of the International Amphitheater, during their noon lunch period.

"The Democrats don't need the deep south vote to win the election but if they adopt the idea that the Supreme court is some kind of a subversive organization, the Democrats will lose Illinois, Michigan, Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and other industrial states," Abner said.

May Vote Republican

The votes of Negro workers and "other liberals" will go to the Republicans if there is any compromise on the civil rights question, said Abner, Chicago director of the National Association for Advancement of Colored People.

Ralph Helstein, president of the United Packing House Workers, said he called the mass meeting to give the workers an up to date picture of negotiations with the packers for new contracts which expire Sept. 1.

Helstein said the union is seeking a shorter work week without reduction in pay, a form of the guaranteed annual wage and other benefits.

Floor Fight Possible

Helstein said a floor fight would erupt by pro-labor delegates if the civil rights plank of the Democratic convention fails to mention the Supreme court decision against segregated schools.

"Go to the polls and vote for the people who will represent you in Congress and force them to live up to their promises," Helstein said.

Helstein, Abner, and several other labor leaders said they haven't made up their minds as to whether they would back Harriman or Stevenson for the Presidential nomination.

"We are sitting back and watching before we take a stand," Helstein said.

David McDonald, president of the 1,400,000 member Unit-

ed Steel Workers union, and a convention delegate, already has announced his backing and the support of 40 steelworker union officials who are also delegates, to Harriman. But most of the other union officials attending the convention are sitting back and waiting to see what happens before commiting themselves.

MISSISSIPPI VOTERS CLING TO TRADITION

Commercial Appeal

Few Nicks In Democratic Strength Are Made By Opposition

Wed. 11-7-56

By KENNETH TOLER

From The Commercial Appeal Jackson, Miss., Bureau

Memphis Tenn

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 6.—Traditionally Democratic Mississippi kept that political course in Tuesday's presidential election despite deflections which began in this once rock-ribbed, one-party state in the 1948 States' Rights bolt.

Mississippians made this selection from four slates of presidential electors.

A slate pledged to the Stevenson-Kefauver Democratic ticket took the lead in early returns, and was expected to remain out front throughout the vote count.

A States' Rights group of independent electors, whose counterparts in 1948 carried Mississippi with 80 per cent of the votes, was not doing as well. The group is supporting Senator Harry Byrd (D., Va.) They are battling it out with the state-recognized "Lily White" Republican electors pledged to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket.

A second group of Republican electors, representing the "Black-and-Tan" element of the party, and also pledged to the Eisenhower-Nixon cause, was trailing in fourth place.

On the basis of returns from 249 of the 1,820 precincts, the vote was:

STEVENSON	**13,828**
EISENHOWER (LW)	**4,117**
INDEPENDENTS	**3,810**
EISENHOWER (BT) .	**345**

Returns were meager on a proposed constitutional amendment designed to plug an ad valorem tax loss loophole on motor vehicles.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGNERS. — Adlai Stevenson, right, Democratic nominee for President of the United States, is shown here in a jubilant mood with Former Congressman Franklin D. Roosevelt and Hulan E. Jack, Manhattan borough president. They are shown rejoicing following a rousing reception given the Democratic Presidential candidate at Madison Square Garden last week. The huge rally was sponsored by the Democratic national committee.

None of the presidential candidates campaigned in Mississippi for the state's eight electoral votes. They left that assignment to local leaders.

Despite rain in many sections, voting in areas which went Republican in 1952 was reported heavy. That was the situation in Jackson, the Delta and the Southwestern river sections.

Gov. J. P. Coleman, who headed the campaign for the Stevenson-Kefauver Democratic ticket, voted in Choctaw County and remained there for the returns. He closed the campaign in the heavy-voting Northeast sector which is strongly Democratic.

Large Turnout Sought

It was apparent the Governor was seeking a large turnout to offset the big vote expected for the States' Rights independent electors and Republicans in the East-Central and Mississippi River counties.

Four years ago when there were only two slates of electors on the ballot, the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket carried 15 counties. They were: Adams (Natchez), Bolivar, (Cleveland and Rosedale), Claiborne, (Port Gibson), Forrest, (Hattiesburg), Hinds (Jackson), Jefferson (Fayette), Leflore (Greenwood), Lowndes (Columbus), Madison (Canton) Noxubee (Macon), Pike (McComb and Magnolia), Sharkey (Rolling Fork), Warren (Vicksburg), Washington (Greenville) and Wilkinson (Woodville).

In the 1952 election, the Democrats tallied 172,566 votes to 112,966 for a slate of independent Democrats pledged to the Republican ticket.

Mississippi's six United States representatives were unopposed. All favored the Democratic ticket except Representative John Bell Williams, who backed the States' Righters.

Chairmanships A Factor

Governor Coleman and others backing the Stevenson-Kefauver cause insisted that of major concern to Mississippians was preservation of the congressional chairmanships of Mississippians and Southerners. They also lambasted Republican farm policies and accused it of favoring "corporate interests."

The States' Righters, headed by State Senator Earl Evans Jr. of Canton, maintained that a vote for either the Democratic or Republican ticket was in effect an endorsement of integration. The States' Righters insisted the issue was preservation of segregation and that to vote otherwise would be accepted nationwide as Mississippi's acceptance of integration.

The state-recognized Republican faction headed by E. O. Spencer, hotel executive of Jackson and a former Democrat, warned against changing leaders in the face of the international crisis.

Although kept in the background, Mississippi labor backed the Democrat ticket. Many industrialists, on the other hand voted for the Republicans.

A heavy vote by women for President Eisenhower was reported in many areas.

No disorders were reported as Negro voters went to the polls with the whites. The Negro vote was not expected to exceed 15,000.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

James Reston

Constitution P.A

Adlai Jarred South By Premature Act

Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 8-9-56

34d

CHICAGO—The fight in the Democratic convention over the Supreme Court's school integration decision has developed a little sooner than expected, but it was inevitable. There was never any real justification for believing a political party that split on civil rights during the presidential elections of 1948 and 1952 would not divide openly in 1956 after all the emotion that followed the high court's desegregation orders.

This is a national election. The Democrats running for congressional seats in the urban North know the Republicans are going to write a platform giving strong support to the Supreme Court's decisions.

The Democrats running in the South believe party endorsement of this court decision would affront opinion at home and approve what they regard as the court's usurpation of the right of the Congress and the states to amend the Constitution.

Only surprising thing is that Stevenson decided to state publicly that he favored specific platform endorsement of the court decision. This surprised his personal advisers. They knew he had decided on the move. They were in on it when it was made last week. They thought he would wait, however, until the platform committee started hearings on the civil rights question on Friday before committing himself openly.

By the weekend, most of the Southern delegates to the convention would have been in Chicago, away from the political and newspaper pressures in their home communities. The Stevenson announcement means reaction against his position will go on developing for several more days before the Southerners leave for Chicago.

Why did Stevenson move so fast when he was so far ahead in the race for the nomination? General feeling is that he now is so confident of the nomination he is thinking about the campaign against the Republicans and is convinced he must take limited chances with his support in the South in order to strengthen his party's appeal in the North.

Accordingly, he decided to come out for a platform endorsement of the court's decision.

He expressed his views candidly to reporters on the understanding he should not be quoted directly.

But it was an abbreviated statement on television that stirred up the Southerners.

His view is that the platform should mention not only the public school issue but the housing issue and the right of equal voting opportunities for Negroes, equal housing opportnities, and integrated schools in that order.

As his views came out in the sidewalk TV interview, however, everything but the school system was omitted—and the controversy started immediately.

Stevenson now realizes it would have been much better if he had not initiated the controversy at all Monday but had waited to give his views when he was asked to do so by the platform committee. Then the whole thing could have been handled in careful language and at a more propitious time.

Nevertheless, the chances are the Southern delegates will stay in the convention, arguing all the way and losing in the end.

Stevenson's tactics and timing may not have been very good, but he believes his policy is right and that his broad strategy is correct in a nation where elections are usually won or lost in the North.

Humphrey Camp Calls Him Strongest Candidate for V-P

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 8-9-56 34d

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (INS)—Sen. Humphrey's seconds got in some early licks today as major contenders for the Democratic vice presidential nomination headed for a slugfest over second place.

Rep. Eugene McCarthy (D-Minn), cochairman of the Minnesota senator's campaign, told a news conference Humphrey will be "the strongest candidate for vice president."

That would apply, he said, in contrasting Humphrey to any other potential candidate, including Sens. Kefauver (D-Tenn) and Kennedy (D-Mass).

McCarthy talked to newsmen after returning from Kansas City, where he discussed vice presidential prospects with former President Harry Truman.

The congressman explained he "assumed Mr. Truman will have some influence" on whom the convention chooses. However, he added the ex-president will "not decide on who the No. 2 man will be" until the presidential nomination is made.

McCarthy said it is "generally agreed" Humphrey can gain support from Southern members of Congress, who would not accept Kefauver. Meanwhile, the Humphrey backer maintained that his fellow Minnesotan also is more popular with farm, labor and minority groups.

As for Kennedy, McCarthy said people he had talked to "think it would be rather a risky proposition to run a Catholic in second spot." A Roman Catholic himself, McCarthy said even if a Catholic strengthened Democratic chances in some areas he would "hurt some in border states and in some areas of the Midwest."

Compromise Means Democratic Unity

Constitution P.A

Atlanta, Ga.

34d

Southerners have spoken out following Adlai Stevenson's television statement on the Democratic platform.

Mr. Stevenson said nothing new. He declared it as his opinion the party should affirm the Supreme Court decision. He regretted it was politically necessary, since it seemed merely opportunism. He has not changed his position regarding force. He will not use it. He insists, again, the problem is national, not Southern.

Gov. James P. Coleman, of Mississippi, commenting on this, said:

"The convention doesn't begin until Monday. Now is the time to keep quiet and make no statements." He added he still thought Mr. Stevenson the best man among those actively before the convention.

Thurs. 8-9-56

The Mississippi governor's refusal to go charging off in all directions was in refreshing contrast to the mouthings of Georgia's John Sammons Bell, who will probably go down in history as the first man ever to walk out of a convention a full week before it convened.

We do not presume to advise the state delegation as to their choice, though we agree with the governor of Mississippi concerning Mr. Stevenson. But it hurts the South and the party to have leadership such as Mr. Bell provides at a time when every nerve is being strained to work out a platform which will be acceptable.

Certainly there will be a civil rights plank for the reason that extremists in both factions have made it impossible to avoid one.

Where would Mr. Bell have the South go?

The Republicans will have a violently pro-civil-rights plank.

Everyone knows where Averell Harriman stands.

"Favorite sons" are suggested as an out. Out is the correct word.

Does the South want to kill any chance of victory? Does the North?

Do leaders of both factions want to encourage a Republican victory with all that it implies?

Inflexible demands or a walkout serve only the enemies of the South and the party.

While Chairman Bell has sounded off, Gov. Marvin Griffin has left the door open to compromise in a telegram to Stevenson. The governor's discretion is commendable for there must be a compromise if the Democrats are to have even an outside chance in November.

* * *

Yesterday at his news conference President Eisenhower remarked that patience was of the essence in solving the South's segregation problem. He warned, though, that federal courts probably may have to take action regarding local school districts which have not considered eventual integration.

Obviously this reflects Republican thinking on their civil rights plank, a tip-off to the wise in Chicago that compromise is just as essential as patience.

DEMOCRATS' KEYNOTER ARRIVES WITH GAVEL

Tennessee's Frank Clement Waves His Hat, Too

Our Opinions

Gov. Clement's Keynote Speech

Much criticism has been levelled at Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee for his fire-eating keynote address at the Democratic convention last week. However, all the outcries were not inspired by partisan or sectional politics.

Some came from serious students of the American language who bemoaned Governor Clement's excessive use of alliterations and worn-out cliches.

Others, like the pontifical New York Times, assailed the speech as being a grade C product designed for a mythical, slightly subnormal population living way back somewhere in the hills.

But the most withering attack came from the governor's own home-town newspaper, the Nashville Banner, which characterized the address as being sophomoric, inaccurate, emotionally immature and lacking phraseological finesse.

The Banner did not stop there. It attacked Clement's logic, facts and conclusions as "demagogic nonsense," downright "sophistry" unworthy of him.

Lavish praises, however, have come from other quarters which assessed the address as the finest forensic exhibition in recent years, giving Clement the accolade of a budding William Jennings Bryan whose "Cross of Gold" speech in 1896 before that Democratic convention in Chicago, established his fame as a silver-tongue orator.

There were rhetorical weaknesses and ill-conceived allusion to racial minorties in the governor's oration. There was no titanic outpouring of social analysis in it, no brilliant clean-cut political theory. But it did lay bare the errors of the Republican administration.

It hung onto its thesis that the Republican party had been shaped in its growth by conflicts of interest that were at bottom economic and class-conscious.

Clement's 10-count indictment is an outline in virulent form of the arguments the Democrats intend to use against the Republican administration.

His pyrotechnics or extreme virtuosity was necessary where the issues per se, excepting civil rights, were not sufficiently flamboyant to arouse the emotions of the delegates. Certainly, the occasion called for all the forensic tricks in the bag.

Lest we forget, Gov. Clement was delivering a political speech, not a commencement address or funeral oration. Whether he was verbose and unsparing with his rhetorical locutions has no political consequence.

We admit that the speech was no literary gem. Political speeches seldom are. But no one who heard Clement's speech can deny its effectiveness and explosive power. It stirred the convention to new heights of fervor. That's what a keynoter is supposed to do: set the tone for the convention. Governor Clement did just that!

Segregation Coverage Without Offense Seen

CHICAGO, July 9 (I)—Democratic Party chieftains today picked Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee to deliver the keynote speech which will kick off the party's national convention Aug. 13.

National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler emerged from a three-hour meeting of the party's convention and arrangements committee to announce that Clement had been picked out of 17 or 18 possible keynoters.

The choice of the youthful Tennessee governor was regarded as a boost for Adlai E. Stevenson's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Clement, at 36, the youngest of the nation's governors, has been a forthright Stevenson backer. It was earlier believed that the party leaders might pick a keynoter who had not yet declared himself on a nominee.

Butler said he did not see any particular significance in the fact that Clement is a Stevenson man.

"I leave that to the Stevenson forces or the anti-Stevenson forces," Butler said.

He also hedged on whether Clement's selection might rule him out as a possible vice presidential nominee.

"I would leave that to anyone else's interpretation rather than my own," the Democratic chief said.

Traditionally, the convention keynote speaker is not a candidate for any nomination. However, Convention Manager J. Leonard Reinsch pointed out that in 1948 the late Alben W. Barkley made a stirring keynote speech and went on to win the vice presidential nomination.

Butler said the committee meeting lasted most of the afternoon only because there was "a full and complete discussion" of the 17 or 18 Democrats named as possible keynoters.

Of the 13 committee members present, "I would say all thought a good selection had been made, even though some, perhaps, had favored some other candidate," Butler said.

He told newsmen that Clement's youth and the fact that he comes from a border state "had some bearing" on his choice. He predicted that the Tennesseean will cover the racial segregation issue "in a way that will not be offensive to any segment of the population" and will speak "fluently and persuasively" on the farm problem and other issues.

Butler added he had not yet talked to Clement about the choice, but "I think he will accept" the bid.

Clement's selection assures the Democrats of an eloquent, effective orator to lay down the party gospel when the nominating convention opens at Chicago's International amphitheatre.

Clement's selection was the high point of a day of brisk activity among top Democrats in Chicago.

Former President Harry S. Truman was scheduled to arrive tonight. He will probably hold a breakfast huddle with Stevenson tomorrow and then deliver a "non-political" fund-raising speech for his memorial library.

Earlier today, a national Harriman headquarters was opened in Chicago and former Democratic National Chairman Frank McKinney predicted the New York governor would win the nomination on the fifth ballot.

McKinney, now Harriman's regional chairman, said the New Yorker already has more than 214 delegates in his camp. He should "pick up delegate strength on the second ballot and go on to win by the fifth ballot," McKinney said.

INVITED — Tennessee Gov. Frank Clement, a Democrat.

VIEWS ON PLATFORM GIVEN BY COLEMAN

Commercial Appeal P. 1

'More Remarkable For What It Didn't Say Than What It Did Say'

Memphis, Tenn.

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Gov. J. P. Coleman said here Thursday that from the standpoint of the people of Mississippi, the civil rights plank in the Democratic platform "is remarkable—not for what it says, but what it didn't say."

Fri. 8-17-56

However, he is still against "civil rights in any form." That same position was expressed by the entire Mississippi delegation to the party's national convention.

Governor Coleman would not say definitely whether the civil rights plank is one "the South can live with."

James D. Arrington, editor and mayor of Collins and member of the delegation, said, however, that Mississippi will be able to "live under it much better than Northern states under pressure from strong labor and minority racial groups."

Governor Coleman was on a drafting committee which presented the civil rights plank minus any reference to outright endorsement of the Supreme Court's school integration decisions or their enforcement with Federal force.

The Governor said the committee rejected "demands" from representatives of labor and the NAACP that the endorsement and implementation provisions be inserted in the platform.

"Furthermore," Governor Coleman said at a press conference following a morning executive caucus of the Mississippi delegation, "the platform affirmatively condemned the use of force."

Commercial

For Johnson First

At the morning caucus, the delegation voted 31 to 13 to support Adlai Stevenson on the first ballot in event Senator Lyndon Johnson, the majority leader from Texas, withdrew from the race. Otherwise, the first ballot was pledged to the Texan. The delegate vote represented 15½ votes to 6½.

Appeal

Senator James O. Eastland made the motion that the first ballot be cast for Senator Johnson if his name remains on the ballot.

P. 1

The 13 voting against recording Mississippi's 22 votes for Mr. Stevenson were:

Senator Eastland, Representative William Colmer, Representative John Bell Williams, Birney Imes of Columbus, Hill Jarrett of Batesville, Wilburn Hooker of Lexington, Charles Jacobs of Bolivar County, Hardy Lott of Greenwood, Kenneth Williams of Clarksdale, Max Allen of Hazlehurst, Hayden Campbell of Jackson, Everett Truly of Natchez and Harry Rankin of Columbia.

Aug. 8-17-56

Voting to switch to Mr. Stevenson on motion of State Representative Karl Weisenberg of Jackson County, were:

Governor Coleman, Senator John C. Stennis, Representative Jamie Whitten, Representative Frank Smith, Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin, House Speaker Walter Sillers of Bolivar County, Atty. Gen. Joe T. Patterson, Secretary of State Heber Ladner, State Treasurer Robert Morrow, State Tax Collector William Winter, Fred Anderson of Gloster, Rodney Berry of Tylertown, Lester Clark of Hattiesburg.

Others For Stevenson

Mrs. Matthew Harper of Jackson, Mrs. Lucy Morris of Ackerman, R. M. Newton Sr. of Wiggins, Chancellor Neville Patterson of Monticello, State Senator William Semmes of Grenada.

Tom J. Tubb of West Point, Hugh V. Wall of Brookhaven, Richard Booth of Aberdeen, John Clark Love of Kosciusko, E. H. McCrain of Houston, Cecil Summers of Iuka, Harris Gholson of Holly Springs, Clarence Blount of Decatur, John Clarke of Mize, J. O. Hollis of Carthage, Jimmy Morrow of Rankin County, F. A. Parker of Prentiss and Mr. Weisenberg.

Speaker Sillers and Mr. Hollis explained they voted for the Weisenberg motion as they want to to "back up Governor Coleman in connection with his associations in writing the platform and because some of the Stevenson leaders supported our position on the civil rights issue."

The Governor was pleased with the speeches by Northern party leaders and former President Harry S. Truman in support of the civil rights plank as recommended by the platform committee.

"While the South still has only 20 per cent of the votes in the convention, our worst enemy cannot deny that our voice has been restored in the political councils of the nation," he said. "I predict if we handle ourselves with good judgment, that voice will become stronger as the years go by."

Governor Coleman said Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and Virginia had sent a petition to Chairman Sam Rayburn for inclusion in the convention records showing they had voted against the civil rights plank. There was no record vote on either that plank or the entire platform.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS MOVE TO KEEP THE SOUTH IN LINE

New York

Word Goes Out That Republican Plank on Civil Rights Is the More Objectionable

Sun. 9-2-56

By JOHN N. POPHAM
Special to The New York Times.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Sept. 1—The civil rights issue as it concerns the political South and the platforms of the two major political parties appeared this week to have some of the aspects of a game to be played with loaded dice.

On the heels of the Democratic and Republican National Conventions it was manifest that the region's political power structure expected to have no difficulty in picturing the civil rights plank of the Republican platform as more iniquitous to the South's "way of life."

While other segments of the country, particularly liberal and minority factions, considered the planks of both parties to be lukewarm and even watered down on the controversial subject, the South's reaction generally was that the Democratic party had extended the hand of friendship in the name of "moderation."

For practical purposes there have been two main views held by the political South on the subject of civil rights planks in party platforms. These are: (1) no phrasing on civil rights in an affirmative sense could be satisfactory, and (2) the South can adhere only to a plank that is moderate and that can "be lived with."

Moderate Climate

As a result of the climate of moderation at the Democratic National Convention, the party loyalists in the South, a group which overridingly has urged a moderate credo on civil rights, moved swiftly and rather successfully at this stage to try and shape a favorable pattern of regional reaction.

Adroitly and somewhat gingerly, these Southern leaders registered disapproval of the Democratic plank on civil rights. However, it was obviously a pro-forma disapproval, with noticeable lack of irateness and often modulated with remarks about the rest of the platform being pretty good.

The strategy was twofold: (1) To fence in the smaller group of total intransigents who objected to any civil rights affirmation, and (2) to protect a flank by being able to say, "I warned you," in the event things went badly for the South on civil rights when the Presidential nominees battle it out this fall.

That these leaders were having an early success was evidenced by the completeness with which their state delegations returned home from the Democratic National Convention and were greeted with warm response for having attained victories of varying degrees in the national councils of the party. The most powerful leaders in the state organizations sensed immediately the firmness of their own grips on the reins.

Attacks on Eisenhower

Woven through this fabric also was a general feeling that the Republicans were now somewhat more clearly defined as the party of harsh civil rights views and that President Eisenhower by virtue of renomination was more clearly a party label Republican than he was in 1952.

As a result, South Carolina, which reconvened its state Democratic convention by reason of a pledge made in advance of the national convention meeting, rejected party bolting and shouted approval of sharp criticisms of President Eisenhower as a Republican extremist on race-relations matters. South Carolina has been dominated in recent years by political leaders who saw no choice between the two parties on civil rights policies.

Mississippi, another state with an irreconcilable outlook on the civil rights issue, found there was no popular demand for recalling a session of its state convention, a move which had been threatened seriously in advance of the national convention. Georgia and Alabama were thumpingly behind the party loyalists.

In South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi and Louisiana there were faltering moves in support of independent slates of Presidential electors for the November election, but none had the backing of top-flight figures.

School Legislation

In addition, Virginia, North Carolina, Alabama and Louisiana were in the throes of legislative actions or voters' referendums on harsh measures to evade desegregation in public schools. All of these matters were unrelated to the fall campaign and had been developing for months as part of the South's turmoil over the Supreme Court decision. But they did afford opportunities for sounding off at the Republicans as proponents of strong implementation of civil rights measures. For instance, Senator Harry F. Byrd, political arbiter of Virginia, in urging the state to hold a no-integration line for its public schools, denounced President Eisenhower as the proponent of "most iniquitous civil rights bill ever proposed to this country."

Altogether these developments charted a Southern Democratic campaign strategy that would be flexible on the civil rights issue, allowing the national nominee to declare civil rights views that would appeal to voters in all parts of the country without quickly alienating the South. Providing these views were not too "rough" for Southern consumption, the region's party leaders foresaw a good chance to keep things in balance politically by whipping out the party platforms and making the Republican label and President Eisenhower synonomous with "iniquitous" affirmation of civil rights proposals.

It was not simply that a moderate plank and soft words on civil rights had won the South back to a unified Democratic role. There were yet too many risks for such a simple solution. It was mostly that the tools had been given to the region's most skillful politicians for doing an old-fashioned organizational job and right now the odds favored a Democratic South in November.

Top Leaders Reassure Candidates

Defender P. 1
Chicago Ill.
Sat. 9-8-56

KNOXVILLE, Tenn — (INS)— Southern political leaders told Democratic presidential nominee Adlai E. Stevenson last week that the Democrats will again carry the South in November.

Stevenson was wildly acclaimed by a huge crowd on his arrival in Knoxville and then toured Norris Dam, the Roosevelt New Deal Tennessee Valley Authority, and the Oak Ridge atomic installations.

Later the Democratic candidate plunged into a political strategy conference with southern Democratic chieftains.

GETS PROMISES

Stevenson received assurances from Democratic leaders of Virginia, Florida and Tennessee, three of the southern states which supported President Eisenhower in 1952, that their states will vote Democratic this year.

These included:

Harris Stewart, Virginia state senator and farmer: "Virginia will turn the 80,000 minus vote of 1952 into 100,000 plus for the Democrats this year."

Florida Sen. Spessard Collins: "Florida can be brought back into the Democratic column this year."

FORMER GOVERNOR

Former Gov. Jim McCord of Tennessee: "I believe the Democratic party is going to march to a great victory. We need to expose the record of Eisenhower deceit in his support of special interests and big business, especially the Dixon-Yates agreement."

These assurances of solid support for Stevenson and his running mate, Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver, were voiced in their conference with Democratic leaders of 10 states.

Other state party leader pledges of support included:

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia: "Georgia will go Democratic by an even greater margin than in 1952."

Alabama state Democratic chairman Ray Mayhall: "Alabama will go Democratic two to one in this campaign."

Gov. James Coleman of Mississippi: "The Democrats will carry Mississippi by 150,000 or more."

Sen. Bob Humphreys of Kentucky: "Don't worry about Kentucky, we'll take care of that."

South Carolina State Chairman Neville Bennett: "Even mill owners are coming around this year in support of the Democratic party."

Edgar A. Brown, South Carolina Democratic national committeeman: "The 'I Like Ike' business is over in South Carolina."

HODGES PROMISE

Gov. Luther Hodges of North Carolina: "We are by nature hero worshippers and paid off Eisenhower in 1952. The cruelest thing of the 1952 campaign was Eisenhower's promise to go to Korea. It will be different this year."

Stevenson, confident he has the entire South, solidly tucked away in the Democratic column in November, zeroed in on the big vote midwest states later in the week.

The Democratic presidential candidate held his fifth regional party strategy conference in four days in Chicago when he met with Democratic leaders from Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Missouri and Ohio.

South Carolina Politics Disregards All Reason

Only in South Carolina does there seem to be any real wish to create a separate set of electors who would withhold their votes from the nominees of both parties.

The South Carolinians, who were the architects of the 1860 split in the Democratic Party which enabled Abraham Lincoln to be elected by a minority vote, have had a continuing obsession for political self-destruction.

The state leaders, including Gov. George Bell Timmerman, all took firm positions for the party and the nominees. But Sen. Strom Thurmond did not. And former Gov. James Byrnes, who had more honors from the Democratic Party than any Southerner in our time, has been ominously silent. It is sad to see what could have been a great career disintegrate into bitterness, but apparently it has.

The Republicans, of course, are agitating this through defected leaders in the South. They stand ready to finance it and one may be reasonably sure that GOP money is being spent in this direction in South Carolina.

The Republican strategy will be to try to force Nominee Stevenson to affirm the civil rights plank, which, of course, he must do, being the nominee of the party that wrote it. They will then try to put the heat on state political leaders with the intent to drive them into the unpledged electors' camp. That this can do one thing only, namely to help the Republicans, does not seem to worry these persons with the obsession for political suicide.

They have not even the remotest chance of throwing the election into the House of Representatives. Yet they nurture this myth and vend it to those who will listen with a fervor which can only be explained by assuming there is some sort of political virus which causes men to lose their political reason.

There is no chance to throw the election into the House. This is a chapter right out of mythology. It can do nothing but give Eisenhower a greater chance at victory. The obsessed ones say this is not what they want. Yet it is precisely what they will do.

Happily, the virus seems almost entirely confined to South Carolina, where it has been endemic since about 1855. We can only hope no other Southern state will allow South Carolina's rebels, who oppose their own governor, to carry on germ warfare with Republican funds.

So don't be a sucker. Vote either Democratic or Republican.

Off To A Bad Start

If the meeting last Wednesday in Knoxville can be considered a fair sample of the Stevenson-Kefauver campaign strategy, they are certainly off to a questionable start.

The Democratic nominees last week made an aerial swing of key areas to confer with political leaders and launch what they predict will be "the greatest grass-roots campaign of all time."

The only Dixie stop was at Knoxville, Tennessee, where all the party faithful of that region were scheduled to go in a huddle with the Democratic hopefuls.

But somehow the wires became crossed and not a single colored political leader in the South was extended a bid to the strategy meeting.

Whether this oversight was an accident or was committed, as the lawyers say, with "malice aforethought" hasn't yet been made clear.

But just how stupid a blunder it was is seen in the political fact that had it not been for the support of colored Democrats, five of the nine Southern states Mr. Stevenson carried in 1952 would most surely have landed in the Eisenhower column.

If such devoted loyalty is to be repaid four years later with arrogant snubs, the course to be followed by these voters in 1956 becomes all too clear.

And more important, the significance of the Knoxville incident, together with sore disappointment over adoption of a weasel-worded civil rights plank, is not likely to be lost on the Northern brothers of these voters, who exercise the balance of power in the big pivotal states.

Surely Messrs. Stevenson and Kefauver are astute enough politically to know that capture of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and California is worth 197 electoral votes while winning Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Louisiana, Florida and Arkansas can only net 67 votes.

If they don't know, Harry Truman, who won in 1948 despite the opposition of these bitter-end states, is the one man who can enlighten them.

Democrats See Veto Uniting Party, Easing Dixie Anger on Race Issue

By DAVID KOONCE

President Eisenhower's veto of the farm bill, widely regarded as an election-year boon to the Democratic Party, is also paying an unexpected bonus to the Democrats.

Party professionals see the extra pay-off as this: The veto will be soothing to the Democratic North-South wound, even though it will not heal it completely. This will occur, it is argued, because the President's rejection of the farm bill will make it tougher to convince Southern voters that civil rights is the only issue they must consider this year.

This conviction is shared by many Democratic members of Congress from the North and the South, as well as by the national committee experts whose job it is to know what is going on in the wards and precincts across the Nation. The only exception to this view comes from the deepest deep South.

Nobody, of course, feels that the farm issue is potent enough to induce the Southerners to lay down their segregation and States' rights banners. The prevailing opinion is not that the farm issue will serve as an equally weighted counterbalance to civil rights passions, but rather that it will give many Southerners something else to think about and Southern candidates something else to talk about. And in Dixie these days, anything that draws attention away from integration can be counted as a blessing by Democratic Chairman Paul Butler.

Ready for Battle

Democratic campaigners are eager to go into the South with some figures designed to make the rural Southerner think twice—and not about Autherine Lucy. These figures show that, if Mr. Eisenhower had accepted the high farm supports bill for which Southern Congressmen fought so untiringly, cotton farmers would have been guaranteed this year $230 million more than they will get, now that the bill has been vetoed. Peanut growers, too, stood to gain about $12 million in Congress' bill. And things were looking up for the rice growers. Now these farmers will be told that it was Mr. Eisenhower—not Secretary Benson and certainly not the "black-robed" Justices of the Supreme Court—who dashed their hopes.

This pocketbook appeal to cotton, peanut and rice growers is ready-made to the party's needs in the South. Areas where these crops are important to local economies are just the areas where an issue to divert attention from the segregation battle is needed most. This is especially true of cotton, which is still king only in the regions where the flames of the civil rights controversy burn the hottest. On the other hand, the farm issue loses some of its potency when it is carried into tobacco country. Tobacco farmers are about as content as farmers can be, with their crop having been supported at 90 per cent of parity all along. But tobacco is king only in North Carolina, and the national Democratic Party is perhaps stronger in North Carolina than in any other State in the Union.

Back to the Fold

Two developments immediately suggested to the Democrats that the farm veto would be an especially valuable issue in the South. The first came from several Southern leaders who might have been voted as the most likely to bolt their party. They let it be known that, contrary to some reports, any plans to stray from the Democratic fold was the last thing on their minds. The Democratic National Committee headquarters began to prepare an impressive array of testimonials to party fidelity from some of the hitherto most "irregular" Democrats.

The second indication of a new unity came from Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson. The Texas Senator, while widely respected in his party, has not been known as one of its most vocal champions on a Nation-wide scale. He has not spoken nationally for his party in three years. But when the party last week was looking for somebody to answer Mr. Eisenhower's television-delivered veto message on the airwaves tomorrow night, Senator Johnson agreed that he was their man. And he took on the job of giving his party's answer with obvious relish.

'It Hurts There, Too'

One high-ranking Democrat said that the pulling power of the farm issue in the South really shouldn't surprise anybody. He put it this way:

"Most political writers here think only of the Midwest when they write about the impact of the farm issue. They forget that the South is still predominantly agricultural and that a farm decline hits Atlanta just as hard as it hits Des Moines."

The Democrats who see the farm veto as an aid toward a more unified party this year generally close their arguments with a cautious "if": It will aid party unity only if there is no bloody civil rights battle on the convention floor. Even so, one Senator from the Midsouth flatly predicts that there will be no Southern Democratic bolt in 1956. "If Jimmy Byrnes hasn't learned his lesson yet," he said, "he needs somebody to appoint a guardian for him."

DEMOCRATS

Safety in Schizophrenia

As New York's Governor Averell Harriman flew into Denver to spark a meeting of the Western Conference for Harriman, Democrats were busy last week deciphering Ave's stand on civil rights. Four months ago Harriman was demanding that the President act on the Supreme Court's desegregation decisions. Testing the tenor of his camp at that time, a spokesman for the Southern wing reported back: "They're ready to send B-52s over the South." In May, for the edification of the Americans for Democratic Action, Harriman (who likes to be thought of as another Franklin Roosevelt) imagined what F.D.R. would have done. "He would have had a fireside chat and rallied men and women of good will together to work together to carry out this difficult decision."

But right after Ike's intestinal operation, as Adlai Stevenson was glowing over moderation's harvest of convention votes, Harriman also decided moderation had some appeal. Appearing on *Meet the Press*, he saw desegregation as a matter for the Supreme Court and "not an executive responsibility." Last week in Denver Harriman told newsmen that Oklahoma Governor Raymond Gary's "moderation" and his own "zeal" were the same commodity. Shrugged Ave: a question of semantics. Harriman said further that he "admires what Governor Gary has done in his state." Gary, elected chairman of the Harriman Western Conference by 150 representatives of eleven states attending, explained that some Oklahoma school districts want separate white and Negro schools, some want integrated schools. Under the Gary plan, each district gets what it wants.

Southerners politely applauded Harriman's retreat from antimoderation, hoped that it signified that the Harriman forces were abandoning their plan to disrupt the platform-writing sessions in Chicago with an unequivocal demand for a strong civil-rights plank. But Southerners were still cool and suspicious toward Candidate

Associated Press

HARRIMAN & OKLAHOMA'S GARY

As it must to all.

Harriman, although his lieutenants wooed them assiduously. Said one Democratic politician: "There is a basic schizophrenia in the Harriman camp that just defies explanation." Actually the explanation was simple: as it must to all active Democratic candidates, the segregation issue had caught up to Averell Harriman.

The Whole Issue

New York's Governor Harriman, Senator Lehman and Connecticut's Governor Chester Bowles are in agreement that the Democratic party cannot win the November presidential election without a new liberal policy.

And as Senator Lehman adds, "We can win if our deeds match our words—if our hands do what our lips say."

That is the whole issue.

The 1953 Democratic platform carried the following pledge:

"CIVIL RIGHTS"

"For Federal legislation to secure the right of:

"1. Equal opportunity for employment (Federal FEPC laws);

"2. The right to security of person (anti-mob legislation);

"3. The right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life free of arbitrary restraints (free ballot without poll tax and racial intimidations);

"4. Legislation to perfect existing Federal statutes and strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

The Democrats, with a one-vote majority, took over the Congress on January 1, 1955.

What have they done about the promised civil rights laws?

Nothing.

Where are the laws now?

In the vest pockets of men like Senator Eastland, whom the Democrats named head of the Judiciary Committee.

Who is responsible for what Harry Truman calls a "do nothing" policy on civil rights?

The Democratic Party.

Why?

It made a promise it hasn't kept.

What can be done about it ?

Elect a Congress that will keep the pledges its party makes.

Or as Senator Lehman says, "Put your deeds where your mouth is."

The Big Lie Spreads

The big national magazines, apparently intimidated by the noisy voices of unreconstructed Southerners, are now attempting to say that race prejudice is as bad in the North as it is in the South.

They presume to argue that for colered citizens New York and Pennsylvania are no different than Alabama and Mississippi.

That's a big lie.

No Northern state would permit the barbaric kidnap and murder of a 14-year-old child by mad dog killers without doing something about it.

No mob above the Smith and Wesson line would dare take the law in its own hands merely because a girl seeks to attend a state university supported by her tax money and that of all citizens.

What is happening in Montgomery

CIVIC ASSOCIATION OFFICERS—Northwest Boundary Association officials discuss a neighborhood problem. From left are Mrs. Mary Mitchell, recording secretary; Mrs. Luveta Gresham, second vice president; Austin Williamson, first vice president, and Hubert B. Pair, president.—Star Staff Photo.

Talk at Civic Meeting On Politics Is Halted

A ruling barring political discussion at a civic meeting last night stopped Mrs. Margaret Just Blucher from pursuing a discussion of the Democratic presidential candidates' records.

Dr Butcher, Board of Education member, was comparing the candidates at a meeting of the Northwest Boundary Civic Association. She referred admiringly to Adlai Stevenson as "a man with a record." Then she spoke of the "clownish activity" of Senator Estes Kefauver in soliciting the vote of a bus driver, shaking hands with him through the window of his halted bus.

At this point Hubert B. Pair, association president, asked her to avoid politics and said the meeting was nonpartisan.

Dr. Butcher, a Stevenson delegate candidate, said later she had understood that the candidates and what their positions are in relation to the District were to be discussed. But at Mr. Pair's ruling she turned to school problems.

She said all parents face the problem of "a shortage of teachers and an excess of pupils." She pointed out that while the average District school class may number 30, too many classes may have 40 or 50 pupils.

Last night's meeting was held at the Macfarland Junior High School.

The goal of the Boundary association, formed seven years ago, has been to help neighbors ne wto the Petworth area orient themselves in the community.

Good Neighbor Goal

Starting with 20 charter members, this group seeks a sense of neighborliness and the desire to maintain and improve the community.

A cleanup-paintup drive is now being generated by the association to carry on the positive results of their past efforts.

Two of the several prime movers in founding the association are Mr. Pair, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and W. Austin Williamson.

and Tallahassee would never occur in Milwaukee or Toledo, for the simple reason that in the North the law is on the side of justice and fairplay, not used to maintain segregation and white supremacy.

Every one who wants to register and vote in the North can do so. But if your skin is not white, you had better not go anywhere near the polls in rural Alabama and Mississippi.

We need freedom and equality North as well as South, but integrated schools, unsegregated buses and the ballot are the present imperative in the South.

In the North our fight must center on the right to decent housing.

How to Keep the South

All this presupposes that Northern Democrats will consider it worth-while later this summer to make an effort to keep the Dixie Democrats in the party.

Some influential party leaders—particularly those with labor affiliations—are now in a mood to write a forthright desegregation plank and let the South go down the drain.

However, House Speaker Sam Rayburn, who will be permanent chairman of the convention, Johnson, who probably will control some 350 delegates as the Texas favorite son, and several others are still hopeful of a compromise.

The Northern argument is that the party has such a slight chance of winning this year that its best bet is to safeguard its strong points in the big cities—notably labor and Negro voting blocs—so they may fight another day.

DEMOCRATS ATTACKED

Case of Jersey Hits Southerners on Labor and Civil Rights

DETROIT, Aug. 28 (UP)—Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey charged tonight that "Southern conservatives" were in command of the Democratic party and had blocked labor and civil rights legislation.

He told an organizing meeting of the Eisenhower Labor Committee here that the Republican Administration had done more for labor and minority groups in three and one-half years than the Democrats had in twice that period.

He said the Democrats could not deliver on campaign promises of progressive legislation because the party was "split into two teams with the Southern conservatives on top."

45 colored delegates attend Demo convention

CHICAGO (NNPA) — Forty-five colored delegates and alternates representing ten states and one territory were present at the eventful and important Democratic Natonal Convention last week in Chicago.

Arizona — Alternate: Ethel Maynard, Tucson.

California—Delegates: D. C. Gibson, Los Angeles, and Jefferson Beavers, at-large; William Bryon Rumford, Berkeley; Harold L. Scott, Los Angeles.

Alternates: Dr. John A. Somerville, Los Angeles, state-at-large; Thomas B. Reese, Bakersfield; Faustina Johnson, Los Angeles.

District of Columbia—Delegates: Margaret Just Butcher, Gladys J. Duncan, Belford V. Lawson, Edward William; alternates: Woolsey W. Hall, Dr. C. Herbert Marshall; James A. Washington, and Robert Wearring.

Illinois — Delegates: The Rev. Clarence B. Cobb, Chicago, state-at-large; William L. Dawson, Kenneth E. Campbell and Claude Holman, all of Chicago.

Alternates: Charles M. Skyles, and Helen Hall, both of Chicago, state-at-large; Robert H. Miller and Ralph H. Melcalfe.

Maryland — Alternates: Lloyal Randolph and Roobert Watts, both of Baltimore.

Massachusetts — Alternate: Silas F. (Shag) Taylor, Boston, state-at-large.

Michigan—Delegates: Representative Charges C. Diggs, Norris Hood, Lillian Hatcher, all of Detroit, and Dr. Howard McNeill, Pontiac; alternates: Edgar Currie, Detroit, state-at-large; Mrs. Martha Sheppard, Ferndale.

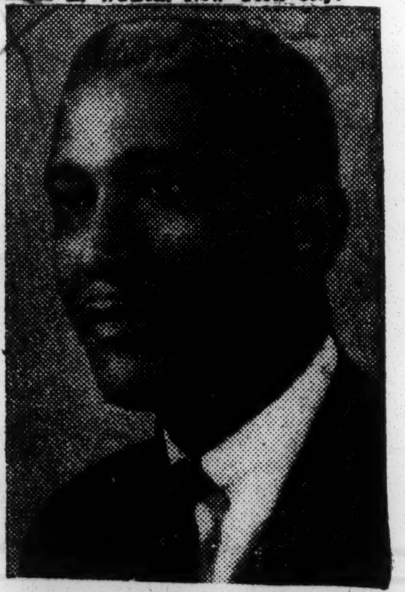
New York — Delegates: Hulan Jack and Earl Brown, New York City, state-at-large; Lloyd E. Dickens and Elijah Crump, New York City, sixteenth district.

Alternates: Cecil E. Carter and James L. Watson, New York City.

Ohio—Delegates: John O. Holly, Cleveland, state-at-large; Charles V. Carr, Cleveland, twenty-first district; alternates: Norman L. McGhee, Cleveland, state-at-large.

Texas—Delegate: Hobart Taylor, Houston; alternate: W. J. Durham, Dallas.

Virgin Islands—Delegate: Daniel W. Ambrose.



FOR ADLAI — Attorney Belford V. Lawson, who recently remarried Los Angeles contractor Marjorie Lawson and took her and their son, Belford, Jr., back to Washington to live, has been assigned major speaking engagements by the Democratic National committee for Adlai Stevenson.

Lawson served on the platform committee of the Democratic National Convention and is vice president of the Stevenson-Kefauver club of Washington, D. C. A lawyer, he is a former national president of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity.

Virginia Vote Tribute To Johnson, Is Urged

Post + Times Herald, Washington D.C., Wed. 8-15-56

By a Staff

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 14—Sen. A. Willis Robertson (D-Va.) yesterday urged Virginia's delegation to cast its 32 votes for Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D-Tex.) on the first presidential ballot of the Democratic National Convention.

His suggestion reinforced support of the Texas Senator already coming from Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D-Va.), head of the Democratic organization in the state. Byrd is not attending the convention because of his wife's illness.

Robertson's indorsement delighted the Johnson faction within the delegation. Although Robertson suggested "only one complimentary ballot" for Johnson as a tribute for the Senate Majority Leader's work on behalf of the South, supporters said they believe the delegation will "go all the way with him."

On the other hand, the supporters of Adlai Stevenson within the delegation — although they looked upon Robertson's indorsement as a setback—still believe former Gov. John S. Battle is the key to how Virginia votes. They reason if Battle goes for Stevenson, and they believe he will, the delegation will follow.

Meanwhile, there was growing sentiment in the delegation to sidestep both Stevenson and Johnson on the first ballot and cast Virginia's unit vote for Battle.

Such a favorite-son vote would allow the delegation to judge how the convention was going before casting a decisive vote. It would also honor Battle, a tremendously popular man who has done yeoman service on the convention's Platform Drafting Committee in the knotty civil rights controversy.

In addressing the delegation today, Robertson, a delegate-at-large, said Johnson "has definitely assured me that he is in the race for the first ballot." He praised the Texan's work "to protect the people from unjust encroachments."

Robertson referred to the civil rights bill in the last Congress as one of the "unjust encroachments." He called the school desegregation problem "the most serious issue since secession."

"I'll go for anybody this delegation wants," said Robertson, "but it would be pleasing to me to give at least one complimentary ballot to Senator Johnson."

The delgation took no action. It has adopted a wait-and-see attiude, pending formation of the final civil rights plank to be presented to the convention.

SHOWDOWN FOR DIXIE

South Gains Strength For Battle As States Go For Favorite Sons

Commercial Appeal p.1, Memphis Tenn., Wed. 8-15-56

By MORRIS CUNNINGHAM
Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—A swirling, multi-sided drive to win concessions from Adlai E. Stevenson will reach a showdown Wednesday night when the Democratic National Convention tackles the explosive civil rights issue.

The Dixie bloc, which wants civil rights concessions, and the convention's "third force," the Harry S. Truman-Gov. Averell Harriman group, meanwhile stepped up efforts to block a quick Stevenson victory.

246 Convention Votes

The platform, and the civil rights plank, will reach the convention floor Wednesday night. Negro Representative Charles Diggs of Detroit and others served notice they will wage a floor fight for an endorsement of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision—the thing the Dixie bloc is trying to prevent.

The Southern group grew to 246 of the convention's 1,372 votes as Tennessee put its votes on ice with a "favorite son" endorsement of Gov. Frank G. Clement, and as the Virginia delegation steered a course toward Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas.

If the embattled group of Southerners receive an acceptable civil rights plank, it will indicate they have received help from the Stevenson camp's bloc of 500 or more delegates.

And Georgia's Senator Richard B. Russell, a leader of the Southerners, said if this happens "Stevenson very likely will get the Southern vote" for the presidential nomination Thursday.

Would Cinch Adlai

The 246 Southern votes would be enough to assure Mr. Stevenson of the 686½ needed for the nomination. (He's now credited with 563½ votes by the Associated Press.).

There were conflicting signs of the course the Stevenson camp is pursuing.

On one hand, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, wife of the late president and a Stevenson aide, said there is no necessity for the convention to endorse the Supreme Court decision.

And Stephen A. Mitchell, another Stevenson lientenant, was continuing to counsel with the Southerners.

But on the other hand, there were reports Stevenson leaders are seeking to circumvent the South by looking to New Jersey, Michigan and other Northern delegations for the votes they need.

The New Jersey delegation is uncommitted. Michigan delegates are pledged to Gov. G. Mennen Williams until he releases them. They also are bound to a strong civil rights position by the "Michigan Declaration" adopted at their state convention.

Could Start Bandwagon

Michigan has 44 votes, and New Jersey 36. These alone would not supply the margin the Stevenson group needs, but could cet off a "bandwagon", if they dropped into the Stevenson column on the first ballot.

Southern leaders were aware of the thin voting margin they are working against and were apprehensive.

Commercial Appeal p.4

Meanwhile, the Harriman camp won a minor victory in its closely coordinated effort at a holding action by developing a split in labor ranks.

This was illustrated by the support of Mr. tevenson by Walter P. Reuther, president of the United Automobile Workers, and the support of Mr. Harriman by David J. McDonald, head of the United Steel Workers.

The vice presidential fortunes of Tennessee's Senator Estes Kefauver and other contenders remained cloudy.

Wed. 8-15-56

Roger Tubby, press aide to Mr. Stevenson, recognized persistent rumors which have irritated anti-Kefauver elements—particularly in the South—by publicly denying Mr. Stevenson has made a "deal" with the Tennessean or any other vice presidential hopeful.

And Senator Kefauver's home state standing was made embarrassingly clear by the Tennessee delegation's selection of Governor Clement as its "favorite son."

He Isn't Slowed

But neither of these developments slowed Senator Kefauver's energetic moves to win support for Mr. Stevenson and for himself as a candidate on a Stevenson ticket.

Southerners, in addition to winning a moderate civil rights plank, also are trying to frustrate Senator Kefauver's ambitions for a place on a Stevenson ticket.

The Southerners, while facing heavy convention odds, are persistently reminding Stevenson leaders that the Democratic presidential nomination does not automatically assure victory in November.

Senator John S. Battle of Virginia has publicly warned that endorsement of the Supreme Court ruling will "smash" the Democratic Party. And South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman has said it will mean the defeat of the Democrats in November.

Plank for D.C. Home Rule Passes Hurdle

Post + Times Herald p.6, Washington D.C., Wed. 8-15-56

By Richard L. Lyons
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—A plank urging immediate home rule and national representation for the District was approved today by a subcommittee drafting the Democratic Party platform.

The draft, to be presented to the full Platform Committee and the Convention Wednesday, reads:

"We favor immediate home rule and national representation for the District of Columbia."

This is identical to the 1952 plank except for the omission of one word which District delegates consider important and will ask the full Committee to restore.

The word is "ultimate." Four years ago the Party called for "immediate home rule and ultimate national representation."

District Democratic delegates say home rule legislation could pass Congress quicker than a "vote-for-President-and-Congress" constitutional amendment could be ratified, and therefore should get priority. They also fear the draft would play into the hands of some anti-home rulers whose argument is that national representation should come first.

Polly E. Shackleton, District Platform Committee member, said she understood the drafters thought they were doing the District a favor in dropping "ultimate."

Jennings Randolph, member of the drafting subcommittee and former House District Committee Chairman while Congressman from West Virginia, reportedly cut out "ultimate" on grounds that local and national voting rights are equally important.

At a morning caucus in Charles E. Ford's $68-a-day Palmer House suite, the District delegation came out for a strong civil rights plank including "specific and favorable mention" of the Supreme Court Decision outlawing school segregation.

The group also voted to back statehood for Alaska and Hawaii and further self government for other possessions.

The District meeting flared briefly when Joseph B. Danzansky, alternate delegate, suggested that the delegation bind its members to take no individual position on Vice Presidential candidates until Stevenson indicates his choice. The group voted down Danzansky and reaffirmed its position that while individual members can say what they wish, the delegation will take no position until it hears from the Presidential nominee.

Vice Presidential sentiment in the District group is divided between Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.)

Voice Of The People

Southern Bloc At Convention Important

News p.4, Birmingham Ala., 8-23-56

A Southern bloc of votes at the conven-tion is important to the Southern caus and it is possible (if nothing of real valu is gained in position, it is worth the try we can at least get a measure of ou strength and advance the cause to a mor favorable position for another day. An this does not rule out hope of success o getting the election into the House.

The question of states' rights and loca self-government is of vital importance t most of the states of the Union, though there are some which prefer nationalism there being at the present about thre generations of Americans who know noth-ing but the nationalism of wartime Amer-ica, imbued with its songs, movies, an the drama-packed fictional tales told a truthful history. History-fiction will be th ruin of us, if not checked; always magni-fying an exception rather than faithfull reporting general rule, and with ever ounce of pathos squeezed into it to giv it box office appeal, it seems to have cre-ated personalities that long for a goo emotional heart-twister at least twice a week, all in the name of truthful history

States' rights, however, makes no provi-sions for revolts or even the threat o revolts evidenced by such public demon-strations as those staged by a so-calle Ku Klux movement. There can be no doub that such demonstrations can hurt, an may ruin the efforts to get recognition fo the Southern way of life into the Hous of Representatives. They would have to b quelled by the state government, and ar therefore directed, unintentionally, at th state government, and are therefore di-rected, unintentionally, at the state gov-ernment. Their success would mean tha we have no state government; conversel their failure can only make innocent peo-ple suffer for their abuses and irrespon-sibility, and be damaging to the bette showing our delegation may make in Chi-cago, or in the matter of pushing "inter-position" on to the point that it become a successful "nullification" of the Suprem Court decision. Further progress in that however, is delayed until such time tha we can have a governor willing to stan behind the state laws and efforts whic "interpose," or resist, until enough othe states join in the movement to bring it t fruition.

JOHN KELTON,
Box 514, Oneonta, Ala.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Advertiser P. 2-B
Mon. 8-13-56
Montgomery, Ala.

Expendable

The Sylacauga News

At the National Democratic Convention there will undoubtedly be an attempt made by anti-South radicals to put in a non-segregation plank, and the Southern delegates, unless they intend to bolt, might as well become reconciled to the fact. Truce is preferable to war when defeat is inevitable.

An anti-segregation plank isn't the worst thing that could happen to the South. In the first place, hopes of the Democrats for victory in November are very remote, and in the second, third, and ad infinitum cases, no plank or planks in anybody's platform is going to de-segregate the South. This is an issue that will be adjusted over a long period of time with no definite settlement other than that existing today, with certain modifications.

The South's greatest hazard today is not racial but it is that its economy, as far as political influence is concerned, is threatened. Since it is only a small part of the national economy, the present administration has made its position clear that, if necessary a greater part of Southern economy is expendable. This they have shown by permitting the unlimited import of low-cost, low-selling price cotton goods to demoralize the textile market, and thereby textile manufacturers — the South's largest industry.

Stevenson Will Seek Plank Backing Integration Ruling

Herald Tribune Tues. 8-7-56
New York

By Don Whitehead

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—Adlai E. Stevenson was reported authoritatively today to be hopeful that the Democratic party's civil-rights plank will carry some expression of support for the Supreme Court's decision calling for racial integration in the public schools.

P. 1

Mr. Stevenson's position on this explosive issue became known as the Democratic advance guard came into town quietly and without fanfare to open platform hearings and to get the machinery oiled for the party's thirty-fourth national nominating convention opening formally next Monday.

Just how far Mr. Stevenson will go in pressing for inclusion of language in the civil-rights plank which would be certain to meet bitter opposition from Southern Democrats is not known. But it can be said that he believes such a civil-rights plank can be drafted which will be acceptable to everyone except extremists in the South and in the North.

Reported Views

Mr. Stevenson's feelings on the civil-rights issue were represented to be as follows:

He thinks it absurd that the Democratic party should have to go on record as favoring the law of the land because compliance with the law should be taken for granted and not be a matter of political division. However, the dispute over the court's decision calling for integration "with all deliberate speed" has reached the point where he would like to see an expression of support by his party for the decision.

Backers Confident

In the Stevenson camp, there seemed to be an unshakable calm and confidence that the former Governor of Illinois would win the nomination perhaps on the first ballot and certainly no later than the second ballot.

Since Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee dropped out of the race last week and threw his support to Mr. Stevenson, the Stevenson forces are claiming 630 of the 686½ delegate votes needed for nomination.

"If any two of the favorite-son candidates shift to us on the first ballot," one member of Mr. Stevenson's campaign camp said, "then we can win on the first ballot."

It was known that Mr. Stevenson has been in touch by telephone with Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas who, as the favorite-son candidate of Texas, will control a bloc of fifty-six convention votes. And Sen. Johnson is one of the men to watch in the week to come.

Discuss Texas

These Stevenson - Johnson conversations, Mr. Stevenson's aids said, were merely discussions of the Texas political situation and did not deal with the votes controlled by the Texan who is majority leader in the Senate. Nevertheless, there was an awareness here that should Sen. Johnson swing the Texas votes to Mr. Stevenson, he might easily win a landslide victory on the first nominating ballot.

But the landslide could start even before any decision from Texas. The New Jersey delegation will caucus here Sunday night and it is expected to give its thirty-six votes to Mr. Stevenson.

While the New Jersey votes in themselves—even by the count made in Mr. Stevenson's camp—would not be enough to clinch the nominations, the psychological effect of such a move would be profound.

Informed sources disclosed there is a growing irritation among Mr. Stevenson's close friends toward Gov. Harriman of New York, who is the leading challenger for the nomination. They say privately that Mr. Harriman is spending too much time attacking Mr. Stevenson—and it is apparent they are becoming more and more sensitive to these attacks.

Associated Press wirephoto

ONE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN TO ANOTHER—Rep. John W. McCormack (left), of Massachusetts, chairman of the party's platform committee, chatting yesterday with Paul Butler, national committee chairman, before a pre-convention meeting at Chicago.

Mississippians Are Worried By New Fight Over Seating

Commercial Appeal, Memphis, Tenn.

By KENNETH TOLER
Staff Writer

Wed. 8-15-56

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—The Mississippi delegation took their seats in the Democratic National Convention Tuesday night admittedly worried over threats of a floor fight aimed at six of their members.

Seriousness of the situation developed from a rule which permits a single delegate to move from the floor that the credentials committee report be amended or recommitted.

That course was reportedly planned by a Negro woman member of the credentials committee from the District of Columbia following that group's rejection of a contest filed by the Rev. Charles G. Hamilton, Episcopal minister of Aberdeen.

Hamilton Drops Fight

The Rev. Mr. Hamilton was unable to muster a sufficient number of signatures for a minority seport, and his fight was reportedly picked up by the Negro woman delegate.

In the face of the anticipated floor contest, the Rev. Mr. Hamilton issued a statement Tuesday afternoon that he was dropping his contest aimed primarily at Senator James O. Eastland (D., Miss.), chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee which has bottled up civil rights legislation.

Others the contest is said to involve are Senator John C. Stennis (D., Miss.), State Representative Charles Jacobs of Bolivar County, Hardy Lott of Greenwood, Everett Truly of Natchez, and state representative James Morrow of Rankin County.

Members of the Mississippi congressional delegation worked during the day with Hugh N. Clayton, the Mississippi Democratic national committeeman, in an effort to ward off the floor challenge.

Serious Situation

Representative Jamie Whitten (D., Miss.) said he learned of the rule which permits a single delegate to raise the issue, either by amendment or recommital of the credentials committee report.

"That makes this a serious situation despite the fine treatment we received from the credentials committee," Mr. Whitten said.

Committeeman Clayton told the credentials committee that Mississippi will go Democratic and that members of the delegation he had contacted, including one under contest, said they would support the nominees or else "resign."

OFF BANDWAGON
Georgia's Bell

Look Magazine Reports Democrats Are Worried Over Likely Loss of Negro Voters

Globe & Independent, Nashville, Tenn.

Fri 7-13-56

New York, July 9—Increasing signs of defection in the Negro vote are alarming Democratic Party leaders, a survey of dozens of top Democrats indicated today.

Party leaders surveyed, ranging from Harry Truman to Harry Byrd, now striving to prevent a Southern bolt over the explosive civil rights question, also are unhappy with Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Wilkins isn't telling Negroes how to vote, says an article in the new issue of Look Magazine. But he is suggesting that, where other political interests are not affected, Negroes might think about switching to the Republicans.

The Look survey found that Democrats are particularly alarmed in the North, where a substantial Negro shift to the GOP could cost them not only the presidency but control of Congress.

Despite this and other danger signs, party leaders surveyed are confident that there will be no crippling breakup between North and South.

Instead, they predict that a moderate policy in civil rights will be adopted for the '56 election and that their national convention will pick a candidate who will reflect this spirit.

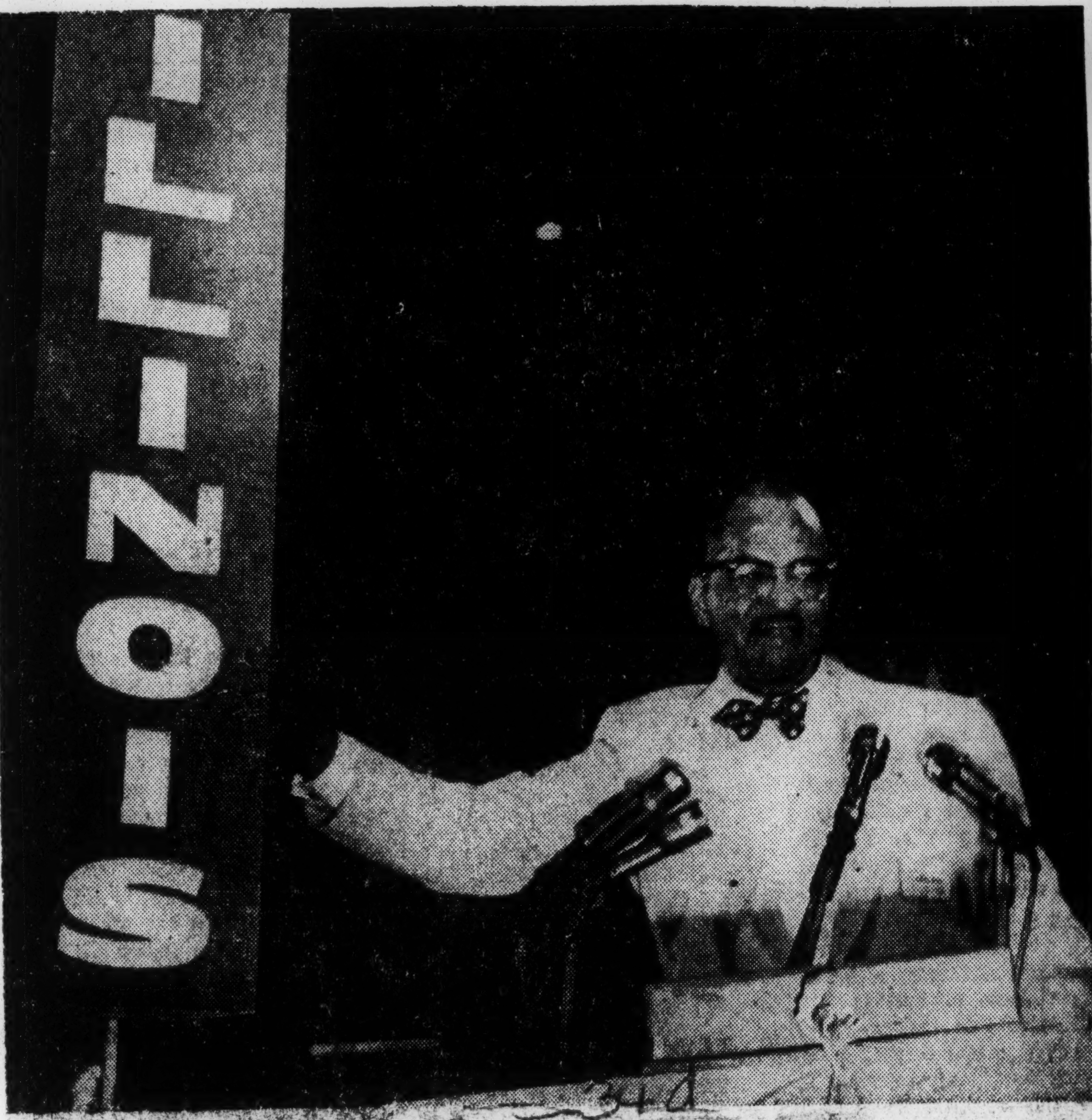
Moreover, party pundits are optimistic that President Eisenhower won't carry any Southern state because of the segregation issue.

On the civil rights question, three points of view have emerged in the party, the Look survey reports:

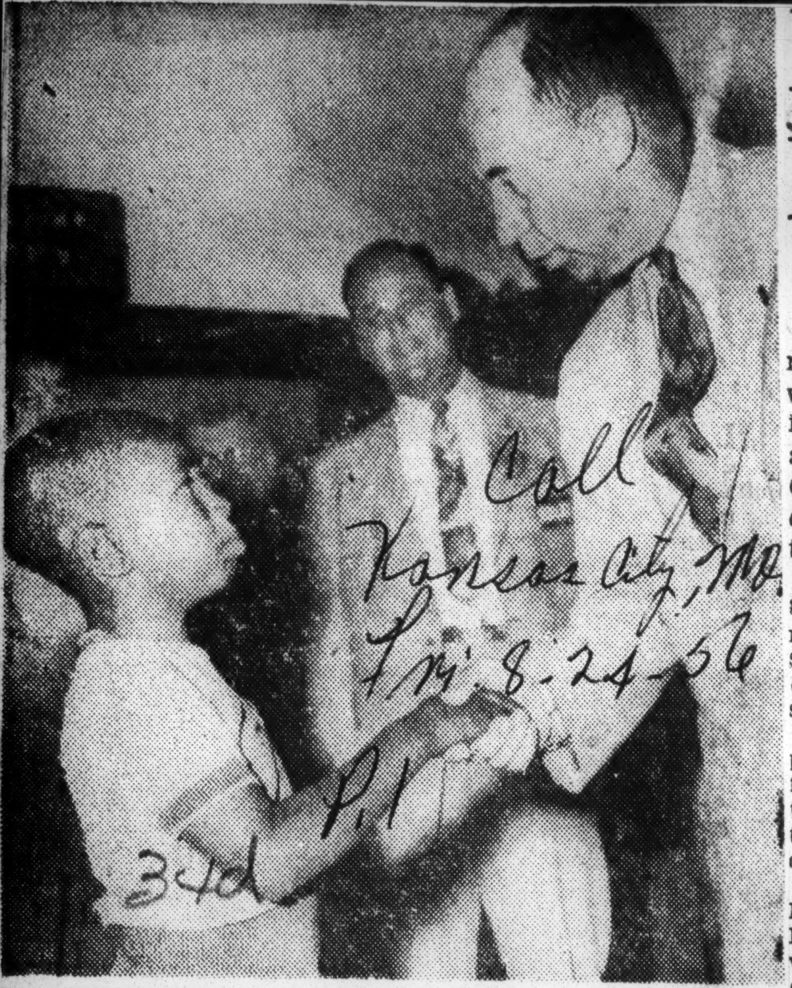
1. Southerners would like the platform to say nothing more than in 1952.

2. Northern radicals want the platform to call upon the President and Congress to implement and carry out the Supreme Court decision.

3. A middle ground where the party would state that it "concurs in the Supreme Court decision and implementation order"—period.



CONG. WILLIAM L. DAWSON touches the Illinois standard as he greets vast throng at International Amphitheatre, Democratic Convention hall. A few moments later Dawson addressed the convention, stating that the Democratic party would live up to its pledge on civil rights. Defender staff photo.



THEY'RE NEVER TOO YOUNG TO GREET.—Voters or potential voters, a candidate shakes hands with them all plus saying a few words. In this case, the scared looking little fellow is Leonard Austin, II, of Chicago shaking hands with Adlai Stevenson as the former Illinois governor makes his rounds during the Democratic party's national convention last week. —(Wide World Photo.)

Phila. Group Will Fight For Civil Rights Plank

By JOSEPH H. MILLER
Inquirer Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Philadelphia delegates to the Democratic National Convention served notice today they would wage a floor fight for a strong civil rights plank if the party's was weak and compromising to favor the South. Decision of the 24 city delegates to battle it out in the open for civil rights was announced by Rep. William J. Green, chairman of the Philadelphia Democratic organization.

Green, at a caucus of the delegates said the civil rights plan must include recognition of the Supreme Court decision ordering desegregation in the nation's school system.

"If the Platform Committee's plank on civil rights is not satisfactory, the Philadelphia delegation will put up a strong fight on the convention floor to carry out our aims," Green said.

The Democratic leader said Mayor Richardson Dilworth, of Philadelphia, was in full accord with the position taken by the city delegation and had participated in the decision to fight it out on the floor.

AGAINST ARABS

The Philadelphia delegation also went on record calling upon the Platform Committee to condemn Arab discrimination against American military personnel, American business workers and travelers of the Jewish faith and demanding that the United States Government protect its citizens by nondiscriminatory clauses in all treaties and agreements with foreign nations.

One of the factors prompting Philadelphia's delegates to stand for a strong civil rights plank is the heavy Negro vote in the city.

NEGRO DEFECTIONS SEEN

Mayor Dilworth, who probably will take an active part in any floor fight on civil rights, and Democratic City Chairman Green are fearful that heavy defections among Negro voters will take place if a solid civil rights plank is not included in the Democratic national platform.

man Clark, is reported opposed to

Ever since the era of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Negro voters have rallied around the Democratic Party in Philadelphia. A weak civil rights plank could conceivably cause a swing to the Republican Party.

Green and Dilworth are delegates at large to the convention, but between them probably could induce all 24 district delegates from Philadelphia to join in a fight for a strong civil rights plank.

Their views for a firm plank on civil rights are not fully shared by Leader and other high-ranking Democratic chiefs, on the grounds the party has always recognized minority groups and was responsible for enactment of a Fair Employment Practices Law during the 1955 session of the Legislature.

Leader, it was said, feels the Platform Committee will propose a civil rights plank satisfactory to all elements of the Democratic organization so the party can remain solidified for the campaign.

Holding the key to a solid Pennsylvania front for Stevenson is the Philadelphia delegation, at least 20 of whom follow Green's political leadership.

So far Green has not committed himself on a Presidential candidate but probably will do so at the Philadelphia caucus, or no later than the meeting of the Pennsylvania delegates tonight.

While Green would like to follow the Governor into the Stevenson camp, he is a great admirer of Mr. Truman and might join him in support of Harriman.

However, Green will not ally himself with the former President in what appears at the moment to be a one-man crusade for Harriman.

WANTS TO BE SHOWN

Before following the Truman leadership, Green will have to be shown that Harriman has an even chance for the nomination or would swing enough delegates to deadlock the convention and block Stevenson.

Green's close political associate, former Democratic City Chairman James P. Clark, is reported opposed to Stevenson.

Georgia Democrats Show Good Sense

Factionalism officially has been declared dead in Georgia, as all factions of the Democratic Party join to work for the election of the nominees, Adlai Stevenson and Estes Kefauver, and for the one senatorial and 10 congressional nominees.

This is as it should be.

Many of the Democrats do not like certain aspects of the party platform. They like the Republican even less. Some have a strong antipathy for Sen. Kefauver. They feel even more strongly about Vice President Nixon. The "end of factionalism" does not mean any basic change in their thinking.

Georgia Democrats have always had more sense than their neighbors in South Carolina and Alabama. The Georgians knew that an angry retreat into a third party came under the heading of cutting off one's nose to spite one's face. It was not a protest, as its proponents claimed. In 1948 the Dixiecrat movement utterly failed in its purpose, which was to defeat Harry Truman. In 1952, the states which went to the GOP for relief have learned, as the poets say, to rue the day.

Georgia Democrats, too, have seen that nations which develop a multiplicity of parties end up with coalition governments. These are so unstable and so dependent on the whims of the various members as to be almost no government at all. So long as we wish to be a nation which governs itself by elected representatives, we must keep and maintain a healthy two-party system.

Georgia's party leaders also knew that the South's position would be weakened by a Democratic defeat in that committee chairmen were thus deprived of their positions of influence.

So, while it is gratifying that Georgia Democrats have renounced factionalism for the duration of the campaign, it is not surprising. Even though they may fight, quarrel and denounce, Georgia Democrats have been able to see that however distasteful staying in the party was, it was not nearly so distasteful as being out of it.

With U.S. Senate-nominee Herman Talmadge en route to Washington, state politics will inevitably begin a new factional development or growth. For two generations this state has fought out its battles on a pro-and-anti-Talmadge basis. Sen. Talmadge will be shrewd enough to come back to Georgia with frequency and to appear on television and radio programs to keep his name before the voters. But he will be interested primarily in being Sen. Talmadge. As time moves on, political leadership will turn to younger men.

The Republican Party has made a start. The two-party system for Georgia is not at hand. It is years away insofar as a statewide slate is concerned. But it is in the future. The Democrats will do well to consider that future and their place in it.

Inquirer Philadelphia, Pa. Mon. 8-13-56 P. 1 34d

Call Kansas City, Mo. Fri. 8-24-56 P. 1 34d

Sat. 10-6-56

Civil Rights Issue in Rivalry Of Stevenson and Kefauver

Times P.1 New York City
Mon. 2-6-56 N.Y.

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5—Civil rights emerged today as a major issue between Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver in their battle for California's sixty-eight Democratic convention votes.

The impression among some Negro leaders was that the Tennessee Senator had taken a stronger position in favor of Federal intervention to improve the standing of Negroes. They believe that he is closer to the stand of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People than is Mr. Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic Presidential nominee and former Illinois Governor.

The battle between the two candidates for California's votes for the Democratic Presidential nomination will be decided at a winner-take-all primary June 5.

The Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, pastor of an Oakland church and president of the N. A. A. C. P. chapter there, wore a Stevenson button when he went into a private conference with Senator Kefauver. He came out with a Kefauver button on his lapel.

Mr. Odom said Senator Kefauver's "basic appeal" met the goals and the objectives of the N. A. A. C. P." and that he felt compelled to switch his allegiance.

William B. Rumford, Negro Assemblyman from San Francisco, said he was "unhappy" with Mr. Stevenson's stand on the civil rights issue. Unless it is strengthened "I'll have no alternative but to switch to Senator Kefauver," he said.

The civil rights issue thus appeared to be the first important setback suffered by Mr. Stevenson in the campaign. The former Illinois Governor, with the acknowledged support of about 80 per cent of California's Democratic leaders, is the favorite to win the primary. This state elects 136 delegates with sixty-eight votes.

There are many thousands of Negro voters in this state and their support could be decisive if the race is close.

Senator Kefauver won loud applause from the California Democratic Council Convention with a declaration for equal economic and political rights for all citizens and his support for a Federal statute to deal with mob violence. He spoke out against the slaying of Emmett Till, a Chicago boy, in Mississippi last year as a "horrible murder."

Mr. Stevenson did not deal with these subjects in detail in his talk at the convention. But afterwards he made public a telegram replying to an N. A. A. C. P. questionnaire asking assurances that "civil rights issues will not be sacrificed or compromised by you for the sake of Democratic party unity during or after the campaign."

In his answer Mr. Stevenson recalled what he said was his vigorous support for fair employment practices legislation and for ending segregation in Illinois. But he was unwilling to go as far as many northern politicians on statutory measures to punish Southern states not conforming to t he Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools. P.13

A proposed amendment to the Federal school aid bill that would outlaw funds for segregated schools is almost certain to pass the House of Representatives. But Mr. Stevenson took a stand alongside President Eisenhower in opposing it as a possible impediment to rapid construction of needed classrooms.

"I hardly think such an amendment necessary," he said. "The Supreme Court has declared that no child may be barred from atending any public school on the basis of race. Any school which accepts public funds is a public school. It follows, therefore, that acceptance of Federal funds by a school district brings its schools under the jurisdiction of the court. There are further reasons, too, why I think such an amendment undesirable as a matter of policy and unnecessary as a matter of law.

"The process of merging the old dual school system often results in additional expense. A postponement of Federal aid may well delay, therefore, the process of transition which is already in progress in many areas where segregation was formerly required by law."

While the two rivals were locked in combat here, it was reported on good authority that both of them were willing to stay out of a future primary contest in Oregon on May 18. The reason was a feeling that their rivalry might serve to impede the re-election chances of Senator Wayne Morse. Originally elected as a Republican, Mr. Morse switched to the Democrats during the Eisenhower campaign of 1952.

It was learned from close friends of both Senator Kefauver and Mr. Stevenson that neither candidate would take any steps toward having his name entered in the Oregon primary while Senator Morse felt that such contest might serve to open party divisions.

This was Mr. Stevenson's fifty-sixth birthday, and, although a Sunday, a busy day for him. He attended Presbyterian Church services this morning, lunched with a local campaign finance committee and worked during the afternoon in a Hollywood film studio on thirty short television "spots" for later broadcasts during the primary campaigns here. Tonight he was a guest of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Lasker, an attorney and former film produced, at a private birthday party.

Adlai Says Troop Use Can't Force Pupil Mix

Constitution P.1
Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-8-56

By W. H. LAWRENCE
(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES, Calif., Feb. 7—Adlai E. Stevenson told a Los Angeles Negro audience today that as President he would not cut off federal funds from segregated schools nor use federal troops to enforce segregation.

He emphasized a view that only "gradual" means would bring a truly satisfactory settlement of the school crisis and other problems affecting equal rights for all Americans.

His stand was not one that pleased many in his audience of 200 at the Watkins Hotel. It served to speed an already perceptible shift among Negro leaders from the support of Stevenson to Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn). The two are competing in a June 5 winner-take-all primary for California's 68 Democratic convention votes.

CAN'T BE DONE

To the blunt question of whether he would use the Army and Navy, if necessary, to enforce the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, Stevenson responded:

"I think that would be a great mistake. That is exactly what brought on the Civil War. It can't be done by troops or bayonets. We must proceed gradually, not upsetting habits or traditions that are older than the Republic."

There was a murmur of protest in the crowd, and one tall Negro standing next to this correspondent said flatly, "I think he is a phony."

AGAINST BAN ON FUNDS

Still later, when faced with a query about his support of an amendment to deny federal aid funds to Southern States that refuse to integrate their schools, Stevenson answered that he would be against such a federal law. He said the greatest force for better racial relations and for unity was to extend and strengthen the education systems of all the states.

"You should not cut off your nose to spite your face," he said.

"Can you imagine that?" a Negro asked his companion incredulously.

INTERPOSITION DOUBT

Stevenson's response that he did not really understand "interposition" as advocated in some Southern States as a means of nullifying the Supreme Court decision also angered many in his Negro audience.

"I don't understand interposition," Stevenson said. "It sounds like nullification to me. I cannot express an opinion of what the Supreme Court midght do to test interposition . . .

"But I doubt whether interposition laws can ever work. If schools are made private schools—as some Southern states are suggesting—and the government gives them money, aren't they by their very nature then public?"

Stevenson

Stevenson insisted that his broad record as governor of Illinois, and as the Democratic nominee in 1952, demonstrated he favored equal rights for all Americans, regardless of color, race or creed. But he insisted the Negroes and others ought to depend less on laws and legalisms, and more on the "spirit" with which laws were accepted and put into force.

Constitution

NOT APPEASING SOUTH

Some of the Negroes, by their questions, indicated a belief that Stevenson was willing to "appease" Southern Democrats to win his party nomination again.

Stevenson insisted this was not so, that he would not "appease" anyone. He went on to say he thought the North and South had to live together, that he could not accept the idea of "a Balkanized America." P.13

Gus Hawkins, a Negro member of the state assembly from Los Angeles and chairman of the Watkins Hotel meeting, said it was his view that the meeting was "very successful." In a statement issued through Stevenson headquarters, he said he did not think there had been "adverse reaction" by any member of the audience to the things Stevenson said. If there was, he added, it was among members of the audience who had been opposed to Stevenson before the meeting began.

Wed. 2-8-56

REMAIN TO SHAKE

It was Hawkins' estimate that fully 80 per cent of the crowd remained behind to shake hands with Stevenson or to attempt to shake hands with him.

His talk to the Negro group followed a breakfast with 150 leaders of organized labor, some of whose members were not entirely satisfied with the answers they got to their questions.

Estes, Adlai And The Race Issue In California

CALIFORNIA'S June 5 winner-take-all primary is beginning to shape up as a contest between Kefauver and Stevenson for the Negro vote. They can count on the South's amiability. They know it and so does the GOP.

There are many thousands of Negro voters in California. Until the last few days, it seemed that Stevenson had the situation well in hand, with 80% of the California Democratic party's leaders pledged to him. Then on Feb. 5, Kefauver allowed that he was more liberal than Stevenson on the race question. His statement left the impression with Negro leaders that he was in favor of a stronger position in favor of federal intervention in the South than Stevenson.

Evidence of Kefauver's appeal to Negro voters was the turnabout of the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, pastor of an Oakland church and president of the Oakland NAACP. The Rev. Odom was seen wearing a Stevenson button when he went into a private conference with Kefauver. When he came out, he was wearing a Kefauver button. Rev. Odom said Kefauver's "basic appeal" met the NAACP's goals and objectives and he had thus switched allegiance.

Another warning to Stevenson was sounded by William B. Rumford, Negro assemblyman from the 17th District of San Francisco. Rumford said he was unhappy with Stevenson's stand on the civil rights issue. Unless Adlai strengthened his stand, Rumford said, "I'll have no alternative but to switch to Senator Kefauver."

★

KEFAUVER won loud applause from the California Democratic council convention with a declaration for equal economic and political rights for all citizens and his support for a federal statute to deal with mob violence. He spoke out against the slaying of Emmett Till in Mississippi as a "horrible murder," a truism he threw in to add to the total impression of himself as a champion of minority rights.

The Kefauver move was generally regarded as a setback for Stevenson. And, with 68 Democratic convention votes at stake, Stevenson was getting worried.

What had particularly nettled the Negroes had been his moderate stand on the federal aid to education bill. Like Eisenhower, Stevenson had placed the needs of all children above social aspirations of a few. Both have opposed any integration clause in the bill which, they rightly conclude, would be fatal to the bill's chances of passage.

★

IN REPLY to an NAACP questionnaire asking assurances that "civil rights issues will not be sacrificed or compromised by you for the sake of Democratic Party unity during or after the campaign," Stevenson pointed to his record as governor of Illinois. During his term, he said, he vigorously supported FEPC (fair employment practices legislation) and had worked to end segregation in Illinois.

However, he again said that he was unwilling to go as far as many Northern politicians on statutory measures to punish Southern states who have not conformed to the Supreme Court segregation decision.

★

A COUPLE of days after Kefauver's bid for the Negro vote, Stevenson assured a Democratic Party group: "There are no half-caste Americans in my lexicon." Later, he said he supports desegregation in Southern schools because "it is the law of the land—so enunciated by the Supreme Court."

But again he opposed any integration proviso to federal aid to education:

"The important thing is education. Obsolete heritages like discrimination and segregation will yield quickest of all to the spread of education."

All of which, relatively speaking, puts Adlai alongside Ike as a moderate on the race issue; Kefauver, senator from a Confederate state, somewhere near the ADA and NAACP position.

★

WHAT we see here once again is that all the presidential candidates of both parties will compete as champions of race mixing.

They compete for the Negro vote but not the vote of the white South. Why? Because the Negro is an independent, whereas the South is going to vote Democratic because grandpap did.

DEMOCRATS:

'Imagine That'

As Adlai Stevenson strode into the meeting in Los Angeles's Watkins Hotel one morning last week, there was music in the air, piped through a loudspeaker system. There was applause from 200 Negro leaders gathered to hear the leading Democratic candidate for the Presidential nomination. When the meeting was over, Stevenson was applauded again—but not as much. He had told his audience some things they plainly had not come to hear.

Stevenson began by saying he thought the best way to get his views across was by questions and answers, and it was obvious from the very first question that the people there were vitally interested in the problem of segregation and what could be done about it.

In answers to questions, Stevenson made these points:

▶He would not advocate the use of Federal troops to force integration: "I think that would be a great mistake. That is exactly what brought on the Civil War. It can't be done by troops or bayonets. We must proceed gradually . . ." He suggested Jan. 1, 1963, 100th anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation, as "target date" for integration.

▶He would not support a proposed amendment to deny Federal aid funds to schools that refused to integrate. The greatest force for better race relations, he said, is to expand and improve the school systems of all states. "You should not cut off your nose to spite your face."

▶He said, in response to a question that indicated the speaker thought Stevenson would "appease" Southern Democrats to get the nomination, that he would not "appease" anyone, that he rejected the idea of a "Balkanized America," that the North and South had to live together.

▶His record, especially as governor of Illinois, he urged, demonstrated that he favored equal rights for all Americans.

But overheard in the audience, as he spoke, were comments like these:

▶"I think he's a phony."

▶(Hotly): "Can you imagine that?"

There was no way around it. Stevenson had been put on the spot by Kefauver, his closest rival for the Democratic nomination, who campaigned in California at the same time.

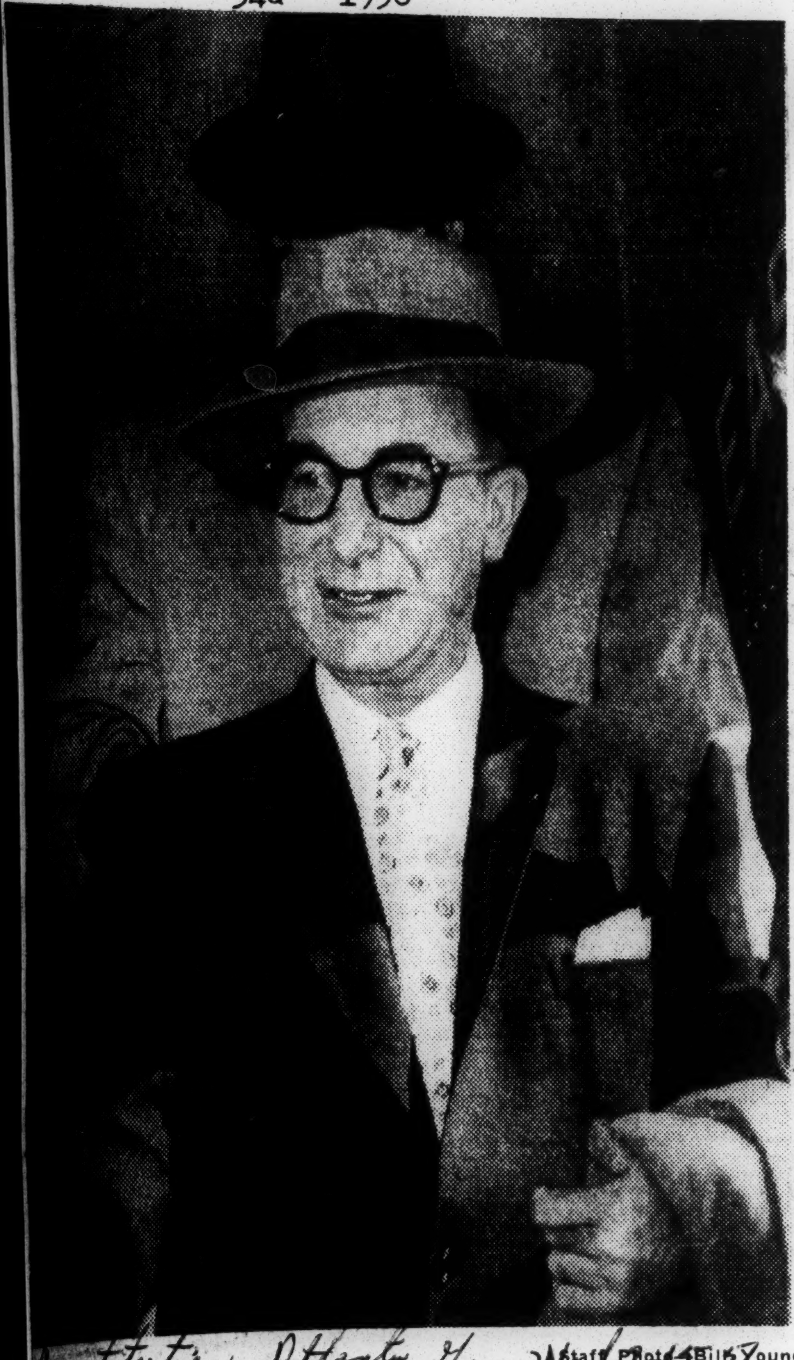
In a speech before the California Democratic Council convention, meeting in Fresno, Kefauver condemned the murder of Emmett Till, Chicago boy slain in Mississippi last year, and urged a Federal statute against mob violence. Afterward, he had a meeting with Negro leaders in the Californian Hotel (in Los Angeles). No one would say exactly what he said, but the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, pastor of one of California's largest Negro congregations, who went into the room wearing a Stevenson button, came out wearing a Kefauver one. Rep. William Byron Rumford, one of the two Negro members of the State Legislature, told reporters:

"Unless Mr. Stevenson takes a position as strong [as Kefauver's], I'll have no alternative but to switch to Kefauver."

Most politicians agreed that Stevenson had lost in the exchange and these points emerged from his California trip:

▶It is conceivable that the votes of California's half-million Negroes could swing a close primary race in a state that Stevenson can ill afford to lose.

▶Far more important was the reaction through the rest of the country. In the North, the problem that Stevenson's position posed for his supporters was most clearly illustrated by the pro-integration and pro-Stevenson New York Post. After two days of silence, The Post ran a long soul-searching editorial ending: "We pray that in the end Stevenson's devotion to justice and equality will be heard far more plainly, challenging the nation's conscience . . ." In the South, the reaction among many white voters was: "He's our man." Mayor William B. Hartsfield of Atlanta expressed a typical view: "I look upon him as the leading candidate and I expect to support him."



Constitution Atlanta Ga. Wed 2-15-56 p. 1

Staff Photo—Bill Young

PRESIDENTIAL HOPEFUL AT AIRPORT

Sen. Kefauver Stops En Route to Florida

Did Not Woo NAACP, Kefauver Asserts Here

Constitution p. 1 Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 2-15-56

By KATHERINE BARNWELL

Sen. Kefauver said here Tuesday the Supreme Court decision against segregation in public schools poses difficult problems—and "time, patience and a calm approach" are needed to solve them.

Sen. Kefauver, an announced candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, previously was considered to share the views on segregation of Gov. Harriman of New York, who has advocated federal action and sanctions to achieve an immediate end to segregation.

The senator denied he had sought the support of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, saying:

"I haven't asked the NAACP for any support, but I am glad to have the support of any loyal Americans of good will."

Discussing the integration question during a stopover in Atlanta, Sen. Kefauver said:

"The Supreme Court in its opinion on segregation in the public schools took cognizance of the economic and social differences in different parts of the country.

"It will require time and patience to solve all the problems caused by these differences, and I hope and think the court realizes that."

However, the Tennessean evaded comment on whether he approved the Supreme Court decision. He said "it's the law of the land, whether we like it or not."

"Where you have a written constitution," he said, "you must have someone to interpret it—and that's the Supreme Court."

Asked his opinion of the interposition resolutions passed by several Southern legislatures, he said he believes "the only way anything could be done about the Supreme Court decision would be by constitutional amendment."

Sen. Kefauver said the declining farm income will be one of the big issues in the presidential campaign.

"Our big job is to get farm income up," he said. "The farmers need immediate relief."

He said he had found farmers very dissatisfied with the Republican program. He pointed out that he always has favored farm price supports equal to 90 per cent of parity—and will vote for them again.

The senator admitted he faces a "hard fight" to win the California and Florida Democratic primaries from Adlai Stevenson. Reminded that the polls show Stevenson ahead, he commented:

"I don't dispute the polls, but I think my strength is gaining all the time."

He arrived here from Evansville, Ind., by commercial airliner and transferred to a chartered plane for the trip to Gainesville, Fla.

Constitution p. 12

Kefauver Denies He Met Negro Leaders in Secret

Post & Times Herald Washington D.C. Tues. 2-7-56 p. 2

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP) Sen. Estes Kefauver denied last night that civil rights had become a major issue in California between him and Adlai Stevenson.

"I wouldn't think so," he said.

Kefauver denied, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, that he had held a secret meeting Saturday with Negro delegates to the California Democratic Council in Fresno which both Kefauver and Stevenson addressed.

The New York Herald Tribune had reported from Los Angeles that in the "secret meeting," Kefauver had gained the enthusiastic support of Negro leaders.

"I saw that (story) and let me say this," replied Kefauver. "Everything I've ever said on all issues, I have made public. There are no positions I have taken in secret. After my speech some six or seven different groups came up to tell me they were going to support me. I was glad to notice there was present an outstanding group of Negro leaders. I made no statements that were not made public."

Kefauver said he had not replied specifically to a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to both him and Stevenson for their positions on civil rights questions. One of these was the proposed amendment by Rep. Adam Clayton Powell (D-N.Y.) to Federal aid to education legislation. The amendment would restrict Federal aid to non-segregated schools.

"The Powell bill has not yet come up in the Senate and I'll state my position later," Kefauver said.

The Rev. L. Sylvester Odom of Oakland, delegate at Fresno and Oakland chairman of the NAACP, said tonight that Stevenson had adhered to a position taken earlier on the Powell proposal which Mr. Odom quoted Stevenson as saying: "I hardly think such an amendment necessary since the Supreme Court has declared that no child may be barred from attending any public school on the basis of race in any school which accepts public funds."

KEFAUVER FAVORS 'CLEAN CAMPAIGN'

Times New York Mon. 2-13-56 p. 14

Special to The New York Times.

FLINT, Mich., Feb. 12—Senator Estes Kefauver urged his Michigan supporters today to conduct a "clean and honorable" campaign in his behalf.

The Tennessee Democrat, who is seeking his party's Presidential nomination, ended his two-day campaign in this state. He declared that "win or lose" he would not "disparage" any of his announced or potential rivals for the nomination.

"Win or lose," he said, "I want all of you to carry on this fight without recrimination, remembering that your duty as Democrats and as Americans is to elect a Democrat to the Presidency next November."

He said that he would "present the issues on an affirmative basos" and that if he failed to achieve the nomination for himself, he would give his wholehearted support to his party's nominee.

Senator Kefauver declared that the preferential primary election system and its attendant campaigning was both "good for the party" and good for "the democratic process."

Estes Quizzed By Teen-Ager On Integration

Advertiser Montgomery Al. Thurs. 2-16-56 p. 2-A

ORLANDO, Fla., Feb. 15 (AP)—Sen. Estes Kefauver said today desegregation "is not a subject to demagog about."

The Tennessee Democrat, who seeks the presidential nomination, told a Lions Club luncheon at Ocala "It is a fact that it is here, must be lived and dealt with.

"The Supreme Court wisely said it is a local problem that will take time, judgment and patience to settle.

"The people, given time, can solve it without destroying our public school system."

The segregation issue also came up when Kefauver stopped at Micanopy to greet students of the junior high school while en route from Gainesville to Ocala.

13-YEAR-OLD ASKS

A 13-year-old boy, Wayne Saunders, rose to his feet and said:

"We are just a small school, but a wonderful school. We are getting along fine and we like it.

"Mr. Kefauver, won't you help keep us this way—the Negro school on one side of town, ours on the other. Mr. Kefauver, won't you keep the colored people off to themselves. Please keep Florida schools white."

The presidential aspirant obviously was taken by surprise but replied he hoped the problem is settled "in true Christian spirit."

The Saunders boy told reporters his little speech was written for him by Mrs. Louise Graham, a wife who headed the group which welcomed Kefauver.

Kefauver Views Racial Solution as 'Local'

MIAMI, Fla., Feb. 17 (AP)—The school segregation issue popped up at almost every turn during Estes Kefauver's whirlwind stumping tour of Florida this week. The Tennessee Senator was peppered with questions about his views on the racial question at his first news conference in Gainesville Tuesday.

He told a Civic Club luncheon at Ocala the following day that desegregation "is not a subject to demagogue about." En route to Ocala he was taken by surprise at the little town of Micanopy when a 13-year-old boy, Wayne Saunders, asked Kefauver's help to keep Florida schools segregated.

The Democratic presidential aspirant replied that he hoped the problem would be settled "in true Christian spirit."

In Miami yesterday, he said the racial integration issue should not stand in the way of Federal aid to public school construction.

At Jacksonville, he declared on the subject of integrated schools:

"I don't know anything that can be done but to make provisions to comply with the Supreme Court decision."

His most extended remarks came during his news conference at Gainesville.

He said integration was the law of the land as prescibed by the United States Supreme Court. But he emphasized that in keeping with the Supreme Court's decision the problem of desegregation of the races in the public school must be solved at the local level.

He said it is imperative that local conditions be taken into account in setting a date for mixing of the races in the public schools and he didn't believe a deadline could be fixed.

When Adlai Stevenson made a swing down the Florida peninsula last November he caught only a couple of questions about his views on segregation and replied briefly. He got more queries on foreign policy and the farm program which at the time were more at issue.

Kefauver 'Impresses' Coast Negro Leaders

By the Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6.—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D., Tenn.) is winning California Negro support away from Adlai Stevenson, two Negro leaders said last night. Sen. Kefauver said he "wouldn't think" civil rights would be a major issue in this state.

The Negro leaders said they were "very satisfied . . . tremendously impressed" with Sen. Kefauver following a meeting with him after the California Democratic Council sessions in Fresno. Both candidates addressed the council Saturday.

Sen. Kefauver said the meeting was not secret and he said nothing he hasn't said publicly.

The Negro leaders, Assemblyman W. Byron Rumford and the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, said Mr. Stevenson has failed to make a clear public statement of his position on civil rights.

Sen. Kefauver said he has gained strength in his California visit, which he ended last night.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

NAACP
HENRY LEE MOON

What Gov. Griffin Overlooked

Afro-American 9.4

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 8-11-56

Southern Democrats met in Atlanta last week to determine what action they'll take next week at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago.

We hope they will not be misled by Georgia's Governor Marvin Griffin who is on record as saying on May 29 of this year that the nine states which practice jim crow were the only states the Democratic Party carried in 1952.

The NAACP's Henry Lee Moon, writing in the July 7 issue of The Nation Magazine, points out that Governor Griffin overlooked something.

"Had it not been for the colored vote in five of these nine states," he insists, "Governor Adlai Stevenson would have carried only four."

Here is Mr. Moon's table:

Colored Voters Saved Five States for Democrats in 1952

State	Total Vote for Eisenhower	Total Vote for Stevenson	Stevenson Margin	Registered Colored Vote
Arkansas	177,155	226,300	49,145	60,000
Kentucky	495,029	495,729	700	100,000
Louisiana	306,925	345,027	38,102	120,000
South Carolina	168,100	173,000	4,900	110,000
West Virginia	419,970	453,580	33,610	70,000

Mr. Moon says further: "A survey of 47 cities made by the NAACP following the 1952 election, reveals that better than 70 per cent of the colored vote went to Stevenson."

And the Democratic vote in colored precincts in the South averaged higher than in colored precincts throughout the nation.

As here indicated, the Democratic leaders meeting in convention in Chicago need to take into account the colored vote in the South as well as that vote in important cities with large colored population in the North.

And Mr. Moon's other observation is equally important. He reminds Democrats everywhere not to forget that Harry Truman won in 1948 without the electoral votes from such bitter-end states as Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Mississippi.

Jones For President

Afro-American 9.4

Baltimore, Md.

Sept. 8-11-56

The White Citizens Council, the manicured, up-town Klan of Alabama, has already agreed upon its candidate for President of the United States.

It's not Adlai Stevenson, currently the darling of most Dixiecrats; nor Estes Kefauver and most certainly not Averell Harriman.

When the roll of states is called next week at the Democratic National Convention and Alabama, as usual, answers first, the Council would have that state respond by placing the name of ... Walter Bargwyn Jones in nomination.

Who is Mr. Jones?

Well, he was born in Montgomery 68 years ago. He earned his law degree at the University of Alabama in 1909 and was elected a state circuit court judge in 1935. He's unmarried.

What makes him the darling of the White Citizens Council?

On June 1, Alabama's Attorney General John Patterson asked Judge Jones to put the pestiferous old NAACP out of business for various and sundry crimes.

Chief among these was that the NAACP brazenly had sought equal citizenship and justice for its members by:

1. Establishing in Federal court the right of two colored taxpayers to enroll in the tax-supported University of Alabama;

2. Successfully challenging before a three-judge Federal court the constitutionality of Alabama's segregation laws.

Enraged at such audacity and without bothering to hear argument from the NAACP, Judge Jones ruled that it could no longer operate in Alabama.

And when the NAACP appealed for a hearing on his injunction, he again ruled with the attorney general that the NAACP must allow the state to comb through NAACP files in search of evidence to back up its unsupported charges.

When the NAACP balked at exposing its members to certain economic reprisal and possible violence at the hands of the White Citizens Council, Judge Jones rose up in all his fury to impose a $100,000 punitive fine on the organization.

Justice bowed her head in shame.

But members of the White Citizens Council applauded and flooded his court with congratulatory telegrams.

Judge Jones is their man and their model.

Any questions?

'Convert Them'

Afro

South Carolina's Governor Timmerman, interviewed on "Meet the Press" the other Sunday said, the South will not accept integrated schools in 1000 years.

And the average colored citizens says to himself he'll not accept now or at any time anything less than integration in public institutions and facilities as set forth in recent Supreme Court decisions.

So what we have is Governor Timmerman and the White Citizens Councils in five Southern states defying the highest court in the land.

It's not a question of a irresistable force meeting an immovable object.

Maryland's Theodore R. McKeldin, when asked what is to be done with recalcitrant Southern governors, answered "Convert them."

The conversion may be tough on them.

But after they get through screaming what they're never going to do, and when they get up to the point at which they either will have to comply with the law or go to jail, we think they'll accept Governor McKeldin's conversion.

Broken Promises

Back in the 19th Century with the British military heel planted firmly on its neck, Egypt was forced to sign an agreement.

The agreement permitted England, in concert with other Europeans to build and operate the Suez Canal with none of the $100 million a year profits being shared by Egypt.

Egypt's new president, Gamal Abdel Nasser, two years ago pledged his people that he would lead them to independence, politically and economically.

He achieved the one by compelling the British to remove their troops from his land. And he felt certain of the other after the United States had pledged financial assistance in the construction of the $300 million Aswan dam.

Then the United States, peeved because Nasser obtained arms from Russia after his plea had been turned here, broke its promise to Egypt on the dam.

Irked by this bad faith, Nasser retaliated by breaking Egypt's promise on the Suez Canal.

Despite all the worldwide hue and cry, the facts in the matter are just that simple.

In nationalizing the Suez, Egypt, now an independent and sovereign nation, was merely taking back a few years before the 1968 expiration deadline, what was rightfully hers.

And Uncle Sam should keep his long nose out of this affair which doesn't concern him and is none of his business.

It's Not Funny, Sam

House Speaker Sam Rayburn tried to laugh off the burning of a cross in front of his home in Bonham, Texas.

He called it a school boy prank.

But he, Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren, Associate Justice Felix Frankfurter and U.S. Solicitor Simon Sobeloff now know what it means to have a threat in the form of a warning in flames planted on their front lawns in the dead of the night.

It might have been funny to Sam, who was not home, but it's a safe bet his sister, his sister-in-law and his brother who were, saw nothing humorous in the incident.

In our view the burning of a cross belongs in the same category as the writing of an intimidating letter or the making of threatening telephone call.

Perhaps if more crosses were burned on the lawns of Dixie politicians, they would soon see the necessity of strengthening the laws to make the offense a serious crime rather than a misdemeanor.

Thrift's Birthday

This is an anniversary month of which thrift is the birthday cake and security its candles.

Its celebrants are millions of Americans in every conceivable occupation, in every economic and social level. They are investors in United States Savings Bonds.

Fifteen years ago, in August, 1941, the U.S. Treasury tentatively began a program to raise money for national defense and as a brake against inflation by borrowing from as many persons as possible.

This was the birth of the series E bond. It was the birth also of what was to become the largest thrift program of all time.

More than 40 million Americans today own more than $40 billion in series E and H bonds, the latter being added to the thrift program in 1952.

It was to be expected in the fervor of World War II that a great many Americans would buy Savings Bonds, and a great many did.

But when the war was over, and the fervor gone, they kept on buying them —that is the astonishing thing, and that is the astounding commonplace these millions of Americans are celebrating this month.

Operas In English

Jan Peerce, the Metropolitan Opera tenor, contrary to what most people believe, says we can learn something from the Russians.

Mr. Peerce, just back from a tour of the Soviet Union, noted that opera in Russia is performed in the Russian language.

Now, he's for the Met performing all of its operas in English.

American opera lovers should not be kept in the dark about what's happening on the stage, he says, and we agree with him.

HARRIMAN URGES U. S. ACT ON BIAS

Times P. 1

Asks Strong Federal Stand in Alabama, Saying Brownell Fails to Enforce Law

Mon. 2-13-56

Excerpts from interview by Harriman are on Page 14.

New York, N.Y.

By RICHARD AMPER

Governor Harriman entered the battle over civil rights yesterday with one of the strongest stands on desegregation so far.

He demanded "vigorous" Federal action against those who kept a Negro woman student out of the University of Alabama.

He came out against granting Federal funds to segregated schools.

He charged President Eisenhower with taking the University of Alabama case too "lightly."

He accused Herbert Brownell, Jr., the Attorney General, of failing to enforce the law.

Mr. Harriman's was the strongest stand of the three men considered the leading Democratic Presidential possibilities. Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee are the other two.

The Governor declared his position on a day in which Mr. Stevenson urged in Portland, Ore., that the segregation issue be kept out of the Presidential campaign.

In a transcribed radio broadcast of an interview in Albany on the "Let's Find Out" program of WCBS, Mr. Harriman was asked his views on the case of Autherine J. Lucy, 26-year-old Negro suspended from the University of Alabama last week after campus rioting.

He said he was "deeply shocked" and that the Federal Government had a responsibility.

"I was unhappy that the President seemed to take it so lightly in his last press conference," he said. "I think the Attorney General should take vigorous measures to see to it that the violators of the law are brought to justice.

"Miss Lucy went to the university on the basis of a Federal court order. She was entitled to go to Alabama University. There are people who have violated the law in preventing her from doing it. And those people ought to be brought to justice and the Attorney General should be active in this case—and I haven't seen the activity which I think the situation demands."

P. 23-C

For Powell Amendment

The Government also said he supported the amendment by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan, that would deny segregated schools any funds provided by the pending Federal school-aid bill.

He said the use of Federal troops to enforce the Supreme Court's anti-segregation ruling "hasn't come up at all."

"It is very rare that Federal troops have ever been sent into any state," he said. "They have been sent in once or twice to protect Federal property."

Mr. Harriman said the Supreme Court had provided for an "adjustment period" for racial integration in southern schools and that it was up to the Court "to deal with that adjustment period in their wisdom."

"I don't think it's up to the Federal Government to talk about ten years or that sort of thing," he said.

"We should see to it that the laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are enforced."

At this point he was asked, "In other words, you don't think we ought to wait, sir, till '65?"

"No," Mr. Harriman replied, "I do not think so at all."

His position put him in sharp conflict with Mr. Stevenson. The former Illinois Governor says that coercive Federal action against segregation would do more harm than good. Mr. Stevenson also opposes the Powell amendment on grounds that it is not needed and would jeopardize construction of needed schools. He has urged reliance on gradual integration of races in southern schools.

Senator Kefauver, like Mr. Stevenson, has deplored the mob violence at the University of Alabama. But he has not taken an unequivocal stand on the Powell amendment.

Kefauver Asks Wording

Senator Kefauver has said that his decision on denying Federal aid to segregated schools, would depend on whether the wording of the amendment were consistent with Supreme Court wishes for "orderly transition" and whether it made allowances for "complex local problems." Another of his considerations was that the amendment might result in defeat of the school aid bill.

However, his call for a Federal law to deal with mob action and equal economic and political rights for all citizens and a statement that all public officials were obligated to "enforce" the Constitution may have put him in a somewhat stronger position with Negro leaders than Mr. Stevenson.

Governor Harriman repeated on the broadcast that he was "not an active" candidate for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said he had not instructed Carmine G. DeSapio, Tammany Hall leader, Democratic National committeeman from New York and his chief political drumbeater, to stop promoting his candidacy nor had he urged him to continue.

"I am not in any way influencing what anyone else in the country may be doing," he said.

HARRIMAN PROPOSES STRICT INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal P. 1

Would Cut Off Federal Aid To School That Remained On Segregated Basis

Mon. 2-13-56

By The United Press

NEW YORK, Feb. 12. — Gov. Averell Harriman took issue Sunday with the school desegregation stand of Adlai E. Stevenson, chief contender for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Mr. Harriman came out for cutting off Federal funds to all public schools that refuse to desegregate the races. He also proposed immediate Federal enforcement of the Supreme Court's desegregation ruling.

Favors 'Gradualism'

Mr. Stevenson has stated his opposition to halting Federal aid to segregated schools and his support of "gradualism" in enforcing the court decision.

Under questioning on the CBS radio show, Let's Find Out, Mr. Harriman, who says he is not an "active" candidate for the Democratic nomination, said public opinion polls showing Mr. Stevenson as the front runner so far for the nomination were too "premature" to "amount to anything."

Memphis, Tenn.

He said it was "too early to decide who is the right candidate" for the Democrats and refused to permit himself to be described as an active contender.

Mr. Harriman said it would be impossible to keep the question of President Eisenhower's illness out of the campaign, if the President seeks re-election.

Hits Administration

". . . The question of whether the President is well enough to be a candidate, whether his life is in jeopardy, and who the Vice President is, must all be discussed by the voters, and will be discussed and considered by every one before they decide whom they are going to vote for," he said.

Mr. Harriman criticized the Eisenhower Administration for not acting to enforce the Supreme Court school desegregation ruling in the University of Alabama controversy. He called for Federal prosecution of those who have "violated the law" by keeping Negro Autherine J. Lucy from classes at the school.

Harriman Raps GOP Leadership

Defender P. 1

Sat. 6-23-56

Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, a contender for the Democratic nomination for president, attacked the Eisenhower administration Saturday for what he termed a "tragic lack of leadership."

En route to Denver, he told a news conference in Chicago:

A "lack of Republican leadership" has failed to solve problems of racial segregation at home and has lost world respect abroad.

The New York governor was on his way to a meeting of his political backers from 12 states. He said the "grass roots" parley in Denver was called by Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma.

Harriman accused President Eisenhower of ducking his responsibilities. Pointing to racial issues, he said the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt would have called a meeting of the nation's leaders and charted some plan. Harriman said:

"What's missing now is the President's refusal to accept leadership."

IN DIXIE SPEECH

Advertiser

Ave Says President Failed In Racial Problem Solution

Sun. 7-15-56 P. 1

Montgomery, Ala.

ASHEBORO, N.C., July 14 (AP)—Averell Harriman urged North and South alike tonight to end racial discrimination in order to meet "the great issue of our time—the struggle against Kremlin-led communism."

He chided President Eisenhower for "failing to exercise his responsibility of leadership" in finding solutions to race problems.

The New York governor, making his first appearance in the South since announcing as an active candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination, said in a speech prepared for a North Carolina Young Democratic Clubs dinner:

"It is vital to our leadership in the world and to our national security that we live by the principles of the Declaration of Independence and move forward to eliminate the discrimination that remains in this country."

Only a few hours before Harriman spoke, North Carolinians got an advance look at legislation proposed by their governor's Advisory Committee on Education, designed to preserve segregated public schools. The North Carolina General Assembly will meet July 23 to consider eight bills, backed by Gov. Luther H. Hodges. Two key ones call for constitutional amendments to permit state tuition grants to private segregated schools and to allow closing of public schools in "intolerable" situations.

Hodges, an Adlai Stevenson supporter like most other North Carolina Democratic leaders, did not attend the dinner. Stevenson carried North Carolina in 1952 and seems assured of Tar Heel support at the Democratic National Convention again this year.

Harriman Pledges Efforts To Enforce Desegregation

Advertiser P.1-C
Thurs. 7-12-56
Montgomery, Ala.

NEW YORK, July 11 (AP)—Gov. Averell Harriman says if elected president he would use that office "positively and firmly" to get reluctant states to comply with the Supreme Court decision on segregation.

His views were given in answers to a series of questions from P. L. Prattis, executive editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, a Negro newspaper. The answers were given out today by Harriman for President headquarters.

The New York governor, campaigning actively for the Democratic presidential nomination, makes his first personal bid for Southern support when he speaks Saturday at Asheboro, N. C.

In his reply, he said he believed the "leadership in all our states should take action to comply" with the court decision "as soon as practical"—taking into account local conditions, and give some "affirmative indication" of doing so.

He said he would use the power of the presidential office "positively and firmly to induce the leadership in so-called recalcitrant states to support a steady and progressive program of compliance, rather than defiance."

"It is a tragedy," he wrote, "that this critical time in our history President Eisenhower has not lived up to his obligations, or seized the great opportunities presently afforded him to inspire a universal desire for an advance toward a new political morality and social justice."

He said he believed that if President Eisenhower in the past year had called "together men of good will" from various areas to work on the problem, "many of the tensions that have developed in the South and the North would not have developed."

In other replies, he said he would:

1. Favor creation by Congress of a permanent bipartisan interracial commission on civil rights with power to subpoena witnesses and conduct investigations.

2. Favor strengthening civil rights statutes so a citizen, if denied such rights as voting, could seek remedy in federal courts, whether the offense against him was by a state or an individual.

3. Favor federal aid to education, with provisions to "hold in escrow" any federal aid to schools defying the Supreme Court decision against segregation and giving extra aid to schools encountering unusual expenses in integration.

4. Favor creation of a joint congressional committee on civil rights, and a special division of civil rights in the Justice Department.

Gov. Harriman seeks platform of FDR stamp

News P.1
B'ham, Ala.
Mon. 8-6-56

BY JACK BELL

CHICAGO, Aug. 6—(AP)—Democratic platform drafters today buckled down to the task of writing a farm plank as Gov. Averell Harriman signaled a temporary hands-off attitude toward the explosive civil rights issue.

However, Harriman called on the Democratic National Convention, opening here a week from today, to write a "dynamic fighting . . . platform in the Roosevelt-Truman tradition."

It remained to be seen whether the New York governor may be planning to lead a convention floor fight against any "fence-riding program of 'moderation'" that may emerge from the platform committee.

There had been reports the Harriman camp might go to bat this week for a strong civil rights plank.

BUT LOYD BENEFIELD, director of Harriman's campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination, issued a statement in which he said: "There is no intention to organize any so-called 'Harriman bloc' on the various platform committees."

The platform committee formally organized itself at a closed-door meeting today which Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, the chairman, described as "very harmonious."

McCormack and Democratic National Chairman Paul Butler both voiced hope the civil rights plank could be hammered out without a minority report.

At its first public session this afternoon the committee arranged to hear former Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard and a number of other witnesses.

WICKARD WENT BEFORE the group with a statement in which he accused the Eisenhower administration of engaging in a "brazen effort to buy" farm vote with cash payments under the government's new soil bank program.

Although farm talk was on the formal agenda, most attention was fixed today, as it has been for months, on the civil rights issue.

Harriman's platform views were made known as Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas emerged in the political maneuvering here as a key figure in the Stevenson-Harriman contest to be settled in the party convention opening here next Monday.

BACKERS OF Stevenson apparently believe Johnson, the Senate's majority leader, could make it possible for their man to gain the nomination on the first convention ballot.

By the same token, Harriman's supporters are promoting Johnson as a possible serious candidate himself — one who might hold out long enough to bring about a convention deadlock.

AS TEXAS' FAVORITE SON, Johnson has his state's 56 nominating votes in his pocket. He also has widespread—if unpledged—support among Southern delegates who lack enthusiasm for Stevenson and who are vigorously vocal in their opposition to Harriman.

Johnson's attitude toward Stevenson, whom he supported actively in 1952, may be determined in part by how the party's platform-drafting committee handles the ticklish civil rights issue.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS question, scheduled for formal testimony Friday, seems likely to bubble to the surface two days earlier. The scheduled discussion of an educational plank on Wednesday could bring hot talk of the Supreme Court's 1954 decision striking down racial segregation in the nation's public schools.

Johnson is one of the few Southerners in Congress who did not sign the Dixie manifesto calling for reversal of the court's order by all legal means. Johnson also had a hand in keeping House-passed civil rights legislation from coming before the Senate in the closing hours of the congressional session that ended last month.

Stevenson, the party's 1952 nominee, has taken what he calls a "moderate" stand on integration. He has said it is up to the courts to say how and when it should be carried out. He has proposed that the president use the great influence of his office to bring the two races together for a compromise.

BECAUSE OF THIS, Stevenson's friends think, and hope, Johnson may line up quickly behind their candidate in what could be the turning point of a convention already heavily stacked with Stevenson delegates.

The latest Associated Press tabulation of pledged votes and preferences expressed in polls gives Stevenson 460 to 164 for Harriman, with 321 scattered among favorite sons and others and 427 uncommitted. Nomination requires 686½ votes of the 1372 to be cast by the 2477 delegates.

Harriman's backers claimed they picked up additional strength over the week-end among delegates turned loose by Sen. Estes Kefauver when he withdrew from the race in favor of Stevenson.

Kefauver's supporters from six Midwestern states, meeting in Minneapolis yesterday, came out with the unanimous opinion that the convention should offer the Tennessee senator second place on the ticket. Some participants in the meeting voiced support for Stevenson, others backed Harriman.

Ike's 'Inaction' Denounced

Segregation Must Go, Harriman Tells South

Post & Times Herald
Thurs. 7-15-56 P.1
Washington D.C.

ASHEBORO, N. C., July 14 (UP)—Averell Harriman told the segregated South tonight that this country must abolish racial discrimination if it wants to win "the struggle against Kremlin-led communism."

"We must recognize," the New York Governor said, "that two thirds of the free people have colored skins. The Communists are using racial discrimination in America as a basis for part of their campaign of hate against us.

"I have seen how they use it, and I know it works."

Harriman carried his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination for the first time into territory hostile to him on the racial rights issue. The Supreme Court decisions ordering racial integration of public schools "with all deliberate speed" are, he said, "the law of the land."

"Governmental authorities—Federal, state, and local—have the obligation to go forward in accordance with these decisions and, through normal procedures, see that the law is complied with."

Harriman addressed the state convention of Young Democratic Clubs. He got a snubbing from Gov. Luther Hodges, State Democratic Chairman John D. Larkins Jr., and other leaders who found it inconvenient to be present.

The New Yorker asserted that "many of the tensions and emotions which have developed in the North as well as the South" over integration "would not have arisen" if President Eisenhower had exercised "his responsibility of leadership."

And at one point of his prepared speech, before plunging into the civil rights issue, he blasted the members of his own party, among them Adlai E. Stevenson, who preach moderation on integration and other matters.

"Let's not talk, in the Democratic Party, of middle-of-the-road," Harriman said. "That's Eisenhower's trademark — let him keep it. It's a front for inaction. For us, when there's a job to be done, we do it."

In Washington, political observes believed Harriman deliberately chose a Southern setting for a new airing of his civil rights views in the hope of breaking up Stevenson's North-South delegate strength at the Democratic National Convention.

These observers felt he could gain much while losing little because his words would be aimed at Northern Democrats unhappy over Stevenson's pleas for moderation.

If President Eisenhower had called a conference of "men and women of good will" to work out solutions of the school integration problem much of the current bitterness, Harriman asserted, could have been prevented.

Harriman said the Eisenhower Administration had failed not only to advance civil rights but had weakened the country's prestige abroad and had hurt farmers and small businessmen at home.

"Almost every responsible observer returning from abroad reports that the prestige of the United States has fallen and the confidence of free peoples in us has declined," he said. "In the meantime, the influence of the Kremlin has grown."

Speaking in North Carolina

Herald Tribune p. 1
New York

Harriman Tells South Segregation Must Go

By The United Press

Jul. 15-56

ASHEBORO, N. C., July 14.—Gov. Harriman of New York told the segregated South tonight that this country must abolish racial discrimination if it wants to win "the struggle against Kremlin-led communism."

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Gov. Harriman asserted that the Democratic party is committed by the 1952 Presidential platform on which Mr. Stevenson ran, to advance civil rights. He made it clear he personally feels so committed.

"Tonight in North Carolina," he said, "I am the same man I was yesterday in New York. The goals I believe in I believe in not just for New York but for all our country—not just for New Yorkers but for all our people. And I believe they are the goals of all Americans of good will wherever they may live."

He declared that in the struggle to keep "Kremlin-led communism" from destroying "everything we believe in" the United States must inspire and unify the free world. And "it is vital to our leadership in the world and to our national security that we . . . move forward to eliminate the discrimination that remains in this country," he said.

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STEVENSON BACKS 'GRADUAL' MOVES FOR INTEGRATION

Times P. 1

Coast Appeal Rejects Use of Force—Stand on Issue Irks Negro Audience

Wed. 2-8-56

By W. H. LAWRENCE
Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 7—Adlai E. Stevenson told a Los Angeles Negro audience today that as President he would not cut off Federal funds from segregated schools nor use Federal troops to enforce integration.

New York, N.Y.

He emphasized a view that only "gradual" means would satisfactorily settle the school crisis and other problems affecting equal rights for all Americans.

His stand did not please many in his audience of 200 at the Watkins Hotel. It served to speed an already perceptible shift among Negro leaders from the support of Mr. Stevenson to Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee. The two are competing in a June 5 winner-take-all primary for California's 136 delegates with sixty-eight Democratic convention votes.

To the question of whether he would use the Army and Navy, if necessary, to enforce the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools, Mr. Stevenson responded:

"I think that would be a great mistake. That is exactly what brought on the Civil War. It can't be done by troops, or bayonets. We must proceed gradually, not upsetting habits or traditions that are older than the Republic."

There was a murmur of protest in the crowd, and one tall Negro was heard to say: "I think he is a phony."

Stevenson Opposes Ban

Still later, when queried about his support of an amendment to deny Federal aid funds to southern states that refused to integrate their schools, Mr. Stevenson answered that he would be against such a ban. He said the greatest force for better racial relations and for unity was to expand and strengthen the educational systems of all the states.

"You should not cut off your nose to spite your face," he said.

"Can you imagine that?" a Negro asked his companion.

Mr. Stevenson, in response to a question, said he did not really understand "interpositon" as advocated in some Southern states as a means of nullifying the Supreme Court decision. This also angered many in his audience.

The Southern states hold that under interposition they could defy desegregation on the ground that the Federal Government had no constitutional power to decree it.

Mr. Stevenson insisted, however, that his broad record as Governor of Illinois, and as the Democratic nominee in 1952, demonstrated he favored equal rights for all Americans, regardless of color, race or creed. But he insisted the Negroes and others ought to depend less on laws and legalisms, and more on the "spirit" with which laws were accepted and put into force.

Some of the Negroes, by their questions, indicated a belief that Mr. Stevenson was willing to "appease" southern Democrats to win his party's nomination again.

Times

Mr. Stevenson contended this was not so, that he would not "appease" anyone. He went on to say he thought the North and South had to live together, that he could not accept the idea of "a balkanized America."

He then offered a date he thought might be a target for settling the problem of integration—Jan. 1, 1963, the hundredth anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

P. 22-C

Gus Hawkins, a Negro member of the State Assembly from Los Angeles and chairman of the Watkins Hotel meeting, said it was his view that the meeting had been "very successful." In a statement issued through Stevenson headquarters, he said he did not think there had been "adverse reaction" by any member of the audience to the tings Mr. Stevenson said. If there was, he added, it was among members of the audience who had been opposed to Mr. Stevenson before the meeting began.

His talk to the Negro group followed a breakfast with 150 leaders of organized labor, some of whose members also were not entirely satisfied with the answers to their questions.

In the last Presidential campaign Mr. Stevenson advocated outright repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act. Today he called for "substantial modification" of the labor law, saying some sections must be removed or altered greatly.

Asked whether he would "get rid of the Taft-Hartley problem" early in his Administration as President or allow it to remain as an issue for another campaign, Mr. Stevenson responded:

"How many Democratic Congressmen will you send me from California? And if you run out of work, we could use some Senators as well."

One leader from the building trades union wanted to know Mr. Stevenson's attitude toward use of soldiers as workmen on Federal construction projects.

"Is that happening?" Mr. Stevenson said. "You mean we got soldiers to work?"

In his preliminary talk to the labor leaders, Mr. Stevenson sharply scored the Republicans, and especially Senator Barry Goldwater of Arizona, chairman of the Senate Republican Cam- Committee, for their attitude toward labor.

In the afternoon, Mr. Stevenson motored to a Lincoln-Mercury plant on the outskirts of Los Angeles. He had lunch in the cafeteria there and made a twenty-minute inspection of the assembly lines.

He drove on later to Santa Ana and to San Diego, where he was scheduled to end his first active campaign tour in California. He plans two more trips here before the primary in June.

Spirit of Law Vital Thing, Adlai Says

Courier Journal Wed. 2-8-56 Louisville, Ky.

'Integration Solution Not Troops, Bayonets'

P. 2

Los Angeles, Feb. 7 (U.P.)—Adlai Stevenson warned today that troops and bayonets will not solve the problem of racial integration, which he said must be achieved gradually under law.

"Legal and moral laws regarding racial prejudice are of course the two fundamentals," he said while touring southern California in his campaign for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"But the moral spirit of the law is most important. There can be only one law, but to believe in the spirit of the law is something else. We must think about the spirit.

Target Date Suggested

"It is the spirit, not troops or bayonets, that will solve the problem of successful integration. We cannot upset habits overnight that are older than the Republic."

Stevenson then set a date he thought might be a good one as a target for settling the problem of integration—January 1, 1963, the anniversary of the Emancipation Proclamation.

Asked if he felt his stand might be interpreted as one appeasing Southern Democrats to get votes, Stevenson said he never thought it necessary to appease anyone in a race for honors.

"My hope is that the North and South can live together. I do not believe in regions—such as the North and South."

Adlai Offers Integration Target Date

Post + Times Herald Wed. 2-8-56

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Washington D.C.

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P. 2

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"My hope is that the North and South can live together," he said. "I do not believe in regions—such as the North and South."

Stevenson said he did not believe it necessary to create a committee to see whether civil rights were being violated. He said progress was being made toward integration since the Supreme Court decision. He said some of this progress in the field of education had been "phenomenal."

"The answer to elimination of all prejudice is time," he said.

In brief stops in agricultural sections, Stevenson called for a return to 90-per-cent parity for the farmer.

STEVENSON SUPPORTS GRADUAL INTEGRATION

Commercial Appeal P. 1

Troops Won't Solve Problem, Aspirant Says

Wed. 2-8-56

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Memphis Tenn.

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Adlai Backs Decision on Integration

Herald Tues. 2-7-56 Miami, Fla.

LOS ANGELES —(UP)— Democratic presidential aspirant Adlai Stevenson said Monday desegregation of public schools was "the law of the land" under the Supreme Court's ruling and had to be obeyed.

P. 2-A

Meeting with the press early on a day filled with public appearances, Stevenson declared he favored integration of public schools both because it was the law and because he had been opposed to segregation in schools for many years.

He pointed out that schools in Illinois had been desegregated during his term as governor, and that he had placed himself on record against segregation in general.

Stevenson made public a telegram he had sent last weekend to Franklin H. Williams, San Francisco representative of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Williams had asked Stevenson for a positive statement on nondiscrimination as a prerequisite for federally-insured housing loans and also on the need for strengthening prosecution by the Department of Justice in civil rights cases.

"As governor of Illinois, I

twice recommended and vigorously supported fair employment practices legislation, reorganized and strengthened the Commission on Human Relations and ordered desegregation in the Illinois National Guard," the telegram read.

"Schools in East St. Louis and Alton, Ill., were desegregated during my term."

Stevenson said he did not know the constitutionality of moves to bring about more vigorous action by the Department of Justice in cases such as that of Emmett Till.

Stevenson termed efforts attributed by Democrats to Vice President Richard M. Nixon to identify the Democratic Party with communism as "one of the most shameful episodes in American history."

Stevenson said that Republican efforts to link the Democratic Party with communism "have been going on for the last five years or more."

"I'm indignant when such charges are leveled at former President Truman," he declared. "To imply that such a man is soft on communism is contemptible."

He cited Truman's fight against communism in the Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, his stand on Korea and on numerous other occasions.

Associated Press Wirephoto

"IT IS REASON ALONE"

Adlai Stevenson

trouble is we have a federal system—division of jurisdiction, both criminal and civil, between the states and the federal government.

"In cases that relate to the states only, as, for example, the Till case—the boy who was murdered in Mississippi—we have to look to the states to enforce the law. So if you ask me do I have a program as to that, I can only say to the extent that the federal laws should be enforced; but in the case of the murder and kidnapping, it was committed wholly within the State of Mississippi."

Stevenson left for Timberline Lodge, on the slope of Mount Hood, east of Portland, to spend the next two days working on speeches. He goes to Seattle for an address Tuesday, then works his way across Washington and Idaho to Salt Lake City, where the closing speech of his Far West trip is scheduled for Friday.

Come, Come Adlai!

In Minneapolis, a few days ago, Adlai Stevenson spoke out against an anti-segregation rider to the School Aid bill now before Congress, saying "I believe in encouraging education, not discouraging it."

After some criticism and inquiries about his remarks, the Democratic twice-presidential hopeful attempts to clarify his stand by going back and digging up some old speeches.

Defender p. 9

They all add up to the same thing. He is against withholding funds and he is for a federal give-away to Mississippi, South Carolina, Virginia, and Georgia, and all the rest of the states which are thumbing a collective nose at the Supreme Court and the U. S.

Sat. 2-11-56

Now you can call up all the Philadelphia lawyers in "Poor Richard's" town and you can render all the opinions in the books, but anybody with a normal I. Q. knows that when the checks are passed around, the states defying the Supreme Court decision will take the money and go right on building segregated schools and ranting about "interposition."

On the record, Stevenson's position on civil rights these days seems to be just so much mealy pap. It looks to us, Adlai, that you're for encouraging discrimination and not education.

Keep Mix Issue Out of Campaign, Stevenson Urges

Constitution p. 1
Atlanta, Ga.
Mon. 2-13-56

By LAWRENCE E. DAVIES

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

PORTLAND, Ore., Feb. 12—Adlai Stevenson called today for banishment of the desegregation issues from the presidential campaign.

The candidate for the Democratic nomination said he could think of no greater disservice to the country than to "exploit for political ends the tensions that have followed in the wake of the Supreme Court decision" outlawing the segregation of Negroes in public education.

In a statement issued here, he proposed as an objective the attainment of "unity, harmony and civilized relations," not the setting of "section against section or race against race."

Enforce integration now, Harriman's call. Page Two; More than 500 Negroes are in white Southern colleges—Page 6.

Stevenson asserted that punitive action by the federal government "may actually delay the process of integration in education."

Neither the present condition nor future prospects of any Negro citizen would be improved, he contended, "by coercive federal action that will arm the extremists and disarm the men of goodwill in the South who, with courage and patience, have already accomplished so much."

"We must proceed, as the court said, with all reasonable speed," he went on. "But we must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress, and guard against a reversal of a trend that has made the last three decades the period of greatest advancement for our Negro citizens on all fronts."

The candidate warned that in those several states where the court decision still lacked popular support "we are faced with one of the ultimate tests of democracy, and of our federal system."

"There," he said, "we are attempting to secure and protect the declared rights of local minorities in the face of the adverse views of controlling local majorities. This condition imposes special burdens on all of us—and even heavier burdens on public officials."

Stevenson's statement was issued in the wake of a controversy that developed in California a week ago while he and Sen. Kefauver of Tennessee, rival candidates for the presidential nomination, were campaigning.

LEADERS' VIEWS

Negro leaders in that state had expressed disappointment over Stevenson's more moderate views on methods of accomplishing the Supreme Court's objectives.

The issue had followed the former Illinois governor to Portland, where he spoke to an audience of 700 Democrats last night. When the subject arose at a press interview yesterday he promised a formal statement today on desegregation to clear up any doubt about his stand.

He noted "heartening results" during the relatively short period since the court's decision, with the process of integrating the public schools "completed or well begun" in more than half of the 17 states that required or permitted segregation.

"True integration," Stevenson asserted, "requires more than the mere presence of children of two races in the same classroom; it requires a change in the hearts and minds of men. No child can be properly educated in a hostile atmosphere."

The "off the cuff" views of the 1952 Democratic standard-bearer on some of the other civil rights questions in the South were developed at a press conference in which this question was asked by a reporter for a Negro newspaper:

"Governor, the opinion prevails that you are committed to gradualism on civil rights and civil rights type of issues. Since it is the consensus that even after 100 years in Mississippi any gains have been slow or maybe minute, I was wondering—I seem to have recollections that during your 1952 campaign you had to stop in the middle of the campaign to return to Illinois to straighten out the situation with regard to the prisons there. I am wondering if you have any idea in mind of stopping this wholesale . . ."

QUESTIONS INVOLVED

Here Stevenson interrupted to say several questions were involved:

"The desegregation of schools pursuant to the Supreme Court decree, the miscarriage of justice—as for example, the (Emmett) Till case (involving the slaying of a Chicago Negro in Mississippi), and the third is the definite violation of civil liberties—the right to vote—by economic pressures, or duress, or violence or whatever."

Then he went on to reply:

"I don't believe you can answer all of them in the same language," Stevenson said, "and that is one of the troubles—that we try to emotionalize all of them and talk in packages. They are all entirely different subjects."

IN STATEMENT

Skipping over desegregation, since he was handling it in a formal statement, he went on:

"On the subject of interference with the right to vote in the South or wherever it may be, I think it is very sad that people, whoever they are, by intimidation or violence should be deprived of what not only is the right of every American citizen but is the duty of every American citizen—the duty to vote.

"I said this in very emphatic terms in New York early in December in a speech before the merger convention of the CIO and the AFL, with special reference to the South and the interference with this franchise.

"On the third subject, the violence and the miscarriage of justice in the South: Nobody can view with anything except alarm and dismay and distress any miscarriage of justice anywhere. The

Dixie Demos look to caucus

ATLANTA, July 27—(AP) —Democratic leaders of 10 Southern states will meet Wednesday in Atlanta to design a plan for Southern solidarity on civil rights prior to the Democratic National Convention.

The caucus was called yesterday by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina, Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia and Georgia State Chairman John Sammons Bell.

Invited were governors, state chairmen, chairmen and vice chairmen of convention delegations and convention platform and resolutions committee members of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

TEXAS WAS not invited. The state was asked to attend an earlier Atlanta meeting but did not send a representative. The state has at least one Negro delegate and one alternate in its Democratic national convention delegation. Sen. Lyndon Johnson, who won control of the Texas delegation in a battle with Gov. Allan Shivers, said he did not know why the state was not sent an invitation.

The caucus was proposed at a meeting of seven Southern state party chairmen in Atlanta two weeks ago. The chairmen at that time adopted a mild tone on the touchy civil rights and segregation issues and frowned on any "bolts, walkouts or third party."

That declaration will be a principal item for discussion at the meeting Wednesday, said Bell, who is chairman of a steering committee set up by the state chairmen.

Griffin, in telegrams to the other Southern governors, said the purpose of the meeting "is to discuss problems conducive to the welfare of the people of the (Southern) states."

ALL 10 STATES will be represented but some of the governors of the states invited will not be able to attend.

Here's the attendance lineup at present:

ALABAMA—Gov. James Folsom. He has invited four members of the Alabama delegation to be present. They are Sen. John Sparkman, delegation chairman, Laurie Battle, vice chairman, Circuit Judge George Wallace and Mrs. Martha McBurney Roberts. Judge Roy Mayhall Alabama Democratic Party chairman, says he will be there if invited.

Arkansas—Gov. Orval Faubus probably will atteend. If not he will send a representative.

Florida—Gov. Leroy Collins will not attend. He has asked Earl Powers of Gainesville, an alternate delegate to the national convention, to represent him.

Georgia—Gov. Griffin and Bell.

Louisiana—Gov. Earl Long or National Committeeman Camille Gravel may attend.

MISSISSIPPI—Gov. James P. Coleman and Lt. Gov. Carroll Gartin.

North Carolina—Gov. Luther H. Hodges or a representative.

South Carolina—Gov. Timmerman.

Tennessee—Gov. Frank Clements, national convention keynoter, will not be present. He will be represented by Agriculture Commissioner Buford Ellingotn. Chairman H. S. Walters and Platform Committeeman Jim McCord also will attend.

Virginia—Gov. Thomas B. Stanley or a representative.

State caucus effort subsides

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 27—(AP)—Efforts by white citizens' councils to bring about both Alabama and Southwide meetings of all delegates to the Democratic National Convention died quietly yesterday.

The fatal blow was a letter from Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina putting into effect recent recommendations of Southern state party heads for a meeting of governors and key delegation leaders.

The Montgomery County Citizens' Council had worked hard for the past few days urging a caucus here Saturday or in Birmingham Monday of Alabama delegates as a prelude to a Southwide meeting of all delegates. The Houston County Council at Dothan supported the effort.

Sparkman, who was asked in telegrams to call a caucus, never replied to them.

Lane Brislin, who led the local effort, said last night that the council had not realized the Atlanta meeting would materialize. The council "preferred a Southwide meeting of all delegates," but hoped the Atlanta meeting would weld together a solid Southern front for the Chicago convention, Brislin said.

55 NEGROES BACK PLANK ON RIGHTS

Democrats From 17 States to Offer Stand for Party at National Convention

By LOUTHER S. HORNE

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, July 21—Fifty-five Negro Democratic leaders from seventeen states adopted today "in principle" a civil rights program for submission to the Democratic National Convention, which begins here Aug. 13.

Calling themselves Democrats for an Effective Civil Rights Plank, the group met in the headquarters of Ralph H. Metcalfe, leader of the Third Ward on Chicago's South Side.

Stressed by the delegates as "most important" in the proposed plank was a section comparable to an amendment to the school aid bill introduced by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of New York. It would forbid aid to schools enforcing segregation.

In urging that the Federal Government "should take positive action to assure that the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional be carried out," this section demanded:

"That funds for school districts wilfully flouting the Court's decisions be held in escrow until such times as the districts comply with the law of the land."

This section and others were turned over to committee of eleven at the morning session of the meeting for possible revision and additions. Members of the committee, who were present to the delegates their final draft of the program, were:

L. Howard Bennett of Minneapolis, Robert C. Weaver and Earl Brown of New York, Loren Miller of Los Angeles, M. Sneed and Charles J. Wartman of Chicago, David M. Grant of St. Louis, Frank Reeves of Washington, D. C.; Alstin T. Walden of Atlanta, Corneal Davis of Chicago and J. T. McNeeky of Oklahoma City.

In the section on school segregation, the program also urged that "prompt and effective action, something the nation has not seen under the Republican Administration, should be started at once." It recommended further:

¶"That the President use the full prestige of his office to assure compliance with the Court decisions.

¶"That special legislation be passed if necessary.

¶"That the executive departments of the Federal Government administer their programs in such a way as to further compliance—including reorganization of departments where necessary.

¶"That school districts where compliance works an economic hardship, as may happen, be aided by special grants of extra Federal funds."

Other Plank Proposals

The document then listed these suggestions for a civil rights plank:

¶"The Federal Government must assure the personal security of individuals in matters concerning their civil liberties.

¶"The Federal Government must prevent the citizen from being deprived of his right to vote.

"¶All branches of the Federal Government must press for the passage of effective legislation by Congress to secure equal opportunity of employment for everyone.

¶"The rules of the United States Senate should be revised so that the majority will can no longer be frustrated." The program asserted that "much vital legislation has been lost because of the filibuster."

Besides Mr. Brown and Mr. Weaver, New Yorkers who attended were: Hulan Jack, President of Manhattan Borough; Elijah Crump, Lloyd Dickens, Herbert B. Evans, George Gregory, James L. Watson and Ruth W. Whalen.

Other easterners included these from Washington, D. C.: John Blue of the American Council on Human Rights; Margaret Butcher of Howard University, and Belford V. Lawsin Jr.

States represented at the meeting were: New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, California, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, Ohio, Utah, Georgia and Indiana, as well as the District of Columbia.

Democratic National Convention Now Underway In Chicago Getting Close Scrutiny From The Nation's Negro Voters As Politicians Make Civil Rights A Major Issue

Negro Democratic Leaders Playing Important Roles At Convention

IN IMPORTANT ROLE: The most important role of a Negro delegate at the Democratic National Convention is being played by Congressman William L. Dawson of Chicago, Ill. He is vice-chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a member of the all-important Platform Committee.

Chicago, Ill., Aug. 15.—(DSN)—The eyes of the nations Negro citizen in all sections of the country were being focused on the Democratic National Convention which got under way here Monday largely for the reason that top political leaders as well as the leading candidates have made civil rights a major issue of the convention.

Whether or not civil rights is the major concern of the Negro voter of the nation is a subject which has been coming more and more to the front as the platform committee, which began hearings last week, began hearings on the civil rights plank in the platform for the 1956 campaign. From an increasing number of well informed sources there was evidence that civil rights, as such, may not after all be the most important concern of Negro voters. What appeared to be the most important concern of Negro voters is their economic well being and the party that will provide the opportunity for them to put more money in their pockets is the one most likely to get the lions share of the Negro vote. Historically most Negroes see themselves with having had more money in their pocketbooks during the recent Democratic administrations than at any other period in the nation's history.

Negro Democratic leaders are playing some important roles during the convention, with the most notable role being played by Congressman William L. Dawson, the veteran Negro congressman from Chicago, who is the Vice-Chairman of the Democratic National Committee and a member of the all-important Platform Committee charged with writing the platform for the 1956 campaign along with the controversial plank on civil rights.

Youthful Congressman Charles C. Diggs, Jr., serving his first term as the first Negro Congressman elected from the state of Michigan is also exerting some influence on the course of events at the convention. Cong. Diggs is a member of the Michigan delegation. An announced supporter of New York Governor Averill Harriman, Congressman Diggs was being talked of as one of the men to second the nomination of the New York governor when the nominations are put before the convention Thursday night.

Veteran New York Negro Congressman Adam Clayton Powell, who failed to be elected a member of the New York delegation, is in

S.C. Demos Ask Pre-Chicago Meeting of Platform Group

Steering Unit Endorses Action Taken by Chairmen in Meet Here

By S. L. LATIMER

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 21—South Carolina's Democratic steering committee, which this week endorsed the resolutions passed by the Atlanta meeting of state chairmen, would have the delegates from the South, who are on the national convention platform and resolutions committee, meet at some central point, say Atlanta, prior to Aug. 6, and be ready to report to the larger Southern caucus, which is scheduled to be held before the national convention meets.

The hope is that platform and resolutions group might work out a civil rights plank that the South could stand behind as a unit.

In stating merely that the more general meeting should be held "prior to Aug. 13," the way was left open for the more representative caucus to be held in Chicago, on Sunday, the day before the convention opens, as proposed by Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia. But the South Carolina group did not offer any specific date or place.

Exploratory Meeting

The proposed meeting of delegates assigned to the platform and resolutions committee would be purely an exploratory one, but a recommendation from these delegates should, of course, vention doesn't go to suit them, and the state steering committee, in endorsing the Atlanta resolution, went on record as being opposed to any such drastic action. They also reiterated in effect that there is no present intention of forming a third party. However, it is an open secret in South Carolina that unless the Chicago convention adopts a reasonable civil rights platform and names a candidate tolerant of Southern views there likely will be some sort of dissident movement as there was both in 1948 and 1952.

The general feeling now is "so far so good."

There is, however, a deep, underlying current in South Carolina that while harmony within the party is desirable, and it is hoped things can be worked out satisfactorily, harmony among

Europe and is for that reason not attending the convention.

Although there is a large number of southern Negro Democratic leaders attending the convention as visitors and observers the State of Texas is the only southern state with a Negro member of its delegation. He is Hobart Taylor of Houston, probably the wealthiest and most influential Negro citizen of the state.

John McCray, a former publisher of the Lighthouse and Informer of Columbia, S. C., a leader among South Carolina Negro Democrats, is heading a group of delegates from the state ready to take their seats should the regular delegation decide to walk out of the convention over the issue of civil rights.

carry great weight with the larger caucus which is to be composed of the governors of the respective states, party chairmen and others suggested in the Atlanta resolution to be participants.

At Atlantic City, nine governors met on call of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. and agreed upon the advisability of unity, with a decision to meet later if

SOUTH CAROLINA

needed. The plan is for them to gather when the general conference is held.

There doesn't seem to be much feeling in South Carolina to have the delegates walk out if the con-

Southern delegates, determined to make a strong fight, is more important.

Response Good

The movement to organize the South is in accordance with action taken by the state Democratic convention in March, which, by resolution, invited other Southern states to meet and organize to present a solid front in Chicago. The response to that call has been good, though not unanimous.

After Chicago, the South Carolina convention is going to meet again to hear a report from its delegates and decide on what course to take.

In 1948 the official backing of the party was given to the States' Rights ticket, and the national nominees, Truman and Barkley, left to scramble for themselves.

In 1952 the reassembled convention, after hearing a report of the delegates, supported Stevenson and Sparkman but a potent dissident movement immediately got going, and gave the regular Democratic ticket a close race. Already in South Carolina there is one petition being circulated to get 10,000 names to qualify for a place on the November ballot. That was the way the Eisenhower group got its electors before the people four years ago.

DOWN BY THE STOCKYARDS

The Democratic National Convention, like all such conventions, accomplished the things it was supposed to do. It adopted a platform, it nominated a President and a Vice President, and best of all, perhaps, from the point of view of those who had had a hard week of it, was last night willing to adjourn sine die. Its association with the stockyards, like the euphonious title of the Cow Palace where the Republicans are to assemble next week, is not unfitting. This is a nation, no matter what politicians out of office say, which has a high standard of living. This is a nation with a meat diet.

It was necessary in Chicago, as it will again be necessary in San Francisco, to separate the entertainment features of the convention from its serious intentions. Our political conventions perpetuate many traditions. Among these traditions is that of meaningless oratory, such as the perspiring Democrats in Chicago listened to or could have listened to on Monday evening. There was more of this sort of thing as the nominations for the Presidency were made on Thursday.

There was also a good deal of the same rash verbiage in the Democratic platform, just as there will surely be in the Republican platform next week. One might have thought that the men who wrote some portions of the platform came from areas swept by famine and pestilence in which exploited populations sat waiting listlessly for better days—that is, in this setting, for a Democratic victory.

But better days were in sight—except possibly for persons who might conceivably benefit if the Supreme Court's integration opinion were carried out. The Democrats do not promise a $500 billion economy by 1960 and an increase of 20 per cent or more in the standard of living, but that is what they said they were going to work for. In reply to such assertions, of course, the Republicans may promise next week to work for a $600 billion economy and an increase of 50 per cent or more in the average standard of living.

But the convention vaudeville was not all there was. The delegates came to town with some fairly solemn thoughts. There was real strife over the civil rights plank and the Southerners and the cautious Northerners won. There was a sharp conflict between former President Truman and the new leaders of the party and former President Truman lost. If the oratory with which the convention began was all too evidently a grade C product, designed for a mythical, slightly subnormal population living way back somewhere in the hills, the listening and looking public could be sure that the speech which Adlai E. Stevenson had prepared for the final session would be well thought out, well spoken and recognizably in the American language. And the afternoon had already brought simple and modest words from Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, still breathless from his hard battle for the Vice-Presidential nomination and still glowing under kind words from his chief rival, Senator John F. Kennedy of Massachusetts.

It was fitting, too, and in accordance with this nation's ideas of fair play that Mr. Truman, the biggest loser in this convention-week gamble, should be asked to come forward and get into the act. This he did, with an amazing reversal of practically all the opinions he had expressed earlier in the week.

And now, as the announcers say, we take you to San Francisco. We have no doubt that cliché for cliché, hyperbole for hyperbole, alliteration for alliteration, the Republicans will measure up—or down—to their Democratic opponents. And we have no doubt, either, that there will be men of serious and responsible purpose at San Francisco as there were at Chicago.

This is one way of choosing the government of a country. If anyone thinks it is not a perfect way, he is right. But those who in their fastidiousness are deeply offended or profoundly bored by political conventions of our American sort, might feel more resigned to their fate if they took a look at the lands where no such conventions are possible. The candidate who is President on the afternoon of Jan. 20, and after, will at least not have to deal with a Congress containing thirty-three splinter parties.

Joins Women For Ike Staff

NEW YORK — (ANP)—Mrs. Crystal Bird Fauset of Philadelphia, Pa., a former official of the Democratic National Committee and the first Negro woman in the United States elected to a state legislature, has joined the women's division executive staff of National Citizens for Eisenhower. She will serve as special assistant to the national co-chairman, Mrs. Dorothy D. Houghton.

Mrs. Fauset, now a registered Republican, began her political affiliation with the Democratic party in 1936 as Director of the Democratic National Committee's campaign activities for Negro women, a post to which she was reappointed in 1940 and again in 1944.

Atty. A. T. Walden Attends National Democratic Confab

Attorney A. T. Walden, President of the Georgia Association Of Citizens Democratic Clubs, has returned from Chicago where he attended the Democratic National Convention.

Attorney Walden appeared before the platform committee of the convention on Saturday, August 11 as the spokesman for a seven man committee of Negro Democrats for the purpose of urging a strong civil rights plank.

Earl Brown, alderman of New York City, was the other spokesman before the platform committee.

Attorney's committee had a special conference with former President Harry Truman, ex-Governor Adlai Stevenson, and Senator Lyndon Johnson of Texas with the purpose of discussing a strong civil right plank.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

AT DEMO CONFAB

Advertiser 1-6-A

Judge Wallace Favors Strong Southern Stand

Sun. 5-27-56

Montgomery

CLAYTON, Ala., May 26 (AP) — Alabama should "lead the fight" at the Democratic National Convention to present the South's case against racial integration, Circuit Judge George Wallace said today.

Wallace is a delegate from the third congressional district and the judge who recently threatned to jail any federal agents attempting to investigate the courts in his district.

In a prepared statement today, he said Alabama should take advantage of its "strategic spot" as first in the roll call of states and "utilize it to the extent of taking the lead in the fight against any matter . . . calculated to weaken the South's stand on segregation."

Wallace suggested this approach:

"The delegation should be opposed to any anti-Southern candidate for either the presidential or vice presidential nomination. The delegation should lead vigorously the fight in behalf of the South's stand on segregation; should support an interposition plank in the party's platform; should vote for restoration of the two-thirds rule, and oppose actively the so-called civil rights resolutions."

STAND FOR RIGHTS

Continuing, the Judge declared: "We should let the people of the nation know that we are not going to sit idly and see local government run over roughshod; that any problem existing among our people can be worked out and will be worked out by the local people involved, rabble-rousing eastern and midwestern politicians to the contrary, notwithstanding."

"We should begin our fight on the first rollcall," he added, "and continue until the adjournment of the convention."

PLATFORM CITES RACIAL PROBLEM

News & Observer

Fri. 5-18-56

Asserts Right of Separation of Races In Schools and All Institutions

(Text of Platform Page Eighteen)

Raleigh N.C.

By ROY G. BRANTLEY.

After cries of mongrelization of the races rang out at a platform committee meeting yesterday, the State Democratic Convention adopted a platform which asserted "the right of separation of the races in our schools and all institutions involving personal and social relations."

P.1

The convention also placed itself "squarely behind" Governor Hodges and the Advisory Committee on Education in the school segregation problem.

Former State Sen. Julian Allsbrook of Halifax, chairman of the platform committee, told the group that the "fundamental issue is whether the Anglo-Saxon race is to become a mongrel race.

Deletion Efforts.

His statement came after efforts were made to delete the separation-of-races provision from the platform.

The committee made one major change in the platform as it was drawn. It knocked out a section relating to reapportionment by a slim one-vote margin, 5-4.

The provision that was deleted said: "In view of North Carolina's growing and shifting population, it is urged that the next regular session of the legislature give effect to the mandate of our Constitution requiring reapportionment of representation in the General Assembly."

Outside of the segregation and reapportionment squabbles, the committee went along happily with the remainder of the platform.

As adopted by the convention, the platform took cheerful note of the party's gains in the State and nation and lambasted the Republican national administration at will.

But on the touchy segregation issue, two paragraphs in the platform touched off debate in committee session that lasted for over two hours.

As Finally Adopted.

The two paragraphs, as finally adopted, read:

"The Democratic Party is particularly proud of the manner in which our State has met and continues to meet the crisis in public education created by the segregation decisions of the United States Supreme Court. In the calm and orderly manner traditional to North Carolina, the Governor and the Advisory Committee on Education have, with firm resolve, attempted to analyze the problems we face. The Democratic Party stands squarely behind the Governor and the Advisory Committee in their efforts to find a solution to this problem."

"The Democratic Party believes in the preservation of the rights and liberties of the citizens of the State of North Carolina as guaranteed to them by their Constitution and of the citizens of all of the states under the Constitution of the United States. As we interpret the Constitution of the United States, this includes the right of separation of the races in our schools and all institutions involving personal and social relations, and the preservation of our right to regulate public health, morals, marriage, education, peace, good order, domestic tranquility and the general welfare of the citizens of North Carolina."

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State Sen. Paul Stoner of Lexington said the second paragraph sounded "almost like a quotation from the Southern Manifesto." He thought it would be wise to leave it out of the platform.

Former House Speaker Eugene Bost of Cabarrus was in favor of knocking both paragraphs out of the platform. He said the committee was talking about supporting a program when they didn't know what the program was.

Bost noted that the Advisory committee has presented its report, but he said no bills have been drawn implementing that report.

The segregation provision's rough sledding brought some of the party leaders on the run.

Appeal By Jordan.

National Committeeman B. Everett Jordan appeared before the committee to appeal for the provision. "The Governor would like to have it in there," Jordan said. "He sees nothing controversial in it, sees it only as a recommendation."

Jordan added that the provision also could stop "a lot of resolutions" from the floor.

Millard Barbee of Durham, president of the State Federation of Labor, sought to have the separation-of-races provision deleted from the platform and submitted as a resolution.

"If we continue to harp on the race issue," he said, "North Carolina could go Republican.

"There is a large Negro vote in North Carolina and if we continue to harp on this we will drive them from our party," Barbee added.

He said the Democratic Party would be in a "more dignified" position if it left the provision out of the platform and sent it up as a resolution.

That brought a reply from State Sen. John Kerr Jr., of Warren County. He said people were "bitterly aroused" by the segregation issue.

"We'd better look after the interest of the people who have been in the party for years," he said. "We've got to take into consideration the man in the field, in the textile mills.

"If we lose a few votes, we'll just have to lose them. Which is more important," he said, "standing by your convictions or winning a few votes?"

Kerr said the people of North Carolina would be expecting the convention to take a stand on segregation. "And," he said, "I think the people of North Carolina would like to have this (provision)."

Stoner pointed out that his position was that the provision would only "stir up" the segregation issue further, and felt it would be better to await action by the special session of the General Assembly.

But Committee Chairman Allsbrook said, "If ever it is time to rise up and speak up, now is the time."

Principal Issue.

He said the issue as discussed is whether white children shall go to school with Negro children. "But the fundamental issue," he said, is whether the Anglo-Saxon race is to become a mongrel race."

He said the "heart and core" of the white race is at stake, and called on the western counties to help the east where the Negro population is heavy.

The provision, Allsbrook said, doesn't represent "extremist views," but represents the best thinking of some of the State's top leaders.

The provision, Allsbrook claimed, is saying that racial integrity of all races shall be maintained.

Another man that spoke up in favor of the section was I. Beverly Lake, former assistant attorney general.

Lake said he thought the provision would be a "desirable addition" to the platform. "I think," he said, "that the platform is an application for trusteeship. This convention is expecting a segregation plank in the platform. The people are expecting a stand on segregation. The rider is sound and is in accord with my oath as a lawyer to support the Constitution of the United States."

State Chairman John Larkins urged that the provision be retained in the platform. He said that in preparing the section, advice had been sought from the Governor, National Committeeman Jordan, Attorney-General Rodman and others.

He asked for a platform on which "We can appeal not only to our friends in the west but also in the east counties which give us our margin of victory."

Leroy Martin of Raleigh mentioned to Allsbrook that there had been talk around the committee table that the provision contained the same language as the Southern Manifesto. He wondered if there was any intent to embarrass certain congressional candidates.

Allsbrook and Larkins insisted there was no such intent. Martin then moved that the section be moved from under the "Education" heading and be placed under a separate section entitled "Relations of the Races."

The motion carried, 6-3. Voting for the section, in addition to Martin, were: W. W. Speight of Greenville, Bost, W. G. Byers of Haywood, Bill Johnson of Harnett, and George Hughes of Trenton. Voting against the provision were Barbee, Sam J. Ervin III of Burke and Stoner.

In other action, Barbee attempted to get a resolution adopted calling on the General Assembly to enact a 75 cents an hour minimum wage scale for North Carolina. The motion failed to get a second.

Arnold Stone, a Forsyth teacher, offered a proposal that teachers' pay be raised to a minimum of about $2,600 a year. This was ruled out of order.

Other Highlights.

Here are some of the platform highlights:

National affairs: The Republican Party issued to the American people campaign pledges which it has failed to redeem. Republican administrators and legislators have deliberately depressed the prices of virtually all agricultural commodities far below 90 per cent of parity "to carry out Secretary of Agriculture Benson's theory that farming must be made unprofitable in order to prevent the accumulation of surpluses."

Hodges Administration: "With characteristic vigor and resourcefulness, Governor Hodges faced squarely the many formidable problems looming ahead."

Education: The Democratic Party recognizes that further advancement will require additional qualified teachers adequately compensated, more buildings and transportation facilities, more personnel and additional funds with which to expand curriculum.

Agriculture: "We especially deplore the repeated efforts of Eisenhower, Benson and Nixon to blame the decline in farm prices and income on high, rigid price supports, and to refuse to accept the responsibility for their poor leadership." Called for continued emhasis on research and market development.

Roads: Endorsed the limited access highways.

Prisons: Commended the Governor and Legislature for studies now underway which will place greater emphasis upon rehabilitation.

Highway Safety: "We pledge our best efforts and encouragement to the public officials of our State engaged in this vital work and call upon all the people of North Carolina to throw their moral support behind the safety program."

Public Welfare: "To children, to older citizens, to all in need, we pledge the financial aid required so that our citizens may share equally the opportunities inherent in a democratic society."

Labor: Noted "tremendous pro-

gress," pointed out that, "during the past two years, we take pride in the fact that relatively few strikes have occurred." Commended both management and labor.

Conservation and Development: North Carolina must encourage new industry both from inside and outside the State, and expand existing industry. Cited development corporations and Research Triangle Committee.

Utilities: Cited more widespread use of natural gas, termed a "newcomer" in North Carolina. Party will "exert every effort" for better and further utilities service to citizens of State "at rates which are fair and resonable."

Fiscal Affairs: "We have avoided radical and costly experiments and have insisted that there be a reasonable balance between income and outgo, the cornerstone of our policy being a balanced budget."

Taxation: The time has come for an overall look at the State's tax structure, "and we commend the General Assembly of 1955 for creating a Tax Study Commission.

The conclusion of the platform reaffirmed, in essence, the Bill of Rights in the U. S. Constituion.

It reaffirmed "our faith in a free press . . . the importance and the dignity of the individual, his right to know, to be educated, to worship as he pleases, to pursue truth wherever it may lead to speak his mind freely, to criticize the actions of those in authority ad to protest against usurpation in public office."

Vance Negroes Lose In Convention Bid

News + Observer

HENDERSON, May 13—White executive committees and delegates from two precincts where contests had developed were seated by the Vance County Democratic Convention Saturday.

The decision came on approval by the full convention voting by precinct units, exclusive of the two districts involved.

Committees and delegates chosen by Negro groups in separate sessions at precinct meetings were rejected by unanimous unit vote Saturday. There was no protest and no notice of appeal from the Negro delegates.

Raleigh, N.C.

Thirty-nine delegates and 39 alternates to the State Convention in Raleigh next Thursday were elected at today's meeting. A number of Negroes were included.

County Chairman George T. Blackburn called the meeting to order and B. H. Perry, veteran Henderson attorney, was named temporary chairman, with Sterling Gilliam as secretary.

The delegation going to Raleigh was authorized to make selections for the Congressional, judicial and senatorial executive committees for the county.

Attendance this year was the largest in many years.

DEMOCRATS URGED TO HEED THE SOUTH

New York

Georgia Leader Says Party '56 Platform and Candidate Should Be Sympathetic

Wed. 5-30-56

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 29—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia warned the Democratic party today to be mindful of "the nine segregated states" that voted Democratic in 1952 when it selects a candidate and platform this year.

Governor Griffin asserted national party leaders should be told:

"If it hadn't been for we segregated folks, you would not have carried a single state last time."

The Governor spoke at a meeting of the state Democratic Executive Committee. The meeting named 108 delegates and alternates to the national convention. The delegation, which has thirty-two votes, will go to the Chicago convention uncommitted.

However, John Sammons Bell, state Democratic chairman, said Estes Kefauver and Averell Harriman would be "outlawed" for the Georgia delegation. He referred to Mr. Kefauver as "the renegade Senator from Tennessee" and to Mr. Harriman as "the radical from New York."

Governor Griffin and Mr. Bell lean heavily to the support of Adlai E. Stevenson as the party's nominee.

Mr. Bell also castigated Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, Democrat of Texas, who has been mentioned as a possible Presidential nominee. He criticized the Senator for failing to sign the so-called "Southern Manifesto" in Congress supporting segregation.

Governor Griffin said Mr. Stevenson in 1952 received the electoral votes of only Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Louisiana and West Virginia.

"Who supported the Democratic nominee? The people in the South and the segregated states," he said. "All we want is fair treatment."

Governor Griffin said the delegation should seek as a candidate "one who is sympathetic, one who believes we have a voice in the Democratic party."

The committee decided that the delegation would cast its vote as a unit at the convention, as in the past.

The executive committee set June 23 as the closing date for Democratic candidates to enter contests for state office.

Among the major state-wide offices open is the Senatorial post to be vacated by Senator Walter F. George. So far, former Governor Herman Talmadge, an announced candidate, is the only major contender for that office. The state primary election will be held in September.

Dixie Demos Split On Way

Defender P.3 Sat. 6-9-56

Chicago, Ill.

JACKSON, Miss. —(INS) — The first formal split in the southern Democratic party came last week in Mississippi.

It involved only Mississippi, but political observers were watching closely to see if it develops into a southwide movement.

The split came when Gov. James P. Coleman, official head of the party in the state, announced that the persons who attended a meeting called to form a segregation, states-right party were no longer Democrats.

THIRD PARTY TALK

The meeting was held in Jackson May 30. It was attended by some 200 persons, including two former candidates for governor and nine state legislators. Also attending, chiefly as observers, were representatives of Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas.

The two former candidates, beaten in 1955 by Coleman, were Mrs. Mary Cain, Summit newspaper editor, and Ross Barnett, a Jackson attorney.

The meeting was called by Jackson Circuit Judge M. M. McGowan to form an organization for a third party.

Coleman said that those attending the meeting "read themselves out of the Democratic party."

He added, "I do not expect anybody who attended the meeting to be at the State Democratic Convention July 16. The list of those present at the meeting reads like a roll call of defeated candidates for governor in 1955 and the Eisenhower supporters in 1952."

STATES RIGHTS PLEDGE

Many of those who attended were leaders in the states rights movement in 1948 which cost the Democratic Party four Southern states.

Mrs. Cain said Coleman's statement was ridiculous. Rep. Richard Birchett of Yazoo City, another of those who attended the meeting, declared:

"I expect to attend the Democratic convention in Jackson in July and the governor's statement won't keep me away. I think I am just as good a Democrat as Governor Coleman. Actually, I might be a better one."

The meeting came after Coleman expressed his desire to take an uninstructed delegation to the National Democratic Convention. Many Democrats in the state have urged the delegates to vote only for a states-rights, prosegregation candidate.

The Negro Vote And The Democrat Party

Advocate P.4 Sat. 6-16-56

A wide assortment of Republican writers and Negro leaders in recent weeks, have been trying to create, in what we had already suspected as being a purely psychological proposition, the impression that Negro voters of the country had already been shown as having decided on the whole sale desertion of the Democrat Party in the coming presidential campaign.

The main reason for such a conclusion being that the leading Democrat Party spokesman, including Adlai Stevenson, who is now unmistakably the leading Democratic presidential candidate, have taken the moderate approach to the solution of the problem of civil rights.

Out in California where Negro citizens are suspected of having radical and extreme views regarding civil rights, if such terms be permissable here, in the contest for the Californian presidential preference primary vote with Sen. Kefauver, whose position in regards to civil rights, along with that of the Republicans, was defined as being more suitable and appealing to Negro voters. The record following the election the other day shows that Adlai Stevenson won by a margin of 5 to 1 the California Negro votes.

In the results of the voting in California, there appears to have developed two highly significant facts.

The first such fact, and perhaps of the greater significance, is the evidence that the rank and file of Negro voters have a deeper understanding regarding the problems of civil rights than heretofore realized by those who are attempting to use the issue in its purely partisan political aspects, and that the rank and file of Negro voters view the solution of the civil rights problem as an evolutionary rather than a revolutionary process.

The second fact is that the Negro vote in California has put completely out of currency the argument, that because of the civil rights issue, there will be a wholesale desertion of the Democrat Party by the nation's Negro voters in the coming presidential campaign.

— Patronize Our Advertisers —

Segregation Backing Urged By Henderson

B'ham, Ala. Mon. 7-9-56

MONTGOMERY, July 8 (AP)—Former State Sen. J. Bruce Henderson of Millers Ferry has urged Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention to vote only for a pro-segregation presidential candidate.

The former legislator, twice an unsuccessful candidate for governor, made his plea for Southern solidarity in letters written to all 52 members of Alabama's convention delegation.

"One of the principal reasons you were elected was because you made it clear to the White Citizens' Council that the convention, from the beginning to the end, you would stand for segregation and against integration," Henderson wrote.

"To a very large degree the White Citizens' Council and the press (which cooperated 100 per cent) were responsible for the election of nearly all of those elected.

"We hope that you will vote against all candidates who have declared for integration and ally yourself with and vote for a candidate—from first to last—who has declared himself for segre-

Racial developments—

News Mon. 6-4-56 P. 21

Demos assured fewer Negro votes this Fall

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A prediction that fewer Negroes will vote Democratic this election year than in 1952 and a brief racial clash spawned from a baseball game highlighted major week-end segregation developments in the troubled South.

Roy Wilkins of New York, executive secretary of the Natoinal Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, told a news conference at Jackson, Miss., Sunday that he believed "there will be smaller percentages of Negroes voting for the Democrats than last time.

"I won't say the Negro will come away in droves but instead of voting 70 to 80 per cent Democratic it will slice off this year," he said.

"OF COURSE, the big city machines won't lose the Negro vote where they have had gains afforded them," he continued. "The Negroes in Michigan, for example, are not going to kick Gov. Mennen Williams in the teeth or in New York where Sen. Herbert Lehman (D., N. Y.) has done so much for them."

Wilkins said the Negroes are still "hoping that the Democrats will put through some of their campaign promises of 1952 during this session of Congress. It is their last chance to deliver."

The NAACP executive secretary held the press conference after addressing a meeting of Mississippi branches of the organization attended by an estimated 2500 persons.

DESEGREGATION, he said, "has been successful wherever it has been tried" and "is going forward" despite such stumbling blocks as reported economic reprisals in Mississippi, Alabama and South Carolina.

Wilkins said NAACP attorneys planned to meet in New York to begin preparations for answering the Alabama injunction granted Friday against the organization doing business in that state.

Racial trouble flared briefly at Knoxville, Tenn., Sunday. Police Sgt. Emory Jackson said whites and Negroes were playing baseball on adjoining diamonds at a nominally white playground and "appeared to be getting along fine" until two Negro boys scooped up a stray ball from the white game and ran to their home two blocks away.

Several minutes later, a shotgun blast was fired from a moving car into the home of Earlina Hill, where the two boys lived, Jackson said. Crowds of whites and Negroes formed quickly in the neighborhood, armed with clubs, rocks and sticks, he said, and estimated the number involved at 2000.

ALL AVAILABLE POLICE were rushed to the area and the Rev. Dewey Jackson, a former police chaplain, pleaded with the demonstrators to disperse. Three white men were jailed without charge and a Negro woman was treated for minor injuries after being stuck by a baseball bat.

Other developments included:

APPOMATTOX, Va.—The Memorial Methodist Church turned down a resolution calling for a Southern secession from the National Union of Methodism. Introduced by State Sen. Charles Moses, a leading Methodist layman, the resolution advocated the split so Southern churches could go their own way and prevent mixing of the races in church affairs if they wished. It was not seconded and many members of the congregation walked out.

WRIGHTSVILLE, Ga.—The Wrightsville Methodist Church adopted a resolution condemning the policy of racial integration favored by the Methodist Quadrennial Conference in Minneapolis last month and threatened to withdraw from the conference if the present pattern continues.

BATON ROUGE, La.—A joint legislative committee on segregation introduced four bills designed to prevent teachers from advocating school integration or joining the outlawed NAACP. Shortly afterwards three Louisiana senators introduced a bill designed to ban interracial television shows. Another bill offered in the Senate would require white teachers to teach only white pupils and Negro teachers to teach only Negro pupils. The Legislature now has 17 measures aimed at maintaining segregation.

Inside Labor—

LABOR CHIEFS COOL TO SOUTH'S OUSTER

Commercial Appeal 7.14

Reuther Alone In Efforts To Split Democrats

Miss. Times

'REGULARS' DUCK ISSUE

Wed 5-30-56

By VICTOR RIESEL

If Walter Reuther still wants to split the Democratic Party by driving out the South, he'll have to get a political "do-it-yourself" kit.

Most of the other labor leaders have, in effect, told the globe-trotting red-head from Detroit that they are going along with the Democratic Party "regulars" —and even the conservatives. They just don't want a showdown now over the racial question which will slice the party right down the Mason-Dixon line.

These labor politicos are hard-headed, practical strategists. They have many important concessions to win from Democrats. But they are saying among themselves that they can gain more by keeping this political partnership going than by taking a walk. They have gotten advance guarantees that they'll reap dividends from their working relationship with the Democrats in November elections.

Mr. Reuther

The Democratic National Committee just announced the formation of an 18-man Labor Advisory Committee headed by George Harrison, president of the Railway Clerks Union. All of the committee members are presidents or second-in-command of powerful international unions. Before the laborites agreed to serve they bargained for assurances that the group would not just be "window dressing."

The Democrats promised them an important role in the selection of candidates and the formulation of the platform that will be presented to the convention.

The 18 men chosen for the committee were not picked at random. The Democrats asked only those they knew were not out to split the party. They know that these labor chiefs will march into the Chicago convention controlling a strong bloc of delegates which could be a strategic balance of power in this wide open fight.

Strong Machine, Too

It must also be pointed out that the influential union leaders on the advisory committee will be able to put more than money and manpower behind Democrats. They will control a coast-to-coast machinery that might be able to swing considerable woman-power into the campaign as well. The AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education (COPE) is not underestimating the power of women—nor of women's votes which can swing even the presidential election.

COPE officials have set up special women's groups in every major city across the country. They have ten full-time distaff directors of women activities and by November will have full time directors in every state.

The clash between Mr. Reuther and the other union chiefs in the Democratic-labor coalition, however, can give the Republicans little comfort. They have their own ticklish labor policy problems which are splitting them too. The hassle in the GOP broke out at the Cabinet level.

Mitchell Has Problems

Just the other day, at an informal meeting of the Cabinet members, practically everyone had Labor Secretary Jim Mitchell backed into a corner while angrily hurling charges at his too ardent wooing of the labor chiefs.

The bitter outburst in the Cabinet was prompted by Mr. Mitchell's announcement that he was going before a subcommittee of the Senate Labor Committee to testify in favor of extending coverage of the dollar-an-hour Federal minimum wage law to millions of retail workers now exempted. George Meany and other AFL-CIO chiefs have listed such extended coverage as their Number One legislative aim. To the Cabinet members, Mr. Mitchell's stand represented appeasement of the union chiefs.

To the relief of everyone the need for a final decision by President Eisenhower himself was averted when the subcommittee chairman, Paul Douglas of Illinois, resigned from the Labor Committee to take a post with the Senate Finance Committee. The Labor Committee hearings were called off and are not likely to be resumed before Congress adjourns. This took Mr. Mitchell off the spot.

Hampered GOP Bid

The GOP dispute over how to seek the votes of union duespayers has thus far prevented the newly formed Labor Division of the Republican National Committee from matching the state-by-state organization of its Democratic counterpart or from announcing any specific plans for action.

The Republican labor section is headed by Roy James, on leave from his job as staff director for the GOP members of the Senate Labor Committee. Mr. James, son of a retired member of the CIO Steelworkers Union, was pushed for the post by Mr. Mitchell.

Meanwhile, the working Joe—who may well determine the outcome of November's race—is blissfully unaware of the storm brewing in both political parties over his vote.

Dixie leaders vow firm stand at convention

News P. 1 Sun. 7-15-56 B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, July 14—(AP) —Democratic Party leaders from seven Southern states said today they favored standing solidly together to protect states rights, but were opposed to "any bolt, walkouts or third parties."

The Democratic chairman, in a statement winding up a meeting here, declared their belief in the Democratic Party "as the party which has most consistently and effectively promoted and protected the welfare of the people of the United States."

They say that they "represent the section which traditionally is the most loyal of all in the nation to the party."

Ask party harmony

THEY EXPRESSED a belief that the South "should wield strong influence in establishing a program which can be supported unanimously at the national convention.

"Those who are defeatists," the statement said, "would first seek to divide our Democratic Party. With this in mind, we have met to consider the elements of possible division within the party, hoping to contribute toward harmony in the national convention."

The chairmen said, "difficulties arising from our differences are not insurmountable; on our part we recognize the problems and political necessities of other states; we insist that they in turn recognize ours. We urge responsible Democratic leadership everywhere to work toward this end."

Southern states, the party leaders added, are "gravely disturbed over the invasion of the sovereign rights of the states and the departures from the constitutional guarantees upon which our country was founded and became great."

Will protect rights

THE PARTY chairmen said they expect the leadership in their respective states "to stand firmly, calmly, intelligently and with determined resolve," to protect states rights.

They endorsed the proposal for Southern solidarity at the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and said, "we believe that the South should work together."

With this in view they recommend pre-convention caucuses of governors, delegation chairmen, delegation vice-chairmen and the members of the convention platform and resolutions committee.

News P.2-A

"All the foregoing we propose to accomplish within the framework of the Democratic Party," the statement said. "We believe that party unity is important to every section of the country and is essential and necessary for Democratic victory in November. We believe that a Democratic victory is a necessity for the nation and that the inept Republican administration should be removed from the White House."

Laurie Battle present

THE STATEMENT was read to newsmen by South Carolina Democratic Chairman Neville Bennett who called the meeting.

Present were Chairmen John Sammons Bell of Georgia, Roy Mayhall of Alabama, John D. Larkins Jr., of North Carolina, Thomas H. Blanton, Virginia, Herbert S. Walters of Tennessee and James M. Milligan of Florida.

Other party leaders in attendance included Laurie C. Battle, vice-chairman of the Alabama delegation to the national convention; Bob Kendall and George Wallace of Alabama and Buford Ellington, Tennessee commissioner of agriculture.

Associated Press

GOV. FRANK G. CLEMENT
. . . Democratic keynoter

At Atlanta meeting—

News P.2

Dixie Democrats plan solid front

Sat. 7-14-56
B'ham, Ala.

ATLANTA, July 14—(AP)—Democratic chairmen of seven Southern states continued their efforts Saturday to forge a Southern front of solidarity at the Democratic National Convention.

Dixie party chieftains meeting here at the call of South Carolina Chairman Neville Bennett held an informal closed session Friday night and continued deliberations behind closed doors Saturday.

ON HAND were Bennett, John Sammons Bell of Georgia; Roy Mayhall of Alabama; John D. Larkins Jr. of North Carolina; Thomas H. Blanton of Virginia; Herbert S. Walters of Tennessee and James M. Milligan of Florida.

State party officials also in attendance included Laurie C. Battle, vice chairman of the Alabama delegation to the national convention, Bob Kendall and George Wallace of Alabama and Buford Ellington, Tennessee commissioner of agriculture.

THE PARTY CHAIRMEN promised a statement following the session Saturday. Bennett Friday night lasted nearly four hours. No one would say what had been discussed.

In an interview for television cameramen, however, Bennett and Bell both declared the primary purpose of the conference was to "win the 1956 election for the Democrats."

Bennett in an earlier interview said the purpose of the meeting was to "create a solid and united Southern support, so far as possible, to prevent inclusion in the Democratic platform of a pronouncement or stand on segregation to which we could not under any circumstances agree."

BETTETT SAID it was his intention to work within the framework of the Democratic Party.

Commenting similarly, Bell declared that no "bolt, walkout or third party," was contemplated.

Several of the party chiefs indicated the sessions here might lead to a later meeting of Southern governors to discuss Southern solidarity at the convention.

Choice Seen Boost For Stevenson

Post + Times
Herald P.1
Tues. 7-10-56

Youthful Governor Of Tennessee Who Favors Adlai Will Open Convention

Washington

CHICAGO, July 9 (U.P.) Democratic Party chieftains today picked Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee to deliver the keynote speech which will kick off the Party's National Convention next Aug. 13.

National Democratic Chairman Paul M. Butler emerged from a three-hour meeting of the Party's Convention and Arrangements Committee to announce that Clement had been picked out of 17 or 18 possible keynoters.

The choice of the youthful Tennessee Governor was regarded as a boost for Adlai E. Stevenson's candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Clement, at 36 the youngest of the Nation's Governors, has been a forthright Stevenson backer. It was earlier believed the leaders would pick a keynoter who had not yet declared himself on a nominee.

Stand Is Minimized

Butler said he did not see any particular significance in the fact that Clement is a Stevenson man.

"I leave that to the Stevenson forces or the anti-Stevenson forces," Butler said.

He also hedged on whether Clement's selection might rule him out as a possible vice presidential nominee.

"I would leave that to anyone else's interpretation rather than my own," the Democratic chief said.

Traditionally, the convention keynote speaker is not a candidate for any nomination.

Clement's Word Awaited

Butler told newsmen that Clement's youth and the fact that he comes from a border state "had some bearing" on his choice. He predicted the Tennessean will cover the racial segregation issue "in a way that will not be offensive to any segment of the population" and will speak "fluently and persuasively" on the farm problem and other issues.

Butler added he had not yet talked to Clement about the choice, but "I think he will accept" the bid.

Clement had not been regarded as the front-runner for the keynote spot.

'Acceptable' to Estes

Earlier it was believed Gov. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine would get the nod. Other favorites were Oklahoma's Sen. Robert S. Kerr, the 1942 keynoter, and Washington's Sen. Henry M. Jackson.

Both Kerr and Jackson were regarded as acceptable to the camps of Stevenson's announced rivals for the nomination, Gov. Averell Harriman of New York and Sen. Estes Kefauver of Tennessee.

However, Kefauver's campaign manager, F. Joseph Donohue, sent advance word to Butler that any keynote choice would be "wholly acceptable."

NEGRO DEMOCRATS SCORE PRESIDENT

Times P.24-C

Leaders in 17 States Charge 'Abdication of Leadership' on Desegregation Issue

Mon. 7-23-56

By LOUTHER S. HORNE
Special to The New York Times.

New York

CHICAGO, July 22—President Eisenhower has been accused by a group of sixty Democratic leaders of "abdication of executive leadership" on the desegregation issue.

This "abdication," it was charged, had come "at a time of national crisis" and had been "in large measure" responsible for "the increase in violence in the South and the resistance in complying with the Supreme Court's decisions declaring segregation unconstitutional."

The Negro Democrats also charged that "the President has not used the prestige and influence of his powerful office to gain compliance with the recent decisions of our highest courts." They added:

"He remained silent in the face of the intemperate attacks upon the Supreme Court of the United States."

The attack on the President was contained in "a statement of principles" issued late last night by a committee of eleven representing the sixty Negro Democrats. The sixty represent strong segments of Negro voters in seventeen states and the District of Columbia.

The committee of eleven also released the final draft of what it termed "a strong civil rights plank" for presentation to the Platform Committee of the Democratic National Convention opening here Aug. 13.

New Yorkers Attending

Delegates attending an all-day conference yesterday adopted the committee's version of the civil rights plank. Members of the committee included Earl Brown, a member of the New York City Council, and Dr. Robert C. Weaver, State Rent Commissioner of New York.

The statement of principles was issued by the committee in behalf of the sixty Negro Democrats. It reiterated the belief that adoption of a strong civil rights plank and the nomination of a liberal [Presidential] candidate "who will not equivocate in his support of it (the plank) are necessary if the party is to win the Presidency and the Congressional elections."

As adopted by the conference, the civil rights plank made these demands:

¶The Federal Government must assure the personal security of individuals in all matters concerning the exercise of their civil rights and civil liberties.

¶The Federal Government must assure that no citizen will be deprived of the right to vote.

¶The Federal Government must enact and enforce effective legislation to secure equal employment opportunity for all persons.

¶The Federal Government should take positive action to assure that the decisions of the Supreme Court declaring unconstitutional racial segregation in public schools and other public facilities are effectively implemented and enforced in all sections of the country.

¶The Federal Government must take necessary executive and legislative action to assure that no persons shall be excluded from any housing facility receiving benefits from the Federal Government because of race, creed, color or national origin.

¶"The rules of the United States Senate should be revised so that the will of the majority can no longer be defeated by a minority."

The conference delegates also urged the Democratic party to "carry on the drive toward equality for all Americans dramatically initiated by President Roosevelt, carried forward by President Truman and reaffirmed by the Supreme Court."

States represented at the meeting were New York, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky, California, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, Ohio, Utah, Nebraska, Georgia and Indiana, as well as the District of Columbia.

To Help Write Rights Plank For Democrats

Call P.13
Kansas City, Mo.
Fri. 7-20-56

TYLER, Texas.—H. M. Morgan has been asked by Frank D. Reeves of the Kefauver Campaign committee, Andrew Hatcher of the National Stevenson Committee, and Earl Brown, councilman of 21st Senatorial district of New York, who is acting secretary of the committee, to meet with said committee in Chicago, Saturday, July 21.

The purpose of this meeting is to draft a strong civil rights plank to be presented to the National Democratic Convention that will meet in Chicago early next month.

Before leaving the state, President Morgan of the Texas Democratic Voters' League held a meeting, July 18 in the Assembly Room of the Dallas Negro Chamber of Commerce on Forest Avenue, Dallas, Texas. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss candidates for state level political offices and the course the Negro will take in the July primaries. It is predicted that many leaders will attend the meeting from all over the state of Texas.

Demos Call Parley Here For Tuesday

Advertiser Fri. 7-13-56 Montgomery, Ala. P1

Standby Committee To Review Proposals For Southern Caucus

The standby committee created by Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention to look into any proposed caucus of Southern delegates will meet at the Whitley Hotel here Tuesday at 7 p.m.

State Rep. Bob Kendall Jr., of Evergreen, temporary chairman of the committee, said yesterday he had notified the standby committee members of the meeting, with the main order of business to hear a report on the conference opening today in Atlanta which will be attended by Democratic Party leaders from throughout the South.

FIRST ORDER

"I assume the first order of business will be the election of a permanent committee chairman," Kendall said, "and after that, any action taken will be entirely up to them."

Kendall is not a member of the committee, but has merely served as temporary chairman until the group is organized.

Circuit Judge Roy Mayhall of Jasper, chairman of the state Democratic Executive Committee, will not attend the Atlanta meeting, according to the governor's office in Columbia, S.C. Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. called the meeting.

Mayhall was not available for comment.

Timmerman's office said today he had received a letter from Mayhall in which the judge declined an invitation to attend the Atlanta caucus. Mayhall wrote he felt issues announced for discussion at the caucus should be up to state delegations, not state party chairmen.

Earlier, Laurie C. Battle of Birmingham, vice chairman of Alabama's convention delegation, announced he planned to attend and there were indications he might be joined by several other members of the state convention delegation.

Advertiser P.7a

Political Chiefs Back Southern Unity Drive

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 12 (AP)—Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., today announced that South Carolina's "unity" drive among Southern states has drawn support from [illegible]r more political leaders.

The governor's office released letters in support of the proposal from Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Sen. John Stennis (D-Miss), and Reps. Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss) and William M. Tuck (D-Va).

Timmerman announced earlier that he and eight other Southern state governors, who met at the recent National Governors' Conference, "agreed on Southern solidarity for the National Democratic Convention."

In carrying out a state Democratic party resolution, State Party Chairman Neville Bennett also has arranged a meeting of party chairmen from other Southern states in Atlanta, Ga., Friday and Saturday.

Griffin wrote Timmerman that the South Carolina party's "efforts to achieve solidarity and cooperation at the coming national Democratic convention are commendable and worthy of support."

Stennis said he agreed with Timmerman that "We must stand united in the South, and for my part, I am willing to go a long way in getting this unity.

State Demos await word on caucus plans

News P.1 B'ham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR
News Staff Writer

Mon. 7-16-56

The chairman of Alabama's Democratic delegation "standby" committee today sought to determine South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman's next move for a Southwide meeting of Southern states' delegates prior to the Chicago convention Aug. 13.

State Rep. Bob Kendall of Evergreen, head of the "standby" group to work with other Dixie states' delegates and one of four Alabama Democrats attending Saturday's Atlanta meeting of party state chairmen, said:

Seeking clarification

"I AM SEEKING to get a clarification of Gov. Timmerman's plans for a meeting of Southern delegates, or a caucus of representatives from the various delegations in the Southern states."

Kendall, who said he thought the Atlanta meeting was "very constructive" in clearing the atmosphere for a subsequent caucas, emphasized that the South Carolina governor "now should make known any further plans he may have for a Southwide session."

"We would like to know this before members of our 'standby' group meets at Montgomery tomorrow night," added Kendall.

JUDGE ROY MAYHALL of Jasper, chairman of Alabama's State Democratic Executive Committee, and former Congr. Laurie Battle, vice chairman of this state's 52-member delegation to the Democratic National Convention, also said they considered the Atlanta meeting "constructive and helpful."

Attend caucus

JUDGE GEORGE C. Wallace of Clayton, one of 11 members of the "standby" committee, attended the Atlanta caucas with Mayhall, Battle and Kendall.

Judge Mayhall and Democratic chairmen from six other Southern states issued a "declaration" at Atlanta pledging to work together to shape a Democratic platform "which can be supported unanimously at the national convention."

They declared their opposition to "any bolts, walkouts or third parties." But they demanded that the national party "recognize the problems and political necessities" of the South.

All in agreement

"ALL OF US were in agreement about no walkout or bolt from the party, and that there would be no effort to organize a third party," said Judge Mayhall.

Mayhall pointed out that Neville Bennett, chairman of South Carolina's State Democratic Executive Committee, who called the Atlantic meeting "was emphatic in saying he does not favor a walkout, bolt or formation of a third party."

Bennett was named to a three-member steering committee, headed by Georgia State Democratic Chairman John Sammons Bell, to arrange for a second meeting of Dixie party leaders. The other member of this group is Tennessee Democratic Chairman H. S. Walters.

It was proposed in a resolution adopted by those attending the Atlanta session that chairmen and vice chairmen of Democratic delegations from the various states, together with delegates choosen to serve on convention platform and credentials committees, attended a pre-convention meeting.

Southern governors also would be invited to sit in on this caucus, which some have suggested be held at Chicago a few days before the national convention.

Organize fight

"I STILL think we ought to have a Southwide meeting of all delegates somewhere in the South prior to the Chicago convention to organize a solid front to fight for the South," said Eugene Connor, delegate-at-large and "standby" committee member.

News

Connor proposed such a meeting before Gov. Timmerman came up with his plan.

P.1

Battle urged a Southwide meeting of delegates, and said he thought the Democrats "could shape a platform which can be supported at the national convention, if the South will present a solid enough front."

Mon. 7-16-56

No promises made

VIRGINIA'S Democratic Chairman Thomas B. Blanton, who attended the Atlanta huddle, was quoted at Richmond as saying that the Southern party chairmen "didn't make any promises" that there would be no Southern bolt at Chicago.

"Of course, you never do favor those things—bolts," said Blanton. "But sometimes you have to do it. We didn't make any promises to anybody.

If the plan advanced at Atlanta for a Southwide meeting of party leaders before the convention is carried out, six Alabamians would be invited.

They would be Sen. John Sparkman, delegation chairman; Gov. James E. Folsom; Battle, vice chairman; Judge Wallace and Mrs. George McBurney of Florence, designated as Alabama's delegation representatives on the convention platform committee, and Shelby State Rep. Karl Harrison, credentials committee member.

Meeting set

IT ALSO IS expected that Rep. Kendall, chairman of the "standby" committee and also member of the convention committee on permanent organization, would be invited.

The "standby" committee will meet at 7 p.m. tomorrow at Montgomery's Jefferson Davis Hotel.

DEMOCRATS OPEN MEETING IN SOUTH

Times P.13-C

Leaders Hope to Work Out 'Acceptable' Convention Plank on Civil Rights

Sat. 7-14-56

By LEO EGAN
Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, July 13—Southern Democratic leaders assembled here tonight to consider means of strengthening their bargaining position at the Democratioc National Convention in Chicago next month.

New York

Their principal aim is to head off a national party platform declaration on civil rights that the South cannot accept. A secondary, but important, consideration is to make sure that the Democratic candidate for President is acceptable to the South.

John Sammons Bell, the Georgia state chairman, said he was prepared to engage in "give and take" to work out an acceptable civil rights plank. But he added that it could not be all give and no take.

Mr. Bell and Neville Bennett, South Carolina state chairman, emphasized today that the meeting involves no threat of a southern bolt if the platform or candidate are not acceptable. They have, they declared, no thought of forming a third party, such as the States Rights party that ran a Presidential ticket in the South in 1948.

Bids Sent to 11 States

In advance of the first meeting of the leaders tonight neither the Georgia nor the South Carolina chairman had any definite assurance as to the number of Southern states that would be represented. Mr. Neville, who issued the call for the meeting, had invited a total of eleven.

Seven states that have agreed to send representatives have a total of 196 delegates to the convention, which starts Aug. 13. They are Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee, Florida, Alabama, North Carolina and Virginia.

The others that may be represented are Mississippi, which has 22 votes, and Louisiana, which has 24. Texas, with 56, and Arkansas, with 26, will not be represented.

In all there will be 1,377 delegate votes at the Chicago convention. To nominate, a total of 686½ is required.

Civil Rights Discussed

Discussing possible civil rights planks at a press conference this afternoon, Mr. Neville said that a reaffirmation of the 1948 and 1952 planks would be satisfactory to him and, he thought, to other southern Democrats.

He said that the main purpose of the conference that starts tonight and continues tomorrow was "to create a solid and united southern support as far as possible to prevent the inclusion in the platform of a stand on segregation to which we couldn't under any circumstances agree."

Such a stand he explained might be a specific endorsement of the Supreme Court's decision calling for an ending of racial segregation in the public schools.

The South Carolina chairman and the Georgia chairman as well, would like to see a Democratic declaration against Federal aid for schools on the theory this would soon lead to Federal interference with state school operations.

SOUTH IS CAUTIONED AGAINST PARTY BOLT

Times P.16-C Tues. 7-17-56

JACKSON, Miss., July 16 (UP)—Senator John C. Stennis told Mississippi's political leaders today the South's best chance for continuing racial segregation lay within the framework of the

Democratic party."

Senators Stennis was keynote speaker at a state Democratic convention, bitterly divided over procedure but united for states' rights. He urged the several hundred delegates to send a delegation to the Democratic National Convention "unfettered and unbound—as white women and white men of Mississippi should be sent."

The Dekalb Democrat said there was "no division among Mississippians on all matters of vital concern," but there were alternate courses the state could take toward maintaining the "Southern way of life." He advised against two alternatives—nominating an independent candidate and backing the Republican candidate.

Mr. Stennis said the South had reason to "withdraw from the Democratic party," but that there are more reasons "why we need to be a part of a national party and a part of the Democratic party."

The Democrats, he said, are the "only effective bloc of conservative political influence in American Government," the only party working for an effective warm program, for industrial advancement of the South and against monopolies.

NO "SECESSION," BUT—

The unanimous declaration of seven Southern Democratic state chairmen on party loyalty, party unity and civil rights is an interesting political document. It makes completely clear what was already evident, that there is little taste this year for anything along the lines of the "secession" of 1948, when the bolt was real and earnest. "We do not favor any bolts, walkouts or third parties. We believe in the two-party system," said the seven chairmen. There is every reason to believe them.

This is not to say that an open split is inconceivable; but it is unlikely. The South, as represented by its leading political figures, is watchful, worried and suspicious lest the segregation issue be pointed up so sharply at the convention that compromise becomes impossible. But it doesn't want to leave the party, if for no other reason than that it has nowhere else to go. The Republicans haven't seriously tried to build up a second party in the South. In the words of one Southern leader, the Southern Democrats just don't want to be "insulted" or embarrassed by their Northern brethren; they don't want to be "beaten over the head" by the liberals; they don't want the platform to draw the issue of civil rights and segregation too explicitly. Such a declaration as the 1952 platform contained would be sufficiently vague to satisfy the Southerners today.

The document of the seven chairmen is interesting not only because of what it deplores, i. e., division within the party, but also because of what it advocates, i. e., protection of "the rights of the states and of the people as guaranteed by the Constitution." It is fascinating to see how the same words can mean different things to different men. "The sovereign rights of the states," "the constitutional guarantees," "the rights * * * of the people," mean in the context of this document a continuation of segregation, a defiance of decisions of the Supreme Court, a refusal to recognize complete equality of the franchise, of education or sometimes even of economic opportunity.

To most of the rest of us, the words mean quite the opposite. They mean quite the opposite to a major segment of the Democratic party, too; and it will be quite a task that Representative John McCormack of Massachusetts and his platform committee face in trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. Yet in the name of party harmony it has been done before and it will probably be done again. If it isn't, the Democratic convention will produce fireworks over something a good deal more fundamental than the question of which candidate is most likely to win.

Speech By Griffin Stirs Boos From Left Faction

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago, Aug. 16 (AP)—Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia got a mixture of boos and rebel Dixie yells as he hit out at some Northern delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Referring to last night's unsuccessful attempt to substitute a civil rights plank in the Democratic platform, Griffin said:

"Let me remind you that not one of these Young Turks was able to carry his state for the Democratic nominee in November, nor did our candidate carry his own state of Illinois.

"It is an even bet that those who last night would have crucified the people of the South will not be able to carry their states for the Democratic nominee in November 1956."

Here, and at several other spots in his speech, there were boos and cheers.

But Griffin went right on, unperturbed, in a speech that was devoted chiefly to defending the South's stand on integration although he was nominating Rep. James Davis of Georgia for president.

After Griffin had finished, Chairman Sam Rayburn praised the convention's "fighting spirit" but said everyone, no matter what his views, deserved a fair hearing.

"I trust and believe," Rayburn said, "there will not be another boo in this hall."

Griffin continued:

"Let me call your attention to the fact that Georgia is the only state which has never at any time gone Republican.

"Let me also call your attention to the fact that four years ago Georgia gave Gov. Adlai Stevenson the greatest majority of any of the nine Southern and border states which he carried.

"Let me call your attention to the fact that four years ago Gov. Stevenson failed to carry a single state North of the Mason-Dixon line.

YOUNG TURKS

"Four years ago a group of delegates to this convention tried to throw us and some other Southern states out of the convention. The leaders of the group were referred to by the press as 'Young Turks.'

"Let me remind you that not one of these Young Turks was able to carry his state for the Democratic nominee in November, nor did our candidate carry his own state of Illinois.

"It is an even bet that those who last night would have crucified the people of the South will not be able to carry their states for the Democratic nominee in November, 1956.

PEOPLE OF GEORGIA

"The people of Georgia believe that Supreme Court has usurped powers which were never delegated to it or even to the Federal government in the Constitution.

"The people of Georgia believe that the unbridled license of the Supreme Court must be curbed and its illegal decisions set aside as many of its other illegal decisions have been set aside in the past.

"This time our ox is being gored. Next time it may be yours.

BOOS, YELLS FOR GRIFFIN

Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia drew boos and rebel Dixie yells yesterday as he lashed out at the Supreme Court integration decisions and at Northern delegates, who he said would have "crucified the people of the South."—**AP Wirephoto**

Adlai wires Alabama he won't use force

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Adlai Stevenson today wired one of his chief Alabama supporters for the Democratic presidential nomination that he would NOT use force to enforce the U. S. Supreme Court anti-segregation decision.

"I have said from one side of the country to the other that the problem cannot be solved by guns and bayonets," Stevenson said in a telegram to State Rep. Karl Harrison of Columbiana, delegate-at-large and one of Stevenson's leaders in this state.

"And it cannot be solved overnight," Stevenson's statement added. "I have not changed my position in any respect."

THE TELEGRAM from the 1952 Democratic standard-bearer was in response to a wire from Harrison warning Stevenson regarding his declaration for a stronger "civil rights" plank to endorse the Supreme Court's decision.

"YOUR FRIENDS in Alabama and the South deeply regret the report that you favor the Democratic platform endorsing the U. S. Supreme Court's opinion barring segregation in our schools," Harrison's telegram to Stevenson stated. "If this report is true, I fear you are going dangerously near the point of which your Southern supporters will turn back and leave you.

"Nothing on earth is more important to us of the South than maintaining the Southern way of life and preserving good will among the white and Negro people. We strongly urge you to let the paltform committee write a moderate 'civil rights' plank.

"And we further urge you 'to reiterate your statement made in California, that you are against the federal government using force to enforce integration in our schools.

"If you could see fit to do the things mentioned above, I am confident it would make certain your continued support by Southern delegates. I would appreciate a reply from you."

REP. HARRISON, who ran as a Stevenson-pledged candidate for delegate and who helped line up a majority of Alabama's 52-member delegation for the former Illinois governor, said he still thinks that Stevenson is the most moderate candidate with a chance of being nominated and elected.

Here is the text of Stevenson's answer to Harrison:

"Thank you for your thoughtful telegram. I have said from one side of the country to the other that the problem cannot be solved by guns and bayonets, and it cannot be solved overnight. I have not changed my position in any respect.

"With best wishes, (signed) Adlai E. Stevenson."

STEVENSON'S WIRE to Harrison came as more members of Alabama's delegation, somewhat placated earlier by Stevenson's insistence he has not moved from his announced position of moderation on "civil rights," expressed a willingness to go along with him.

Luther Patrick, former congressman and Ninth District delegate, after at first expressing doubt about the wisdom of Alabama yielding to Illinois to put Stevenson's name in nomination first, said:

"Upon reconsideration, I think we should go ahead and yield to Illinois to get Stevenson's name in nomination ahead of Averell Harriman's. If we don't yield, it would just give Harriman's bunch more time to close in and strengthen his hand. And Stevenson is certainly to be preferred over Harriman."

OTHER DELEGATES, including William C. Barber and Raymond Weeks, both of the Ninth District, expressed similar opinions to that advanced by Rep. Harrison.

But Birmingham's Eugene Connor, delegate-at-large, who has been against Stevenson all along, repeated "I still say that Stevenson is not a friend of the South."

"Let me say again," added Connor that I'm not for moderation—I'm for segregation. Stevenson is for moderation and integration."

Connor predicted that the Alabama delegation would not yield to Illinois for placing Stevenson's name in nomination ahead of all other candidates. He urged that Alabama and other Southern delegations get behind "an acceptable Southern candidate."

CONNOR REEMPHASIZED that "I do not mean Happy Chandler either, because from all I hear, Chandler's for Harriman."

Several other delegates, angered at Stevenson's declaration for platform endorsement of the high court ruling, expressed a willingness to reconsider supporting him.

34d 1956

Third Party Threat Revived By Strom Thurmond in S.C.

Journal & Constitution P. 4-E

Sun. 7-29-56

States Rights Leader Says Southland Must Hold On to Its Potent Weapon

Atlanta Ga.

By S. L. LATIMER, JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., July 28—The Democratic convention plot thickened this week with entrance upon the scene of Strom Thurmond, a delegate, who took positive exception to any guarantee or intimation by party officials that there would be no third party or independent elector movement if the Chicago meeting doesn't satisfy the South.

Thurmond, who was the States Rights Democratic candidate in 1948, who supported Eisenhower as an independent in 1952, and who as a "write-in" candidate defeated the party nominee for the Senate in 1954, cut loose his statement in reply to the one issued by the seven state Democratic chairmen after their recent meeting in Atlanta. He approved of organizing, and of holding a larger Southern meeting prior to the Chicago convention, but he said that the portion which spoke of no third party or independent movement took away the only weapon Southern delegates have, which is fear of losing the vote in Dixie.

Thurmond Explanation

Later, in reply to questions, Thurmond said he had no third party or other kind of opposition in mind at the present time. He simply didn't think the door on such a development should be closed and notification to that effect given.

There is more going on in South Carolina among the dissidents than appears on the surface and it is pretty certain that if the candidate nominated next month and the platform adopted do not meet with these voters' approval, there will be some kind of a contra way through which voters, who don't want to support either major ticket, may do so.

While several prominent persons connected with dissident movements in other years expressed their opinions recently in a series of newspaper interviews, Thurmond is the first to make a statement on his own as to the present political dilemma. In a quiet way, however, a petition is being circulated to get the 10,000 or more names needed to place independent electors on the November ballot, if the backers feel later that such a ticket is demanded. Nothing will be done on this score other than to get the signatures, until after the state convention reassembles late in August to hear reports from the delegation to Chicago, and pass on the recommendations of this group.

Went for Adlai in '52

It will be recalled that eight years ago the party by post-national convention action, put its official machinery behind the Thurmond-Wright ticket. In 1952 the recessed convention, when it met again, backed Stevenson and Sparkman, which caused a breakaway on the part of so many voters that Stevenson carried the state by only a little over 7,000 votes. In 1948 the state's electoral votes went to the States Rights ticket.

Apparently Stevenson has more strength in the South Carolina delegation than any other candidate, but as matters stand now, Gov. Timmerman will be nominated as a favorite son and it has been suggested that the South Carolina delegates vote for him throughout rather than to favor any of the presently named leading candidates. However, since a majority of the delegates to Chicago stuck by Stevenson in 1952, it is believed that in time he will get this state's vote for the nomination, maybe on the second ballot. The rub then would come when the reassembled convention would say whether it is willing to go along as to the nominee and the civil rights plank. And no observer for the moment could predict what the verdict will be.

Thurmond's statement may **prove to be a very significant straw in the wind as an omen of things to come.**

SOUTH CAROLINA

Battle Calls Dixie Caucus Disappointing

Advertiser P.1

Montgomery, Ala.

Sat. 8-4-56

The vice chairman of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention yesterday expressed disappointment that the caucus of Southern party leaders in Atlanta "did not consider specific methods of getting our message across to the convention and to the nation."

Laurie Battle of Birmingham, who participated in the Atlanta meeting, declared in a statement released yesterday he had hoped the group would give "solid backing to particular programs like the favorite son idea and the much needed electoral college reform."

'BE PREPARED'

"The show of Southern solidarity is fine and is having a sobering effect on Northern delegates," Battle continued. "Reports keep coming in that the Northern wing of the party is changing, but like the Boy Scouts, I believe in being prepared."

"The whole tenor of the meeting was expressed in broad generalizations as shown by the statement released by Gov. Timmerman of South Carolina," Battle added. "Specific issues were not

DEMOCRATIS

debated and specific conclusions were not drawn up."

Battle had sought a pre-convention caucus of all Southern delegates but failed to win sufficient support to have such a meeting called.

7 State Heads Plan To Attend Atlanta Caucus

Advertiser

Montgomery Ala.

Tues. 7-31-56

Gov. James E. Folsom and four key members of Alabama's delegation to the Democratic National Convention meet with delegations from nine other Southern states tomorrow in Atlanta, seeking to form a solid convention front on racial questions.

The pre-convention caucus, called by South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr., opens at 4 p.m. at the Dinkler Plaza Hotel with at least seven governors expected to attend.

The idea for this conference came from an earlier meeting in Atlanta of the chairmen of the Democratic executive committees of seven Southern states. At the initial meeting, it was recommended a second meeting be held to be attended by the governors, delegation chairmen and vice chairmen and members of the Platform and Resolutions Committee.

40 TO 50 EXPECTED

John Sammons Bell, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Executive Committee, said yesterday he expected 40 to 50 party officials to attend the meeting.

It was he who predicted the attendance of seven governors. The governors of three other states—Florida, Tennessee and Louisiana—have notified Bell they could not attend but would be represented.

Bell said yesterday he had not heard from Sen. Lyndon Johnson, chairman of the Texas delegation. Johnson received a belated invitation to the meeting but has not acknowledged it.

Bell, who has on previous occasions spoken out sharply against the Texas senator, noted yesterday that "if Sen. Johnson is interested in the Southern position, he will certainly come."

Governors expected to be present, other than Folsom and Timmerman, are Marvin Griffin of Georgia, Orval E. Faubus of Arkansas, James P. Coleman of Mississippi, Luther Hodges of North Carolina and Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia.

The 10 states to participate in the meeting will represent 20.4 per cent of the 1,372 votes in the Democratic National Convention, with a total of 280 convention votes.

SEGREGATION GROUPS DEMANDING CAUCUS

Alabama Citizens Councils To 'Pressure' Delegates

BACKING TIMMERMAN

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn 7/1/56

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 30.—(AP)—White Citizens Council leaders have undertaken a campaign to "pressure" Alabama delegates for a Southwide caucus in advance of the Democratic National Convention.

Endorsing the plan suggested by South Carolina's Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr., the executive secretary of the Association of Alabama Citizens Councils has called on council chairmen throughout the state to get behind it.

Most Favor Caucus

"We think," said state Senator Sam Engelhardt in a form letter mailed this week, "it is high time that every council chairman put pressure on every member of his council to ask for a preconvention caucus of the Alabama delegation with other Southern states."

The delegation adjourned its first meeting June 1 without recommending a gettogether of delegates from the Southern states. But Senator Engelhardt said he has "grapevine" information that most of the Alabama delegates would go "whether Senator John J. Sparkman wants them to or not.

"They feel the need for a preconvention caucus."

Senator Sparkman, delegation chairman, has been cool to the idea, warning that it might lead to another Dixie revolt and the formation of a third party in the presidential election.

Delegates Are Split

There is an unquestioned split among the Alabama delegates on the caucus issue. It failed to come to a direct vote at the June 1 meeting and the delegation voted instead to set up a standby committee.

Most of the support for the Southwide strategy meeting came at the time from a minority on the committee which supported former United States Representative Laurie Battle of Birmingham for delegation chairman instead of Senator Sparkman.

Nevertheless, Senator Engelhardt says he has information that most of the delegates would go along with the plan now.

Action In Montgomery

As if anticipating Senator Engelhardt's call for council pressure, the Montgomery WCC endorsed the idea this week.

Chairman Glenn Curlee of the Elmore County council also has spoken for it, indicating also that he might support a third party if the racial issue cannot be settled within the Democratic Party's ranks.

Governor Timmerman and the others who favor a Dixie preconvention meeting say the only way Southern delegates can meet adequately the segregation issue at Chicago is to go there with their strategy worked out in advance.

That might lead ultimately to another rebellion like the revolt in 1948 when Dixie delegates left the Democratic convention and nominated their own States Rights' ticket for the presidential election. They carried four states.

Sparkman Against Split

And that is one thing Senator Sparkman says he fears. He and his colleagues stand firm on the theory that the only place to fight the South's battle is in the Democratic Party.

Actually, there is less likelihood of another party bolt in Alabama than most of the other states. The Democratic candidates for presidential elector are pledged to support the regular party nominee no matter who he is.

Citizens Council leaders, however, have qualified an independent elector ticket for the November general election. If the independents triumph, they will be free to cast Alabama's electoral votes for another can-

didate.

Otherwise, the votes are nailed down now for the Democratic ticket.

'PEOPLE'S WISHES'

Advertiser Sat. 1-28-56 P1

Bull Connor Favors Caucus Of All Southern Delegates

Montgomery Ala.

Eugene (Bull) Connor of Birmingham, a state-at-large delegate to the Democratic national convention, declared yesterday he would prefer a pre-convention caucus of all Southern delegates rather than the meeting of governors and party brass in Atlanta Wednesday.

Connor, a member of Alabama's walkout delegation at the 1948 convention, admitted yesterday "something good might come" from the Atlanta gathering, but added "I am sure the people of the South who elected the delegates of the Southern states would rather seek a meeting of all Southern delegates before the Chicago meeting."

"Half of the people who have been invited (to Atlanta) are not even delegates, and some of those invited ran for delegates from the South and were swamped at the polls," Connor continued.

"Still they have been invited to Atlanta to make rules and regulations for the regular delegates to follow at Chicago."

Connor had earlier been critical of the first Atlanta meeting, which was attended by the chairman of the Democratic executive committee of the Southern states. Connor pointed out they were not elected officials and for the most part had little or nothing to do with the convention delegations from the various states.

HST NOD IS SOUGHT

Commercial Appeal Memphis Tenn.

Hopeful Contenders Call—Truman To Name His Choice Today

By ROBERT BARKDOLL
United Press Staff Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Adlai E. Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman battled Friday for the powerful support of former President Harry S. Truman in their bids to capture the Democratic presidential nomination next week.

Sat 8-11-56

Mr. Truman, who plans to reveal his choice for the party's top honor at 3:30 p.m. (Memphis time) Saturday, conferred separately with Mr. Stevenson and Governor Harriman in his hotel suite. Both came away openly optimistic but with no concrete promises.

At this point a Truman endorsement of Mr. Stevenson obviously would assure the 1952 contender another round in November with President Eisenhower, who gave him a sound trouncing last time around.

If the former President goes for Governor Harriman—as the New Yorker's backers hope—it will mean a bitter convention struggle and could result in the eventual nomination of a "dark horse" candidate.

Adlai Aide Confident

However, Mr. Stevenson's campaign manager, James A. Finnegan, said he believes the front-running former Illinois governor can win without Mr. Truman's endorsement. Mr. Finnegan's statement highlighted the tension in the Stevenson camp as it awaited the Truman announcement.

Mr. Truman, obviously enthralled by the political maneuvering, was under heavy pressure from many old political associates to throw his support to Governor Harriman—the man long regarded as his favorite. Governor Harriman's agents moved in and out of the Truman suite throughout the day.

But a good many other delegates, including some equally close to the former president, thought he would give the nod to Mr. Stevenson, if only in recognition of the fact that Mr. Stevenson stood a good chance of winning it anyway—after a furious battle.

Mr. Stevenson was the first of the two candidates to sit down with Mr. Truman. Governor Harriman then trooped to the Truman suite after Mr. Truman had received two powerful labor leaders — AFL-CIO President George Meany and James C. Petrillo, head of the Musicians Union.

Harriman Flies In

Governor Harriman was fresh from a plane trip from New York and a news conference at which he made clear that he will pound hard on the civil rights issue.

Like Mr. Stevenson, Governor Harriman said nothing after the Truman meeting about any pledges. But Mr. Truman, bidding Governor Harriman goodby at the door, confided to the assembled crowd that "he's a good fighter," high praise from the battling Missourian of "Give 'em hell" campaign fame.

Mr. Truman also remarked that he had known Governor Harriman for eight years and "a pleasant visit with Averell Harriman is always a successful conference."

IN CHICAGO:

Advertiser Montgomery Ala.

Kentucky's Happy Chandler Is Running Hard

CONVENTION HQS, Aug. 14.

A PICTURESQUE mystery of this convention is what his happy excellency A. B. Chandler, governor of Kentucky, is up to in striving for the Democratic presidential nomination.

We've seen a great deal of this delightful man and his entourage in Chicago and for a few days last week we were quartered with his floor manager. But despite these systematic contacts and tenacious questioning, we remain baffled.

Wed. 8-15-56

There is no question that Chandler is working with all the force and excitement of a convention front runner for delegates. Yet, with a statement made to the Alabama delegation this morning Chandler removed himself from consideration as surely as though he had professed communistic persuasion. His statement on segregation was all that Bull Connor could ask. So Chandler is thus disqualified for consideration by Northern delegates, for either president or vice president.

Hence the question: Why is Chandler spending large sums of money and exhausting himself as a presidential candidate at the same time he is making statements that automatically place him beyond consideration?

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HOWEVER all that is, Chandler came before the Alabama delegate caucus this morning in the La Salle Hotel down in the Loop and made a hit. The warmth of the man is all but irresistible and there is no doubt in our mind that in a contest for governor of a state, he would defeat any other presidential candidate.

Chandler wore a big yellow rose in his lapel as he was escorted to the rostrum and introduced by delegate S. H. (Tyre) Russell, the Montgomery poultryman who has worked for Chandler from Montgomery to his native Utah. Russell introduced Chandler as a "friend of the American people." This is not a unique distinction among politicians, but perhaps it could be argued that Chandler is friendlier than the others to the American people.

As always, Chandler commenced with the statement that his grandfather was "shot while shooting for the Confederacy at Shiloh." He remarked that "Mama," otherwise the first lady of Kentucky, is a native Virginian and that "Ma" Watkins, his mother-in-law, was born "right there" in Oxford, Alabama.

Chandler, who in public as in private is disdainful of Stevenson as a cream-puff, dismissed him as a chronic loser who "lost his own state [of Illinois], world without end."

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CHANDLER did not think the question of the Supreme Court's school decision was a proper business of a nominating convention. As a lawyer, he pointed out optimistically that from time to time the court reversed itself and that: "If nominated and elected president, I will appoint some fellows that see things different." Whereupon, he asked his fellow Southerners to yield to Kentucky that his name might be placed in nomination Thursday night ahead of the other candidates. "If you yield and vote for me," Chandler earnestly pleaded, "It won't hurt you if you run for office back home."

Senator John Sparkman stood benignly beside his former Senate colleague, wondering no doubt how many diversions must be exhausted before getting Alabama warmed over again for Stevenson.

Chandler invited questions from the Alabamians, which was to make the acquaintance of Bull Connor instantaneously.

"Yes, Mr. Bull Connor?" said Chandler.

Bull asked Chandler bluntly about an Aug. 4 AP story in which Chandler was quoted as saying that desegregation was coming along nicely in Kentucky.

"I would handle desegregation on a local basis," replied Chandler. "I know the difference [between Alabama and Kentucky]."

But Bull persisted with the question of what Chandler would do if elected president and the answer was "I wouldn't force yours."

Another delegate wanted to know whether Chandler would run on the civil rights plank or repudiate it.

"I'm not going to repudiate the platform," Chandler said. "But a platform is something to run on and get elected. I've been a states right fellow all my life and my record shows it."

Chandler predicted that there would be a deadlock and that he was waiting for this "just outside the garden gate."

There is no doubt that the delegates were attracted to Chandler, but whether he won any new delegates cannot be said.

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NEXT heard was U.S. Senator Tom Wofford of South Carolina. His business was convincing Albama that it should yield to South Carolina for the nomination of Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr. Gov. Timmerman, he said, knew full well that he could not be nominated for anything, but it was a way of contriving a holding action. There would be a Southern caucus after the convention to determine a Southern course. Precisely what kind of splinter Timmerman has in mind was not revealed.

Senator Wofford told of how, in a credentials challenge here this week, "a nigger ex-convict questioned my right to sit as a South Carolina delegate."

In bald wonderment, some Alabama delegate murmured for all to hear, "the

"BOB"

34d 1956

LEADERS IN SOUTH SCHEDULE CAUCUS

Times P.S.C.

Democrats of 10 States Will Meet Next Weekk to Plan Solid Front at Chicago

Fri. 7-27-56

Special to The New York Times.

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 26—Democratic party leaders of ten Southern states will caucus in Atlanta next week to establish a solid front for the Chicago National Convention.

The Governors of South Carolina and Georgia announced this jointly here today.

Those expected to attend are Governors, chairmen and vice chairmen of state delegations to the national convention and delegates appointed to the convention's platform and resolutions committees.

The announcement, issued by Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina and co-signed by Gov. Marvin Griffin of Georgia, said Governors of the following states had agreed to attend or send personal representatives:

Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia.

The "exploratory meeting" was recommended by seven state party chairman who met in Atlanta July 13 and 14. The chairmen also said they opposed "bolts, walk-outs or third parties" and indicated informally that they intended to support the party nominee.

Today's announcement said the caucus was arranged after consultation among the ten Governors. It will be held Wednesday at 4 P. M. at the Dinkler-Plaza Hotel.

Clement Consulted

Among those mentioned in the consultation was Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tennessee. He will make the keynote speech at the convention and has been mentioned as a Vice Presidential possibility.

South Carolina Democrats started the movement for southern solidarity at their convention in March. Governor Timmerman has aided the drive as chairman of a South Carolina steering committee named to rally others behind a crusade for state's rights.

A further step contemplated is a general caucus of delegates from the South on the eve of the Chicago convention. This will be discussed at the Atlanta meeting.

Notably missing at the caucus of leaders next week will be Texas. Interest in the unity movement has been expressed by some Texas Democrats, but top party leaders there have not decided to take part.

Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi were not represented at the recent Atlanta meeting of party chairmen. But leaders there expressed interest and have now joined in plans for the larger caucus next week.

The South Carolina party convention will reconvene after the national convention "to take appropriate action" in the light of developments.

At a reconvened convention in 1948 the state party officially endorsed Strom Thurmond as a state's rights candidate for President. At a similar session in 1952 the state party gave its tacit blessing to members who wished to back General Eisenhower through an independent slate of electors.

Mr. Thurmond won a Senate seat by a write-in vote in 1952. He said recently that the purpose of solidarity was to place the South in a position to make strong demands upon the national party for concessions.

Associated Press

Gov. George B. Timmerman Jr. man Jr. of South Carolina. He said that a caucus of Southern Governors would be held Aug. 1 in Atlanta.

DEMOCRATIC

A Caucus Of Dixie Leaders

News S.C. Sat. 7-28-56

Response to a call by South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman, Jr., for a meeting of Dixie Democratic Party leaders, was good. A caucus will be held in Atlanta next week. Attending from Alabama will be Gov. Folsom, Sen. Sparkman, Laurie C. Battle, vice chairman of the state's delegation, and two members of the platform committee. Representatives from nine other Southern states (not including Texas) also will be on hand. It is uncertain whether their representation will be as complete as Alabama's.

This session will be very important. A group of Southern representatives met in Atlanta recently. A statement issued by them at that time indicated a strong desire to influence other parts of the country, but to do so within the framework of the Democratic Party. It was a very moderate statement, and undoubtedly it disappointed some who wanted more blood and thunder. Indeed, the relative mildness of the statement must have contributed to a demand by some in Alabama for a statewide and Southwide caucus of all Dixie delegates.

Georgia's chairman, John Sammons Bell, says that that part of the earlier Atlanta statement which frowned on any bolt or walkout will be up for discussion at this next meeting.

The fact seems to be readily apparent that there is a split among Southerners. Thus far a majority of delegates and state officials seems to prefer making it adequately clear in advance that there is no threat of walkout. This view holds that the Southern cause can best be aided by not appearing to warn the rest of the party. On the other side, though, is the view that unless Dixie does issue, one way or another, such a threat, the South will be taken for granted, and the platform will contain a civil rights plank very hard for the South to swallow.

The so-called moderates are led by such as Sen. Sparkman and Gov. Coleman of Mississippi. We would essay a guess that this group is hoping for two things. First, nomination of Mr. Stevenson—believing his position on the segregation issue, while basically complying with the Supreme Court order, will be less harsh to the South; secondly, the moderates appear to be hoping that as a swap for Southern compliance, however reluctantly, the Stevenson forces at Chicago will be able satisfactorily to influence the writing of the platform to the end that it will be relatively moderate.

But some in the South are virtually eager to bolt, it is obvious. Some of these say they want to stay within the party, too, but it is rather evident that they say this with less affirmativeness than do the moderates. At any rate the second Atlanta meeting should further clarify the situation.

Dixie, North Clash On Johnson Strategy

Post Times Herald Washington, D.C. Wed. 8-15-56

By Staff Reporters and News Services

CHICAGO, Aug. 14—State delegations moved today in response to power plays by two convention factions, those of Sen. Lyndon Johnson (Tex.) and Adlai Stevenson.

Southern states tended to link themselves to the Johnson strategy of holding away from indorsing the 1952 standard bearer on the first ballot. Almost as if in response to this move, some northern states appear ready to move faster than they had planned in voting for him.

A summary of the public developments follows:

New Jersey: 36 votes. On the eve of a Wednesday morning caucus of New Jersey delegates, Gov. Robert Meyner again declared that he was "quite adamant" against being a "favorite son" candidate. Generally regarded as a strong supporter of Adlai Stevenson, Gov. Meyner has indicated he will state his personal choice when the delegation meets Wednesday. If, as expected, it proves to be Stevenson, the former Governor of Illinois may get up to 30 of New Jersey's first ballot votes.

Iowa: 24 votes. Another round of visits by contenders for the presidential nomination, followed by conflicting estimates of their relative strength, continue to mark a see-saw battle within the Iowa delegation. However, the indorsement of Stevenson by former U. S. Senator Guy Gillette has apparently edged the delegation toward a first ballot majority for Stevenson.

Vermont: 6 votes. Though the delegation is uncommitted and has yet to hold its first official caucus, Chairman E. Frank Branon said the delegates "strongly favored" Stevenson over Averell Harriman.

Rhode Island: 16 votes. There have been no defections in the Harriman camp among the Rhode Island delegates. Gov. Dennis J. Roberts, delegation chairman, said Stevenson would get 15 of the state's votes, with the remaining vote "probably going on a complimentary basis to John McCormack of Massachusetts. Roberts added that there was an "overwhelming" support for Sen. John Kennedy for the vice presidential nomination.

Alaska: 6 votes. In a move aimed at bringing avoue a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket, the delegation unanimously pledged its six votes to Sen. Estes Kefauver for vice president.

Minnesota: 30 votes. National Committeeman Gerald Haney declared that "the situation in the delegation is improving for Stevenson." Present Stevenson strength is estimated at 15 votes, with from 6 to 8 votes for Harriman and the rest undecided. "Liberal delegations like Minnesota," Haney said "are coming to realize that Harriman can only deadlock the convention without winning the nomination. Only by backing Adlai Stevenson can we prevent the conservative elements in the party from gaining the benefits of a deadlocked convention."

Wisconsin: 28 votes. A fight within the delegation to keep or abolish its ban on commitments before the convention balloting starts has run parellel with a fight for ascendency between pro-Harriman and pro-Stevenson forces of about equal strength. For the time being, the one clear-cut decision reached is the delegation's instruction to Chairman Sam Rizzo of Racine, to work for the vice presidential nomination of Estes Kefauver.

ARIZONA: 16 votes. At a morning caucus operating under the unit rule, the delegation officially agreed to cast its 16 votes on the first ballot for Adlai Stevenson.

MONTANA: 16 votes. While U. S. Sen. James Murray, a Stevenson leader, predicted a 2-to-1 first ballot vote by Montana delegates in favor of Stevenson, Delegate Chairman Arnold Olsen has declared in favor of Harriman. Olson, Montant's attorney general, explained that he backed Harriman because "he is the only candidate who is forceful in support of the needed 100 per cent parity for Montana farmers."

ARKANSAS: 26 votes. The delegation adopted the policy of withholding its support from any candidate for the presidential nomination until an agreement has been reached on the civil rights plank in the party platform. The action came after a report from Rep. Oren Harris, a member of the Arkansas liaison team that met the day previous with similar teams from 10 other Southern states. Harris pointed out that eight of the 10 states meant to increase bargaining position by avoiding commitments to any one of the leading candidates.

TENNESSEE: 32 votes. Despite a murmur of protest from several supporters of Sen. Kefauver, the delegation voted to give the state's 32 votes to Gov. Frank G. Clement for President "as a serious fighting candidate." The move in favor of the convention keynoter, however, was privately interpeted by one of Clement's

top lieutenants as being part of the South's strategy to hold back its nominating votes from the leading contenders in order to bargain on other matters.

Alabama: 26 votes. Alabama's undecided on a favorite son of its own, but supporters of Stevenson clung today to the prediction that on the roll call Alabama will yield to Illinois, so Stevenson's name will go before the convention ahead of all others.

Kentucky's Gov. A. B. (Happy) Chandler appealed for support in person at a calcus of the Alabama delegation. Requests from Tennessee to yield for the nomination of Gov. Frank Clement and from South Carolina in behalf of Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. were made by spokesman for the two candidates.

California: 68 votes. The California delegation looked over six potential Democratic candidates for Vice President today, then began balloting to indicate its preference. Appearing were Estes Kefauver of Tennessee, Albert Gore of Tennese, John Knnedy of Massachusetts, Henry Jackson of Washington and Clinton Anderson of New Mexico.

The delegation decided on the straw ballot simply to advise Adlai Stevenson of the running mate it feels would make for the strongest ticket.

Florida: 28 votes. The chairman of Florida's delegation said today that the "bandwagon" is beginning to roll again for Adlai Stevenson as the presidential candidate.

Sikes reported that the Stevenson delegates in the group numbering 22 had held discussions with the six who formerly were for Estes Kefauver and now have said they may go to Sen. Stuart Symington of Missouri. He added that he expects to call a caucus of the delegation Wednesday.

Missouri: 38 votes. Sen. Stuart Symington told Missouri delegates today the odds are narrowing in his dark horse bid for the Democratic presidential nomination.

"I would say that the odds have been reduced from a million-to-one perhaps 100,000-to-one," he told the applauding delegates.

Symington spoke briefly at a meeting called to set up a steering committee headed by James E. Meredith of St. Louis, his 1952 senatorial campaign manager. The delegates roared approval of a plan to stick with Symington "until the other man has more than 700 votes—in other words stay with Symington all the way and not join any bandwagon drive for a winner."

Massachusetts: 40 votes. As Stevenson supporters claimed 30 of the state's 40 votes on a second ballot for the presidential nomination, 15 votes were claimed by Harriman backers. Meanwhile, Rep. John W. McCormack who will have the state's "favorite son" vote for at least the first ballot, has kept silent on which candidate he will support after he releases the delegation. His first choice is expected to be Gov. Harriman, and after that Sen. Stuart Symington, with about ten delegates being carried along in McCormack's switch.

North Dakota: 8 votes. The North Dakota 16-member convention delegation was reported split right down the middle today with half backing Stevenson and half supporting Harriman. Each of the 16 delegates has a half vote.

Wallace Warner, Democratic nominee for governor said "the only way to get Sen. Hubert Humphrey or Sen. Estes Kefauver on the ticket for the No. 2 place is to get Stevenson nominated."

Michigan: 44 votes. Following the open endorsement of Adlai Stevenson by UAW President Walter Reuther, at least four-fifths of Michigan's delegates are expected to vote for the 1952 Democratic presidential standard bearer, once they are released from a "favorite son" commitment to Gov. G. Mennen Williams. In a statement issued after a Tuesday morning caucus of delegates, Gov. Williams disclosed that he had been authorized to work for a "consolidation of liberal forces so that a clear-cut decision may be made on a platform and ticket satisfactory to liberals.

equivocally" endorsing the Supreme Court's decision against racial segregation in public schools.

Southern spokesmen said that big blocs of votes previously counted as favorable to Mr. Stevenson must now be classified as doubtful. They said the doubt probably would continue until the shape of the platform was finally determined.

While Mr. Stevenson's managers remained confident of victory on an early ballot, they no longer talked with certainty of sufficent votes to put their candidate over on the first count of delegates. A total of 686½ votes, a majority, is required to nominate a candidate in the convention, which opens here Monday.

For the record, James A. Finnegan, Mr. Stevenson's campaign manager, claimed this afternoon "over 600" first-ballot votes for his candidate. Reminded that he had claimed 630 votes yesterday, he amended his figure upward. He said "a few" delegate votes might have been lost, but, in general, the 1952 nominee had maintained his strength during the last twenty-four hours.

Times

These figures were challenged by Carmine G. De Sapio, leader of the campaign of Governor Harriman of New York. He said Mr. Stevenson did not have more than 450 votes and that Mr. Harriman's strength could be estimated "in the neighborhood of 350 to 400 votes and is constantly growing."

P. 11-C

Mr. De Sapio denied indignantly reports that Governor Harriman would withdraw. On the contrary, the New Yorker will be nominated "on the third or fourth ballot," Mr. De Sapio maintained.

Thurs. 8-9-56

The atmosphere today was less tense than yesterday wher

Stevenson Stand on Rights Perils First-Ballot Victory

Times New York

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P. 1

By W. H. LAWRENCE

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—Backers of Adlai E. Stevenson conceded privately tonight that the controversy over civil rights might cost him a first-ballot nomination as the Democratic Presidential candidate. They made new efforts to repair the damage to their cause.

Among Southerners, the setback resulted from Mr. Stevenson's suggestions for a strong civil rights platform plank "un-

Mr. Stevenson's remarks on the civil rights plank set off angry Southern reactions.

The assertion of Gov. A. B. Chandler of Kentucky that Mr. Stevenson had "knocked himself out of the race" was not accepted generally, even among Southern delegates. Governor Chandler is a candidate for first or second place, and hopes for a deadlock that would eliminate Mr. Stevenson.

Even among Southerners, Mr. Stevenson remains the favorite to capture eventual nomination. They still regard him as more friendly to the South than Governor Harriman and they are not yet ready to take the action that would make nomination of Mr. Stevenson impossible.

One boost given the Stevenson campaign today was the announcement of support from Oscar L. Chapman, former Secretary of the Interior in the Truman Administration. He previously had withheld support for any candidate, waiting for leadership from the former President, who is a declared neutral. Mr. Chapman's announcement had been expected, however.

Truman Due Today

Mr. Truman is due on the scene tomorrow and is certain to be asked whether he is ready to back either Mr. Stevenson or Governor Harriman. The Harriman foces have sought to spread the word that Mr. Stevenson is unacceptable to the former President and that Mr. Truman's private choice is the New York Governor.

From the White House in 1952, President Truman made known his preference for Mr. Stevenson at a time when the front-running candidates were Senator Estes Kefauver of Tennessee and Mr. Harriman. Mr. Stevenson, then Governor of Illinois, was drafted on the third ballot.

Mr. Truman insisted he still has not made up his mind whether to intervene directly in the battle for the nomination before the delegates began to ballot Aug. 16.

Mr. De Sapio said he expected the former President to "play an influential part in this convention."

"Do you think Mr. Truman is on your side?" Mr. De Sapio was asked.

"You'll have to ask Mr. Truman," the New Yorker replied.

But Stevenson backers hoped that Mr. Chapman's endorsement meant that Mr. Truman would declare Mr. Stevenson acceptable. If this were to happen, the nomination of Mr. Stevenson would be an absolute certainty.

Under the surface of simmering Southern discontent over the Stevenson announcement, many Southern leaders said they did not regard the damage as irreparable. They noted that few had followed the lead of John Simmons Bell, Georgia chairman, in declaring their undying opposition to Mr. Stevenson's nomination.

Former Gov. R. M. Jeffries of South Carolina, who has not been counted as pro-Stevenson, thought the Illinoisan might still get Southern help in winning the nomination if he would use his influence for a platform plank "which will not be insulting" to the South. Until yesterday, Governor Jeffries said he believed that Mr. Stevenson had the nomination "in the bag."

He called the request for a strong anti-segregation platform plan "stupid."

"Unless corrected it will cause thousands of Southerners to lose the confidence we had placed in him as a fair and impartial leader who we thought would rise above ward-type politics," he said.

Here's Text Of Rights Declaration

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

Thurs. 8-16-56

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (UP)—*The text of the civil rights plank as approved by the platform committee of the Democratic Party:*

P. 7

1. The Democratic Party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans. Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy all political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement and for decent living conditions.

2. We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin. We know this task requires action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens, and action by state and local governments. It also requires federal action. The federal government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

3. We are proud of the record of the Democratic Party in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces, the Civil Service, and in all areas under federal jurisdiction. The Democratic Party pledges itself to continue its efforts to eliminate illegal discriminations of all kinds, in relation to 1. full rights to vote, 2. full rights to engage in gainful occupations, 3. full rights to enjoy security of the person, and 4. full rights to education in publicly supported institutions.

4. Recent decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States relating to segregation in publicly supported schools and elsewhere have brought consequences of vast importance to our nation as a whole and especially to communities directly affected. We reject all proposals for the use of force to interfere with the orderly determination of these matters by the courts.

The Democratic Party emphatically reaffirms its support of the historic principle that ours is a government of laws and not of men; it recognizes the Supreme Court of the United States as one of the three Constitutional and coordinated branches of the federal government, superior to and separate from any political party, the decisions of which are part of the law of the land. We condemn the efforts of the Republican Party to make it appear that this tribunal is a part of the Republican Party.

5. We condemn the Republican administration's violation of the rights of government employes by a heartless and unjustified confusing of "security" and "loyalty" for the sole purpose of political gain and regardless of consequences to individual victims and to the good name of the United States. We condemn the Republican administration's misrepresentation of facts and violation of individual rights in a wicked and unprincipled attempt to degrade and destroy the Democratic Party, and to make political capital for the Republican Party.

Excerpts From Truman's Remarks Before Platform Committee

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Following are excerpts from the transcript of former President Harry S. Truman's remarks before the Committee on Platform and Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention:

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK—We have with us one of the great Americans of all time, one who will go down in history as one of the greatest of all time, who stepped into the responsibility of that office in one of the most trying periods in the known history of man.

He performed a tremendous task and performed his duties with confidence, courage and great ability. Everyone knows that he, first, made his own decisions, and second, that when he made his decisions, he meant them. He didn't shift from day to day, or week to week.

So that those who approved of his decisions knew where he stood, and those that didn't approve knew that they had to live with him. [Laughter]

It is a great pleasure to present to the members of the committee, the former President of the United States, our courageous leader, the Honorable Harry S. Truman. [Applause]

MR. TRUMAN—Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK—Mr. President.

MR. TRUMAN—Members of this distinguished committee, every one of whom I am personally acquainted with:

I more than appreciate that introduction [by Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, chairman] and sincerely wish that I deserved it, but it always makes a fellow feel very good to have things said about him that he wishes were true.

I came here to discuss with the committee the platform of the National Democratic Convention for 1956. I am very much interested in that platform because the contents of that platform will give us victory. And with the present chairman and the members of this committee, I am very sure that we will have a platform that will meet the necessities of the nation, and give us a chance to restore the Government of the United States to the people of the United States where it belongs, and where it hasn't been for the last three-and-a-half years. [Applause]

I am very much interested in a number of things. I am particularly interested in the foreign policy of the United States. I am very much interested in the domestic financial policy of the United States, which has taken the finances of the Government away from the people and given it back to this special interest, just as has been done with the resources of the United States.

Future Linked to Resources

I am interested, of course, in the conservation of the resources of this great Government of ours because I have the opinion, and, of course, you will have to give me credit for being an optimist, that the future of this great Republic depends to a great extent on its natural resources.

I am also very much interested in the civil rights situation, and with your permission I will discuss that, I fear maybe at too much length, because I think I know something about the history of it and its background.

I am also very much interested in the creation of a platform in simple language so that people can understand just exactly what the Democratic party stands for and what the Democratic party has always stood for, past and present. That is of vital importance. And I sincerely hope that I will not be a boresome witness to this very great, intelligent committee, because it is very difficult for me to talk from this side of the table. I have usually always been on the other side of it, asking the questions instead of listening to somebody's long-winded conversation.

I think that the foreign policy needs special attention. It is a very difficult problem and one that needs your very careful consideration with a plank that will give our friends in the world an opportunity to understand that there are a vast majority of the people in this country who are very anxious to be friendly with all the free countries of the world, and particularly our neighbors to the south.

And that we are very anxious to see that the United Nations functions in the manner in which it was set up to function. And I happen to be the one who opened the first session of the United Nations, witnessed its signing of the Charter by all the members at that time and that I was also present at the tenth anniversary of the United Nations and discussed at some length what that great organization means to the peace of the world.

I have just finished a tour of several countries in Europe, and they are very, very anxious to find out just exactly what sort of a foreign policy we have, and what that foreign policy means.

They told me at the capitols of the various nations which I visited that it was very difficult in the present day to find out just exactly what the foreign policy of the United States is, and what it means.

I hope this committee will go into that situation in some detail and come up with a plank that will cause the Democratic nominees for President and Vice President to be able to go forth when they are elected, and I am very sure that the Democratic ticket will be elected this fall. [applause]

And go forth and they can explain to our friends on the other side of the Atlantic and to the south of us just exactly what we stand for. And, don't forget the Southeast section of Asia and the Southern Pacific, we have some of the best friends in the world in that part of the earth.

The Civil Rights Issue

Now, I am perfectly willing to discuss with you that most controversial subject known as civil rights, and with your permission, Mr. Chairman, I will be glad to go ahead and call your attention to a few things that are history and a few things in which this great nation of ours should be vitally interested.

On Oct. 29, 1947, I sent a document to the Congress of the United States entitled "To Secure Those Rights." That document contained a survey, and a history of the civil rights program. And, in that document, which I sent to the Congress, I said to them at that time, just a paragraph or two, "in times past when our American freedoms were threatened, groups of our citizens banded together and set out on paper the principles they felt would preserve freedom, and the kind of action that would defend freedom. The Declaration of Independence was that kind of a document," and I notice that the title of this report, that is, the report which I sent to the Congress, is taken from the Declaration of Independence. "I hope this committee has given us a broad document and an American charter of human freedom in our time"; that is this document which I sent to the Congress in 1947.

"The need for such a charter was never greater than at this moment."

And it is just as great now as it was at this moment in 1947.

"Men of goodwill everywhere are striving under great difficulties to create a world-wide moral order firmly established in the life of nations for us here in America. A new charter of human freedom will be a guide for action."

And I want to say to you that there have been a great many steps taken based on this document which I sent to the Congress in 1947, and a great many of those actions have been exceedingly controversial, but I want to say to you that they have been right, and whenever anything is right, it makes no difference how controversial it is, we ought to make an effort to put it through. [Applause.]

For your interest and information, in 1868 or 1869 an amendment to the Constitution was passed, called the Fourteenth Amendment, and that amendment guaranteed everything that we have been fighting for in this day and age as civil rights. It is a part of the fundamental law of the land, and it has not been enforced, and I will tell you why it hasn't been enforced.

A Lesson in History

In 1876—I am going to read a little history to you now—there was a man, a Democrat from New York. He was elected President of the United States, and there was some doubt about the vast majority of the electoral votes, and they appointed a commission to decide who should be President of the United States, and they counted this gentleman out. He was one of the greatest lawyers of his time, but they elected Rutherford B. Hayes to be President of the United States by one electoral vote, and they did it absolutely contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States.

Well, General Grant was the President at that time, and they brought Rutherford B. Hayes to the White House on Sunday afternoon, which happened to be the Fourth of March. They swore him in, because they were afraid if they didn't swear him in on the day, that there would be trouble, and he was to be sworn in with all the show that goes on with the Presidential inauguration, and I have been through a couple of them and I know something about them. [Laughter.]

Before that event took place on the next day, the people who were interested in Samuel J. Tilden, who had been legally elected, were very much perturbed.

I can remember when I was a boy, when my father told me that if the general run of the people had their way, they would have taken over the Government and made Tilden the President.

Well, the people who are most interested in Samuel Tilden's election were sent for to come to the White House, and an agreement was made between those people and between Rutherford B. Hayes and General Grant, that if Mr. Hayes was allowed to be President of the United States without interference, the troops would be withdrawn from the South, and the reconstruction program would be stopped, and the Fourteenth Amendment would not be officially enforced.

Remember, that was a Republican President, two of them who made that promise on civil rights way back there in 1877, and that situation prevailed until a man by the name of Franklin D. Roosevelt was elected President of the United States. [applause]

And he was very much interested, as was Woodrow Wilson, in the peace of the world and the foreign policy of the United States. He knew very well if we did not perform at home those things which we were asking the people of the world to perform, we would have not very much influence.

And so an effort was made to implement the Bill of Rights as set out in the Constitution of the United States, in the Fourteenth Amendment.

I suggest you read that. Read it. You need to read it, because it is history, and it is important. And it was passed way back there in the Sixties.

So this thing went on and on, and the President—I always refer to Mr. Roosevelt as the President and never refer to myself in that capacity—didn't live his term out, and I succeeded him.

Commission Set-Up

As a result of my historical information on this subject and on several other subjects in which the Government of the United States is very much interested, I set up a commission to go into this situation and make certain recommendations to me and to the Congress of the United States, and that commission was headed by Charles E. Wilson as chairman. Now that is the "electric" Charlie Wilson, not the "General Motors" Charlie Wilson. [laughter]

And it had a wonderful number of most important people on it, and they went into this situation in detail, and they came up with one of the most wonderful reports you have ever read, and if you haven't read it, I want to say to you that the subject of that report is to secure these rights which has been a part of the Constitution since the late Eighteen Sixties.

That document is a Government document, printed by the United States Government Printing Office at Washington in 1947, and I think that for a quarter you can get a copy of it. It would do you good to get it and read it. You would find out then that all these proceedings which have taken place, including the deciison of the Supreme Court, about which there is so much controversy, was only an enforcement of the law which has been a part of the fundamental and basic law of this United States since the late Eighteen Sixties.

Now I also want to call your attention to the fact that the financial program of this Administration has been one not in the interests of the people. It has been a financial program in the interest of special interests, of which this Government, at the top, is made up.

I want to call your attention to the fact that the housing situation in this country has been delayed and been garbled in such a manner that the poor fellow, who wants to buy a home now, has to go

through the same procedure that brought about the creation of the Home Owners' Loan Corporation.

They are hawking these mortgages that are for veterans and poor people around in such a way that the same ghouls, I call them, who pray on the common everyday man are now getting rich at the expense of you and me and everybody else, and before you know it, if something is not done in this campaign, we are going to have to have a home owners corporation to bail them out.

Why, they have increased the cost of the service of the national debt of the United States, which the common ordinary little taxpayer has to pay for, by from two and one-half to four times. I just saw the other day where they have made a renewal of certain loans of the United States Government. You know, they are short-term loans, because the bankers make more money out of these than they do the other kind, and they are the same as cash. We used to get those loans from anywhere from one-eighth ot a percent to one and one-eighth.

Do you know what these sold for just the other day? I think I am not mistaken, but about two and a quarter.

Inquiry Is Urged

Figure what that will mean in the cost of the national debt, and you ladies and gentlemen who are in this Congress ought to make an investigaton of the management of the national debt of the United States; and you talk about saving money.

You would have more money than I saved the Government when I was chairman of that committee in the United States Senate, which saved the Government $15,000,000,000, and you never heard about that, I will bet. [Applause.]

I am very anxious, Mr. Chairman, that this committee come up with a platform based on the principle that the welfare of the people is the most important thing that we are charged with looking after when we are in the Congress and in the White House. Don't think the welfare of the people, the common everyday people—of course, there are the special boys who already have it, and they are trying to get more, they are very well looked after. But it is the business of the Congress of the United States, under the leadership of the Pressident of the United States, to see that the interests of the common people are well taken care of.

Now, I am urging you, begging you, ladies and gentlemen of this wonderful committee, to make us a platform on which we can go out and convince the people that the welfare of the United States, and the peace of the world, and the welfare of the whole world is wrapped up in a Democratic victory this fall. Thank you very much. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I am just a private citizen from Missouri. I am not even a delegate to the convention. If any of the members of this committee would like to ask me any questions that are pertinent or impertinent, I will be glad to answer them.

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK—I wish to present the charming young lady here, Congresswoman Knutson of Minnesota. Would you like to say something, or ask a question?

MRS. KNUTSON—Mr. President, in 1948 the farm issue was one of the causes of your magnificent victory. Would you care to comment on the importance of the farm problem in the Congressional and Presidential campaign of 1956?

MR. TRUMAN—It is of vital importance for the simple reason that the farmers have been put almost exactly in the same position that Andrew Mellon put them in back in the Nineteen Twenties, and that, if you remember, finally brought about the situation which caused the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt and the recovery of the country.

I sincerely hope the Democrats of this coming election will do something to prevent that from going to its final conclusion, because the farmers have certainly been mistreated, and they were promised everything under the sun in that campaign of 1952.

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK—The chair recognizes Congressman Celler.

MR. CELLAR—Mr. Truman, would you accept our nomination for President for another term? [Laughter.]

MR. TRUMAN—Thank you very much, but I am not a candidate for President, never have been since I got out of office.

CHAIRMAN McCORMACK—The chair recognizes Congressman Diggs, member of the committee from Michigan.

MR. DIGGS—Mr. President, your record in the field of civil rights is known to all people all over the world.

It is certainly a refreshing thing to have you recite that istory, because certainly the Republican party has attempted to take credit for many of the things that President Roosevelt started, and that you so ably carried on and implemented.

Could you, for the benefit of the drafting and platform committee, give us some guides as to how the program should be carried forward.

MR. TRUMAN — Well, my suggestion has been right along that the platform plank of 1948 and 1952 were good civil rights planks.

But your statement that the Republicans had been trying to take credit for everything that is done is right in line with what has been happening in one or two of the foreign things.

One thing I would like to mention, in regard to that foreign thing, Mr. Chairman, if you will allow me to do it. In 1945, which I was at Potsdam, at the Potsdam Conference, I made a suggestion to that conference that the Panama Canal and the Suez Canal, and the Black Sea Straits, which are the Hellespont and the Bosperus, and that the Rhine-Danube Canal, which runs from the North Sea to the Black Sea, and the Kiel Canal, be made international waterways.

I argued that question for two days, and all I got was a no from everybody there, but it is a matter of record.

Now, I see the Russians are claiming that they would like to see the Suez Canal and the Panama Canal made international waterways. They ought to be made to understand that the international waterway thing is not confined to two canals, it is confined to a great many. I think this committee ought to call attention to the fact that tha suggesion was made long ago by a Democratic president at a conference in Berlin, Potsdam they called it.

CHAIRMAN MCCORMACK—The chair recognizes Senator Anderson.

A Question on Atom

SENATOR ANDERSON—Mr. President, you and I well know it was your order that caused the first [atomic] bomb to be dropped. Are you satisfied with the rate of speed at which the present Administration is making that great power available to the people of this country, and the other nations of the earth?

MR. TRUMAN—I will state to you, Senator Anderson, that I am not in a position to know exactly what they are going. I don't think anybody can find out. But I know this, that if they have their way, they will see that the special-privilege boys have complete control of it, and that oughtn't to happen, it ought to stay in the hands of the people. [applause].

Civil Rights Platforms in 1952 and 1948

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—This is what the Democratic platforms said on civil rights in 1952 and 1948:

1952

The Democratic party is committed to support and advance the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

Our country is founded on the proposition that all men are created equal. This means that all citizens are equal before the law and should enjoy equal political rights. They should have equal opportunities for education, for economic advancement and for decent living conditions.

We will continue our efforts to eradicate discrimination based on race, religion or national origin.

We know this task required action, not just in one section of the nation, but in all sections. It requires the cooperative efforts of individual citizens and action by state and local governments. It also requires Federal action. The Federal Government must live up to the ideals of the Declaration of Independence and must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution.

We are proud of the progress that has been made in securing equality of treatment and opportunity in the nation's armed forces and the Civil Service and all areas under Federal jurisdiction. The Department of Justice has taken an important part in successfully arguing in the courts for the elimination of many illegal discriminations, including those involving rights to own and use real property, to engage in gainful occupations and to enroll in publicly supported higher educational institutions.

We are determined that the Federal Government shall continue such policies.

At the same time we favor Federal legislation effectively to secure these rights to everyone; (1) the right to equal opportunity for employment, (2) the right to security of persons, (3) the right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraints. We also favor legislation to perfect existing Federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights.

1948

The Democratic party is responsible for the great civil rights gains made in recent years in eliminating unfair and illegal discrimination based on race, creed or color.

The Democratic party commits itself to continuing its efforts to eradicate all racial, religious and economic discrimination.

We again state our belief that racial and religious minorities must have the right to live, the right to work, the right to vote, the full and equal protection of the laws, on a basis of equality with al citizens as guaranteed by the Constitution.

We highly commend President Harry S. Truman for his courageous stand on the issue of civil rights. We call upon the Congress to support our President in guaranteeing these basic and fundamental American principles:

(1) The right of full and equal political participation, (2) the right to equal opportunity of employment, (3) the right to security of person, (4) the rgiht of equal treatment in the service and defense of our nation.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Convention Candidate Opposes Folsom's Kind

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.
Thurs. 4-12-56

By GENE WORTSMAN

A candidate for delegate to the Democratic National Convention said yesterday he would not assist in the nomination of Gov. James E. Folsom "or any of his kind for president or vice president."

M. J. Williams Jr., Anniston, also said he favors the convention keynoter being Leonard Wilson or some other student expelled from the University of Alabama in the Autherine Lucy case.

Williams, a member of the CIO Steelworkers Union Local 2176, pointed out that he would attend the convention unpledged to any candidate already announced for the presidency.

"I would go to the convention pledged to support only a proposed nominee who in my opinion would lend his best efforts as president toward maintaining segregation in Alabama and all other states which so desired," he declared.

Williams added that he is not on the Folsom slate.

"The taxpayers are not financing any part of my campaign," he stated.

"I will not go to the convention and assist in nominating Gov. Folsom or any of his kind for president or vice president," Williams said.

Williams is running from the state-at-large.

Another statewide candidate, N. L. Horne of Selma, proclaimed himself unpledged.

"I am a Democrat and believe in the principles of the Democratic Party and the solid Southern traditions and here pledged that my vote will be cast accordingly at the convention," Horne said.

The only woman candidate in the field, Mrs. Ethel Ledford McPherson, Anniston, announced she would attend the convention with an open mind.

"I am committed to no one," Mrs. McPherson said. "I think for myself."

Saying she believes in segregation, Mrs. McPherson added that she would help select a candidate who would do his best to uphold Southern traditions.

Mrs. McPherson was an alternate delegate to the 1952 convention.

She was allowed to sit on the platform committee since she was the only female delegate from Alabama but could not vote.

This denied Alabama one vote on the committee at that time, according to Mrs. McPherson because the state didn't have a woman delegate.

Mrs. McPherson stated she qualified this year as a candidate after realizing there were no other women candidates for full delegate.

"The women of Alabama do need to be represented in this delegation," she declared.

Negro Democrats Walk Out of Talks

Herald Miami, Fla.
Sat. 4-28-56 P. 4-A

'Unfair Treatment' Charged

At Detroit District Convention

DETROIT —(AP)— Negro delegates walked out of the Michigan Democratic Party's 1st Congressional District convention in Detroit claiming the party organization refused to give them adequate recognition.

The convention elected four delegates and two alternates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago Aug. 13.

Jesse L. Smith, a Negro, was chosen among the delegates, but the Negro group demanded at least two delegates.

District Vice Chairman Walter Bates Jr. led the Negro walkout. Bates grabbed a microphone and announced they were leaving because of "unfair treatment." The group issued a statement saying Negroes "had been pushed around long enough."

The district has been a Democratic stronghold since early New Deal days. The population is 40 per cent Negro, including the oldest established Negro residential district on Detroit's East Side. The district also includes the Polish community of Hamtramck.

Some Negroes attending the district convention threatened privately to go over to the Republicans.

The 1st District convention split on racial lines. Negroes were seated on one side of the convention hall, whites on the other.

In the background of the split was a move by Negroes to replace the district's present Democratic congressman, Thaddeus M. Machrowicz, with a Negro.

Miss Cora M. Brown, Michigan's first Negro woman state senator, is opposing Machrowicz's bid for renomination.

Among those leading the floor battle for Negroes at the district convention was David Holmes, one of the campaign managers for Miss Brown.

A statement issued by the Negroes accused Anna J. Pastuska, district chairman, who was formerly active in the CIO, with favoritism toward Machowicz. It added, "the Negroes demanded two delegates and one alternate. Miss Pastuska stated this was impossible."

Negroes described the fight as one of "long duration" in the district. Their statement said the battle for "justice" was between Negro and white Polish elements.

Detroit Negroes stage walkout at Demo convention

News B'ham, Ala.
Sun. 4-29-56

DETROIT, April 28—(AP)—Negro delegates walked out of the Michigan Democratic Party's First Congressional District Convention in Detroit Thursday night claiming the party organization refused to give them adequate recognition.

The convention elected four delegates and two alternates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago Aug. 13.

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Negroes Quit District Convention Of Democratic Party in Michigan

Post-Times Herald P. 13 Sat 4-28-56
Washington, D.C.

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SOUTH MAY DECIDE DEMOCRAT NOMINEE

Commercial Appeal
P. 17
Mon. 6-11-56
Memphis, Tenn.

Six States With 222 Votes Could Swing Parley

STEVENSON IN FRONT

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, June 10.—The Democratic presidential nomination race appeared heading Sunday toward a point where the South might exercise a decisive convention choice between Adlai E. Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

If such a situation arises at the August party meeting in Chicago, the odds now seem to favor Mr. Stevenson for a nomination that suddenly acquired new luster and then lost most of it in the swift developments of President Eisenhower's illness.

Hopes Suffer Blow

The first rapid rise of Democratic stock when Mr. Eisenhower was stricken Friday turned sharply downward with doctors' predictions that the President will be physically fit to run for a second term, despite the emergency operation he underwent for correction of an intestinal obstruction.

While Mr. Eisenhower must decide whether to follow through with his Feb. 29 decision to seek re-election, the medical prediction that he would be able to resume full activity in four to six weeks didn't slow up Governor Harriman's plunge into the ring as an active candidate for the Democratic prize. Governor Harriman indicated clearly, in telephone conversations with Democratic leaders, he plans to combat Mr. Stevenson openly for support of the remaining convention delegates who are yet to be chosen in state meetings.

Governor Harriman's announcement Saturday that he is a full fledged contender appeared to reflect his belief that the candidacy of Senator Estes Kefauver has crumpled despite the delegates the Tennessee senator has collected in four months of primary campaigning.

Adlai Tells Of Rival

Mr. Stevenson already has written off Kefauver as far as he is concerned with the observation that Governor Harriman seems now to be his strongest rival for the nomination. While Mr. Stevenson hasn't said so publicly, there is no doubt he believes Senator Kefauver eventually will wind up in the Harriman camp.

If Senator Kefauver chose to do so and could throw a sizable number of votes to Governor Harriman, Southern delegates thus far uncommitted might face a choice between the two leaders that could give one of them the nomination.

The largest bloc of publicly uncommitted delegates at the convention seems likely to converge around Senator Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Senate majority leader.

Senator Johnson has Texas' 56 votes as a favorite son candidate. Even if they don't vote for Senator Johnson, the Texan will be something of a spokesman for many of the delegates representing 166 additional votes from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

May Aid Stevenson

There doesn't seem much doubt that in a showdown between Mr. Stevenson and Governor Harriman, Senator Johnson would side with Mr. Stevenson. The Texas senator has maintained friendly relations with Mr. Stevenson despite Senator Johnson's refusal to commit himself before he sees how the Chicago convention balloting goes.

Senator Johnson has been preaching "moderation" for the Democrats, a theme Mr. Stevenson has used. Mr. Stevenson wants a gradual approach to the problems of racial integration in the schools, a route Senator Johnson wants the party to take in its platform.

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Harriman's announcement yesterday that he is a full fledged contender appeared to reflect his belief that the candidacy of Sen. Estes Kefauver has crumbled despite the delegates the Tennessee senator has collected.

On the other hand, Harriman wants what he calls a "liberal Democratic party" with no compromises. He said that "if the Democratic party turns back" on civil rights "the people will repudiate it."

These are Governor Harriman's principal assets and he is almost certain to become a stronger rather than a weaker contender during the next two months.

★ ★ ★

THE DISTINCTIVE aspects of

THAT IS THE CHARACTER of his bid for the nomination and that would be the character of his campaign.

You can't talk with him long and escape this conviction: That if the Chicago convention wants a Democratic version of an Eisen-

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Dixie Grasp Takes Shape Over Demos

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala Mon. 6-11-56

South Apparently To Decide Choice Between Adlai, Ave

By JACK BELL

WASHINGTON, June 10 (AP)—The Democratic presidential nomination race appeared heading today toward a point where the South might exercise a decisive convention choice between Adlai E. Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York.

If such a situation arises at the August party meeting in Chicago, the odds now seem to favor Stevenson for a nomination that suddenly acquired new luster and then lost most of it in the swift developments of President Eisenhower's illness.

The first rapid rise of Democratic stock when Eisenhower was stricken Friday turned sharply downward with doctors' predictions that the President will be physically fit to run for a second term, despite the emergency operation he underwent yesterday for correction of an intestinal obstruction.

HARRIMAN ENTRY

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ESTES WRITTEN

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If Kefauver chose to do so and could throw a sizeable number of votes to Harriman, Southern delegates thus far uncommitted might face a choice between the two leaders that could give one of them the nomination.

Mon 6-11-56

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Johnson has Texas' 56 as a favorite son candidate. Even if they don't vote for Johnson, the Texan will be something of a spokesman for many of the delegates representing 166 additional votes from Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Virginia.

Advertiser

ALLIANCE POSSIBLE

Johnson also might find allies in Sen. Stuart Symington, who has Missouri's 38 votes and 6 scattered elsewhere, and in Gov. Frank Lausche, with 54 Ohio votes.

There doesn't seem much doubt that in a showdown between Stevenson and Harriman, Johnson would side with Stevenson. The Texas senator has maintained friendly relations with Stevenson despite Johnson's refusal to commit himself before he sees how the Chicago convention balloting goes.

Johnson has been preaching "moderation", a theme Stevenson has used. Stevenson wants a gradual approach to the problems of racial integration in the schools, a route Johnson wants the party to take in its platform.

Supporters Feel He Has Good Chance

Herald. Wed. 6-6-56 P. 6-A

Harriman Steps Up Drive for Nomination

Miami, Fla.

By ROSCOE DRUMMOND

NEW YORK — There is no doubt that Gov. Averell Harriman is preparing to make a major bid for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

DRUMMOND

Few political writers would argue that he doesn't have a chance. He has a very serious chance and he intends to make the most of it.

From here out Harriman and his supporters are going to step up his campaign. He is not going to be inactive or coy or reluctant. He is going to be an active, declared and openly eager candidate.

He has political assets which will make him a formidable figure before the Democratic convention makes its decision.

Although he has only run and won once for any public office (as had Gov. Adlai Stevenson in 1952) this all-out non-middle road, non-moderate New Dealer has the asset of never having been defeated. He is not a second-time-round candidate.

Harriman functions from the powerful office of the New York State Governorship. His position automatically gives him national standing and a national sounding-board.

Any Democrat who can go to Chicago with a committed New York delegation of 94 to 96 votes — and more — cannot be lightly dismissed. With Stevenson getting only a little more than an even break with Sen. Estes Kefauver in the primaries, Harriman is not going to be lightly dismissed.

Finally, Harriman offers the Democratic party a meaningful alternative to either Senator Kefauver or Adlai Stevenson and a candidate whose record and view would provide a visible and sharp alternative to President Eisenhower.

Harriman's bid for the nomination are:

THAT he stands out as the most liberal candidate on the horizon, in the authentic Roosevelt-Truman, New Deal-Fair Deal tradition, and makes no bones about it.

THAT he could be counted upon to make a vigorous, incisive campaign for the Presidency against the President, not merely against the Republican party.

THAT although, in his own judgement, the 1956 election will probably turn on domestic issues, Harriman's wide experience in world diplomacy might well give his candidacy the greatest acceptance in foreign affairs and enable him to offer alternative approaches to the Soviets without the danger of being considered "soft" toward Communism. If Harriman is anything—and he is —he is not soft on Communism.

What can fairly be said about Governor Harriman is that he is not "more of the same;" that is, he doesn't offer merely a Democratic version of Eisenhowerism. He is more hard-hitting than Stevenson—or so it seems to me—and he is not irresponsible in the Kefauver manner.

For several months now, in well-spaced and well-timed speeches, Harriman has been aiming his criticisms directly at the President.

When he complains about Republican farm policy, he says that, "It isn't the hired hand, Benson, who is to blame. It is the President—Eisenhower."

When he criticizes Republican power policy, conservation policy and public lands "giveaways," he lays the blame not on former Secretary of the Interior McKay. "The responsibility," he says, "is Eisenhower's."

When he contends that the Administration is neglecting small business and is weakening competitive enterprise by not adequately enforcing the anti-trust laws against "the dangerous trend toward monopoly," he asks the country to hold Eisenhower to blame, not some subordinate.

hower moderate, it doesn't want Governor Harriman, but if it wants a candidate who is determined to carry on where the New **Deal and Fair Deal left off, Harriman would fit the prescription.**

A Threat of Party Bolt Serves Extremists' Ends

Constitution Thurs. 6-7-56 Atlanta Ga.

State Democratic Party Chairman John Sammons Bell becomes the first Southern party head to endorse South Carolina Gov. Timmerman's proposal that Southern Democrats keep their state conventions in "recess" until after the national convention in Chicago.

Regardless of Chairman Bell, the South Carolina governor's proposal amounts to a threat of a Southern bolt from the party and it has so been interpreted by such individuals as Sen. Scott Kerr (D-NC), Sen. Walter George (D-Ga) and many other Southern leaders.

Sen. George called the proposal "unwise and even suicidal." Sen. Kerr described it as "Dixiecrat sugar-coating." Both see a bolt or threat of such as futile gestures which would harm the South and leave it politically impotent.

Chairman Bell cites elements within the party which would "surrender both the party and the nation to radical pressure groups." It should be pointed out that both parties have such elements which must be contained.

But to go to the convention with an ultimatum in advance would place the South in a rigid position from which there could be no retreat. It would invite the very action we fear—a united opposition to the ultimatum.

At a time when national party leaders are doing everything they possibly can to keep the party together with a moderate program, this third-party talk does the South no good. There must be some give and take in any national organization.

A bolt by Southern Democrats could serve no purpose except to assure continuance of the GOP in office. In that event it would be wiser to be less hypocritical by joining the Republican camp outright.

We regret Mr. Bell's action. We are sure that Georgia is unwilling to be led into any bolt from the Democratic Party.

Democrats Battle Over Dixie Stand

Civil Rights Due, Northerners Warn Segregationists

Bitter debate raged among Democrats in the Senate over a manifesto signed by 100 Southern members of Congress pledging a battle to upset the Supreme Court ruling against racial segregation in public schools. Northern Senators issued warnings against the move, and a full-scale party rift over civil rights loomed.

Story on Page 1

The Supreme Court added fresh fuel to the issue with a new decree, declaring that graduate schools in tax-supported universities and colleges must accept qualified Negroes without delay.

Story on Page 10

The University of Alabama expelled Leonard Wilson, a white sophomore who had led demonstrations against Autherine Lucy, Negro coed who also was recently expelled.

Story on Page 10

Special to The Inquirer and N. Y. Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Democratic Party was on the verge today of its bitterest, party-splitting civil rights fight in many years as a result of the formal reading in Congress of the "declaration" against the Supreme Court's school integration decree, signed by 100 Southern members.

Somber and critical warnings by Northern Democrats broke out in the Senate the instant Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) read the "Declaration of Constitutional Principles" lashing out at the 1954 integration order as "a clear abuse of judicial power."

'ABOVE THE COURT'

Sen. Wayne Morse (D., Ore.) charged that the signers, who included all but three Senators from the 11 Deep-South States, sought "to put themselves above the Supreme Court of the United States."

The very wording of the declaration, he said, invoked the ghost of John C. Calhoun "walking across the Senate today."

Morse said the South has had since 1865 "to make this adjustment" to equal rights for white and Negro alike. He said he could no longer be moved by pleas for "more time, more time and more time."

"How much more time?" he asked.

An "historic debate" must now take place in the House and Senate, he said, to make it absolutely clear to the American people that the great majority in Congress will insist that the anti-segregation decree is carried out as intended by the Supreme Court.

FOUR MORE SIGN UP

Although 96 names were on the declaration when it was presented, four additional House members, including Republicans from Florida and North Carolina, signed later in the day, bringing the total to 100. Sponsors hoped to get even more names on the document.

Democratic leaders in Congress have been moving mountains the past two years to prevent just the kind of "historic debate" which Morse demanded today.

But the "declaration" of the Southerners, all but four of them Democrats, virtually assured that Northern Democrats in Congress, largely silent on this issue the past two years, will raise angry voices to reassert the pro-civil rights position held by Democrats in control of the national party machinery.

LEADERS STEER CLEAR

Neither Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson nor Rep. Sam Rayburn, of Texas, the Democratic leaders in Senate and House, signed the document. Johnson took no part in the debate, during which 16 Southern Senators were on the floor. He said he had not been asked to sign out of respect for his position as Senator leader.

The declaration requires no action by Congress. It was not a resolution, bill or other parliamentary paper, but simply a statemtnt of principle which will appear in the Congressional Record. It will be given wide distribution throughout the South, where several States have adopted resolutions of interposition declaring the court's decree unlawful.

'TEMPORARY' JUSTICES

In the House, Rep., Howard W. Smith (D., Va.), simply inserted the paper into the Record without reading it. He called the nine Supreme Court justices "temporary occupants." Six Democrats applauded.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.), demanded that the "highest authority in the land"—President Eisenhower — call an immediate White House conference of Southern leaders to meet the "grave crisis" posed by Southern reluctance to accept school integration.

CIVIL RIGHTS POSE HARD CHOICE FOR DEMOCRATS

Issues Now Coming Up in Congress Could Split Party Irrevocably

By CABELL PHILLIPS

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 7—The Democratic party may have to make the hard choice between the Solid South and the Northern Negro this year. More and more it is beginning to appear that it cannot claim the support of both. This hardening dilemma is shaping up in the following manner:

(1) The uncompromising attitude of most of the South toward the Supreme Court's decision for desegregated schools offers no prospect of amelioration.

(2) A broad package of civil rights legislation probably will be offered in Congress soon after the session resumes next week. This will reactivate a familiar battlefront that has lain dormant for several years but which, in its time, has seen a great deal of political bloodshed.

Proposals in Prospect

Included in this package are expected to be provisions for (a) a civil rights commission with subpoena powers to look into charges of civil rights violations; (b) the establishment of a civil rights division in the Department of Justice to seek out and to punish violations of civil rights statutes, and (c) legislation permitting citizens recourse to the Federal courts to protect their right of suffrage.

The foregoing is an approximate description of a proposal that has taken shape in the Department of Justice and that, after several unexplained delays, is expected to be presented to Congress next week. In all probability, a similar proposal will be offered in the House by Representative James Roosevelt, Democrat of California. And the Senate Judiciary Committee has had before it for several weeks a generally comparable civil rights bill that was sponsored by Senator Thomas C. Hennings Jr., Democrat of Missouri. Still others either are in the works or are in process of preparation.

Southern Democrats are more adamant in their resistance to all forms of "meddling" with the Negro problem this year than they have been in generations. This stems from the resentment the Supreme Court's desegregation opinion has created throughout the region. Powerful forces there have assumed a posture of defiance that strongly suggests that they are ready to scuttle their traditional political allegiance before they will yield on the racial question.

The Democratic leadership in Congress, composed almost entirely of Southerners, is said to be planning a diversionary tactic in the form of an anti-lynching or anti-poll tax bill. The hope, apparently, is that some of the steam behind the more fundamental civil rights issues can be vented on these relatively non-controversial items. The liberals in the party, however, and in all probability a majority of Negro leaders in the country, are not prepared to be appeased by this gesture. Lynchings have not been a major threat recently, these sources point out, and the poll tax, in the six states that still retain it, is less of a deterrent to Negro voting than are economic pressure and threats of physical violence.

What will undoubtedly happen, when and if these measures are introduced, is that either they will be bottled up in committee or, should they reach the Senate floor, they will run into a Southern filibuster. The Hennings bill appears to have been permanently pigeon-holed by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi, chairman of the Judiciary Committee.

Showdown Seen

Whether such a showdown occurs in Congress—and it appears unavoidable now, since the Republicans have much to gain and little to lose by backing at least their own Administration measure—it is almost certain to come at the Democratic convention. Indeed, the writing of a civil rights plank in the 1956 platform could well split the party in two, just as it did in 1948.

To some Northern Democrats, this prospect is not wholly discouraging. Their feeling, in substance, is that the tail has wagged the dog long enough; that the main body of the Democratic party—that part of it outside the South—should retrieve the control to which its majority status entitles it.

"I am sick of seeing our party bullied and intimidated every four years in order to accommodate itself to Southern prejudices," a prominent Midwestern Senator said recently. "We struggle and fight to get a liberal platform only to see it gutted in Congress when it falls into the hands of the committee chairmen.

"If the Southern conservatives want to split off, I for one am for letting them do it—and not giving them back their seniority if they want to come back in again. I believe it has got to happen sooner or later anyway, and 1956 might be as good a year for it as any."

The reasoning of this group is that it is more important to the future of the party, if it is to preserve its liberal tradition, to hold on to the Negroes and other minorities of the "Roosevelt coalition" in the big Northern centers than cling to the Solid South. There are an estimated 6,000,000 Negro voters, it is argued, of whom about two-thirds live north of the Mason-Dixon line. In a number of key cities such as New York, Philadelphia, Detroit, Chicago and Los Angeles, they wield, in close elections, the balance of power.

What would happen, Democratic strategists are beginning to ask themselves, if this balance of power were shifted to the Republican column?

It is unrealistic to expect a total reversal in the Negro's political alliance, but as an exercise in extrapolation it may be useful to see just what effect it could have.

Take the city of Chicago. Normally, the Democratic vote there is counted on to offset the heavy Republican pluralities from downstate. When Democrats take Illinois (which they did not do in 1952) they usually take it because of Chicago.

Chicago Vote

Negroes represent about 12 per cent of the total vote in Chicago. In 1952 they split approximately 75 per cent Democratic, 25 per cent Republican.

Democrats cast 54.4 per cent of the ballots in the Presidential election in Chicago in 1952, outnumbering the Republicans 999,000 to 838,000. In the Democratic total are 166,000 Negro votes. Had half of these votes shifted to Republican, however, Chicago would have gone Republican by about 5,000 votes.

Moreover, it is highly probable that this shift would have defeated three Democratic members of Congress from districts with large Negro populations—the Second, Third and Ninth Districts on Chicago's South Side. Each was carried that year by margins of less than 5 per cent of the total vote.

Vote Analyses

Such analyses are valuable as little more than a web on which to weave patterns of speculation. However, it is becoming an avid pastime in Republican circles these days, and some Democrats are being drawn to it with the morbid fascination with which one bites down on an aching tooth. The continuing rapid migration of Negroes out of the South to the North and West—and particularly to the Pacific Coast—sharply intensifies their absorption in such exercises.

While a December Gallup Poll showed Negro voters still predominantly Democratic in sympathy—the ratio was 2 to 1 outside the South—there have been numerous subsequent indi-

cations that this allegiance is waning.

The Autherine Lucy affair, the bus strike in Montgomery, Ala., the progressively more arbitrary stand of Southern leaders against school integration, the procrastination in Congress over the school construction bill—all these forces have caused many Negro leaders to re-examine their political loyalties. Some of them already have stated openly that their race would be better served by the Republicans than by the Democrats during the next four years.

Negro Defection

A wholesale defection by Negro voters could play havoc with Democratic prospects in a close election, most party spokesmen confess. By defeating the ticket in such cities as New York, Chicago and Los Angeles, for example, they might throw each of their respective states into the Republican column.

Without the electoral votes of big states like New York, Illinois and California, the Democrats would be hard pressed to win, even with the Solid South on their side. Conversely, the argument runs, the party did win in 1948 minus the support of four Dixiecrat states and of New York to boot.

South Could Destroy Party, Adlai Warns

Courier-Journal Louisville, Ky. Fri. 4-6-56

Bolt on Civil Rights 'Would Be A Disaster'

Kingsland, Ga., April 5 (AP)—Adlai E. Stevenson said today that the South might destroy the Democratic Party if it should walk out this year.

"It would be an unmitigated disaster if the South should leave the Democratic Party because of a civil-rights dispute," Stevenson declared in a copyright interview with M. L. St. John, political editor of The Atlanta Constitution.

"If the South left the Democratic Party," he continued, "the Democrats not only would lost this important election this year, but the party would be injured for years to come. The Democratic Party would be destoyed as an effective instrument of the liberals of the people's government."

The candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination emphasized the importance of the South to the Democratic Party and of the party to the South.

He said he did not forsee any third party but warned that "by turning to a splinter party, the South could only lose its prestige in Congress, prestige it holds with influential Democratic leadership from the South."

As for the Republican appeal to the South, Stevenson said: "Certainly the South can expect no more sympathetic view of its problems from the Republican Party that it is getting from its own party, the Democratic Party."

Thomas L. Stokes

Democrats Facing Decision on South

Constitution Atlanta, Ga. Wed. 4-4-56 P.4

WASHINGTON—The South might as well be let in on a secret that may become the biggest single fact in its politics—and the politics of the national Democratic Party—in a long, long time. It is likely to happen this year, the 96th since Southern secession.

This is that the Yankee wing of the Democratic Pary, which casts the most votes and wins the party's elections, is just about ready to let the Confederate wing of the party, which makes the most noise, do whatever it wants—with no more pampering.

More and more you hear this suggested by Northern Democrats in private conversation in the lobbies of the capitol. And, turning the usual plaintive wail from their Southern brethren into reverse, they say elfishly in mock pique:

"The South just doesn't understand us."

The patience of Yankee Democrats finally has about exhausted itself with the coddling of the South every four years, with listening to inflammatory oratory always demanding special treatment, with the spectacle of Southern delegations holding rump sessions and then walking out of the convention in a huff.

Furthermore, they have suddenly awakened to the fact — which has been apparent a long time—that the party can do without the South.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, for example, would have won every one of his four successive election triumphs without the support of a single Southern state.

Harry S. Truman lost four Southern states to the short-lived Dixiecrat movement in 1948 and still won over Gov. Dewey of New York. This he did by virtue of discontent in the farm belt, similar to that of today, which threw more than enough Midwestern states into his column to offset loss of the Southern states.

Franklin D. Roosevelt never had to compromise with the South—and knew he didn't. Harry Truman refused to compromise with it in either of the two fields where compromises always are demanded by the South: (1) Economic reforms and (2) civil rights.

The Yankee wing of the Democratic Party recognizes that to run strong enough outside of the South to win, a candidate must rely heavily on labor and minorities in big urban centers, including Negroes, and on farmers. It, therefore, cannot compromise on economic issues or civil rights to woo the South, for that would alienate elements elsewhere that are essential to victory.

But, by remaining progressive on economic issues, the party—or so the Yankee wing sees it—probably could hold many Southerners who are keenly interested in such issues, as was demonstrated in the way Harry Truman carried a number of Southern states. Farmers and labor have become important factors in Southern elections.

Whatever the party can hold in the South would be counted a gain in the strategy being discussed by the Yankee wing. Their losses probably would be to a third, segregation party like the 1948 Dixiecrat movement, rather than to the Republican Party which offers no choice to segregationists.

'THE DEEPER CLEFT'

S.C. Democrats vote to send own delegation to convention

Afro-American Baltimore, Md. Sat. 5-12-56

COLUMBIA, S.C. — South Carolina Progressive Democrats voted to send ten "stand-by" delegates to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, during a state meeting Sunday afternoon.

The delegates, to be named later, will be prepared and authorized to act in the event a 40-man delegation named last month by the South Carolina Democratic Party "doesn't carry out the wishes of the people."

John H. McCray, state chairman, told the executive committee which later voted the action, that:

"It was our votes which, in 1952, kept South Carolina in the Democratic column. It was our 1952 votes which brought this state the extra votes to the convention this year; yet not a single colored delegate is among the 40 selected for the National Convention."

KEYNOTING THE meeting was Mrs. Venice T. Spraggs, assistant to Rep. William L. Dawson, (D.-Ill.) vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

Mrs. Spraggs, who was escorted from the airport to the Benedict College Chapel where some 700 persons waited, by a police-led motorcade of about 70 cars, charged that retired Army General Mark Clark, now president of the Citadel Military College at Charleston, had maligned valiant tan soldiers who died and fought with him in Italy in his recent Charleston speech.

Clark had charged that the 92nd Division contained incompetent and bad soldiers, and that he stood opposed to integration in the Armed Forces.

* * *

SHE CHALLENGED the civil rights claims of the Republican Party, saying how these originated under the Democrats, and emphasized the need for increased registration and voting by colored citizens.

Fred H. Moore, expelled president of the Student Council at South Carolina State College, also addressed the meeting.

He was given a standing ovations when he arose to speak and again when he apologized and left, presumably for a midwestern state college.

Attorney John H. Wrighten, of Charleston; Mrs. Annie Belle Weston, Columbia; John S. Cole, Cheraw; Mrs. Rhudine Johnson, Columbia, and Dr. J. A. Bacoats, president of Benedict College, were among others on the program.

The executive committee of the South Carolina Progressive Democrats met at the Carpenter's Hall in Columbia, May 9, where they did further work on the delegation issue and primary voting which comes next month.

...tics; ...-56 ... Rights

Says Senator Staged Sideshow

Constitution
Mon. 6-4-56

OAKLAND, Calif., June 3 (AP)—A confident Adlai Stevenson struck out at Sen. Kefauver's campaign tactics today in a final northern California bid for Democratic support in next Tuesday's presidential primary.

Atlanta Ga.

He deplored what he described as the "political sideshow" staged against him, and said he expected to win the state's preferential test with its prize of 68 national convention delegates. P. 2

Stevenson did not mention his party rival by name in the text of an address before a Lake Merritt rally. But his reference to Kefauver's last-minute attacks was unmistakable.

THANKS SUPPORTERS

Thanking his supporters, he said that "On Tuesday night we can go to bed content and with our collective conscience clear.

'We have discussed the issues, not the candidates; we have tried to enlighten the voters, not mislead them; and we have done nothing before the world to dim the lustre of the greatest office on earth, the presidency of the United States."

He told his audience that he has devoted his preconvention drive for the nomination to trying to tell the voters why he believes it's essential, "for the good of the country," to return a Democratic administration next November.

"PERSONAL ATTACKS"

"By and large," he said, "I think this has been a good thing."

"Certain things have happened during it that I would wish had not happened—personal attacks, distorted facts, and so on, things which I have no intention of discussing because in my opinion you people are not interested in a political sideshow . . .

"This has been a heartening campaign. What's more, in my judgment, it's been a winning campaign."

Plot to Oust Dixie Democrats Charged by Ala. Party Chief

Journal + Constitution P. 7-E
Sun. 7-29-56
Atlanta Ga.

McKay Says Foes Planning to Drive Southerners Out Over Civil Rights

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., July 28—While others were only hinting at such a plot, Alabama's newly elected Democratic National Committee this week openly charged that a scheme was being hatched to drive Southern delegates from the Democratic National Convention over the "civil rights" issue.

Talladega State Rep. Charles W. McKay Jr., who defeated Gov. James E. Folsom for committeeman, asserted the move was calculated to oust Southerners from key congressional committee posts, which they have used so effectively to defeat "civil rights" force legislation.

McKay, a conservative, who believes with Southern party liberals that the best way to fight measures aimed at breaking down segregation is within the National Democratic Party, charged New York Gov. Averell Harriman, Michigan Gov. Mennen (Soapy) Williams and Minnesota Sen. Hubert Humphrey with being the chief schemers.

Sparkman in Favor

Meantime, Sen. John Sparkman, chairman of Alabama's 52-member Democratic delegation and a strong Adlai Stevenson backer, and the director of Alabama's Citizens Council, both applauded the calling of a Southwide Democratic caucus for Wednesday at Atlanta. After South Carolina Gov. George Bell Timmerman and Georgia Gov. Marvin Griffin called the Southwide meeting of Dixie states' delegation chairmen, vice chairmen, platform committee members and governors for Atlanta, Sen. Sparkman said: "I have always favored a Southern meeting before the Democratic National Convention, but I have not agreed with suggestions as to the time and place."

Such a meeting would be intended to help complete the charting of a course for forming a solid Southern front on the segregation question. Macon State Sen. Sam Englehardt Jr., executive director of Alabama's Citizens Council and one of this state's staunchest segregationists, had this comment about the newly called Atlanta meeting: "I think it's a move in the right direction, and I want it to be an open meeting, by all means."

Englehardt added that he thought all Southern states' delegates should caucus before the Aug. 12 date in Chicago. Gov.

But he warned "there is more to their scheming than the merely corraling of Negro bloc votes in certain Northern centers. They know that traditionally the South has returned its members of House and Senate to Congress and that, therefore, the South through its members of committees, particularly when Democrats have control of Congress, has far more power than its representative in numbers alone would warrant.

"These individuals would delight in causing the South again to form a splinter party that would be able to divert electoral votes from the Democratic (presidential) nominees," he added.

Folsom, who is not a Democratic convention delegate, has repeatedly refused to be drawn into the controversy over a caucus of Alabama delegates or a preconvention meeting of delegates from throughout the South. "But if the Southern governors have a meeting, I'll attend," said Folsom, in making it clear he would be on hand for the Atlanta session.

Folsom Changes Mind

The Alabama governor, having been defeated for party national committeeman, also had said repeatedly he would not attend the Chicago convention, which opens Aug. 13. However, he opined that "since my good, close, personal friend, Gov. Frank Clement of Tennessee, will be the keynote speaker, I may change my mind." Folsom has insisted for months that former President Harry Truman was the only Democrat who could defeat President Eisenhower. But this week he changed his views to declare: "I think that most any candidate nominated by the Democratic Party can win." Alabama State Democratic Chairman Roy Mayhall, commenting on the newly called Atlanta meeting of party leaders, pointed out that it is in line with what he and six other state Democratic chairmen recommended in a declaration issued at Atlanta two weeks ago. National Committeeman McKay, in reiterating his recently expressed opposition to any attempt to take Alabama's electoral vote away from the regular Democratic nominees by a walkout or bolt to form a splinter party, declared: "I am fully aware that certain persons who claim to be Democrats, such as "Soapy" Williams, Harriman, Humphrey and a long list of others will do all possible to cause the adoption of planks in the Democratic platform that will be embarrassing to the South. They will do all in their power to drive the Southern delegations from the convention."

ALABAMA

THE GALLUP POLL

~~Journal + Constitution~~

Northern Negroes Heavily Democratic

Atlanta Ga. P. 11-A
Sun. 8-5-56

(Editor's Note: The Negro vote in the North has gone heavily Democratic in recent national elections. With Republican observers now claiming a new trend back to their party, the Gallup Poll conducted a special study in key Negro districts of the North to determine whether this trend is real or imaginary. This is the first of two reports on the survey.)

By THE GALLUP POLL

PRINCETON, N.J., Aug. 4—No matter what happens in Chicago's International Amphitheatre next week on the civil rights issue, present indications are that Northern Negroes will go heavily Democratic in this November's election.

Nearly four years of a Republican administration — during which the Supreme Court's decision on school integration was handed down—have done little to win Northern Negroes away from the party of Franklin D. Roosevelt.

In short, the Negro still tends to base his politics on his pocketbook rather than on his race—and when the Negro thinks of his pocketbook, he thinks Democratic.

The civil rights issue has had some effect on Northern Negroes. Emmett Till, Autherine Lucy and "the bus boycott" are household words today in New York's Harlem, Detroit's Paradise Valley and Chicago's South Side.

But memories of the late President Roosevelt and his efforts to improve the Negro's lot don't fade easily. With many Northern Negroes out of work and "just walking the streets" at present, the typical Negro in the North is still basically a Democrat.

Gallup poll teams have recently been talking with Negroes in the large metropolitan areas of the North. Working with 70 resident reporters from the institute field staff, representatives from the Princeton office sought to probe behind the facts and figures to get the "reasons why" the Northern Negro is still firmly wedded to the Democratic Party.

To make sure that a true picture of Negro opinion was obtained, the institute assigned both white and Negro reporters to work on this study. It is interesting to note that both white and Negro interviewers obtained nearly the same results.

Basic to the Negro's present attachment to the Democratic Party are his feelings on which party has done the most good for his race in recent years.

Taking the period since 1946, for example — the years since World War II when both the Democratic and Republican administrations were active in behalf of the Negroes—the Negro is overwhelmingly of the opinion that the Democrats have done more good for him, as the following figures show:

"Which party—the Republican or the Democratic—has done the most for Negroes in the last 10 years?"

The vote:

	Northern Negroes
Democratic	67%
Republican	16
No difference, no opinion	17

The casual observer might be puzzled about such a heavy vote for the Democrats, considering the civil rights efforts which have been made since the Republicans took office in 1952. The 1954 Supreme Court decision on segregation in schools and the Interstate Commerce Commission ruling of 1955 have been heralded as two of the most important civil rights measures since the Civil War.

One quickly discovers, however, that several factors lie behind this vote of confidence that the Negro gives the Democratic Party.

The Negro's first concern today is that of getting enough money to feed, clothe and keep his family in a decent fashion. Only after this is accomplished, does he find the time and interest to think about the civil rights problem. Until he has a job and sufficient money to pay his bills, Autherine Lucy and her plight have secondary importance.

But even when the Negro is considering the question of equal rights and desegregation, he is not ready to give the GOP all the credit.

Many Northern Negroes, for example, think very highly of President Truman for his civil rights efforts with the FEPC. They have seen the Fair Employment Practices Commission at work; they have yet to see Mississippi's schools integrate the races. Although they realize desegregation cannot come about immediately in the South, Northern Negroes want to see widespread action taken on the school question just as they want some action on the state of their pocketbooks.

In brief, before the Northern Negro goes back to the "party of Lincoln," he wants, first, evidence that the Reepublicans —both in good and bad times— will see that he has employment, and, second, that any GOP civil rights measures are ones which actually take some action and do not just state policies. To date, the typical Negro in the North does not feel the Republicans have provided the evidence on either of the above counts.

Another important factor behind the Northern Negro's Democratic allegiance is the extraordinary impact that Franklin D. Roosevelt had—and still has to a large extent—on the Negroes.

Previous to the late president's administration, Negroes had voted Republican since the War Between the States. The freeing of the slaves was a key issue in the formaiton of the Republican Party. But the measures which Roosevelt put through for the benefit of Negroes during the early years of his administration were greatly successful in winning the colored vote away from the GOP.

One finds the allegiance won 20 years ago still very much alive in the Negro areas of the large Northern cities. The older Negroes remember the Roosevelt era and the younger ones have had the influence passed down to them by their parents.

Lee Elmer, a construction worker of 935 Central Ave., Cincinnati, was 12 years old when Roosevelt first took office. The day he was interviewed he had taken off from his regular job to "see if I could find something a little better."

"When Roosevelt was in, he tried to make it so everybody could work," Elmer commented, "what I mean, he lifted things when the prices was down. He brought prices up where they should of been. People 'round here still think about that."

Many Republican candidates for Congress have used the Eisenhower administration's civil rights record as an argument why Negroes in their districts should vote Republican in November.

But the fact of the matter is that if the elections for Congress were being held today, Negroes in the North would likely go Democratic by the same heavy margin they did in the 1954 congressional elections.

Here is the question asked on that score and the results compared with the Negro vote in the North in the last congressional election:

"If the elections for Congress were being held today, which party would you like to see win in this state—the Republican Party or the Democratic Party?"

The vote today, compared with the Negro vote in 1954:

Northern Negroes

	Today	1954
Democratic	77%	77%
Republican	23	23

(A total of 5 per cent of all Negro voters interviewed in the study were undecided as of today.)

A question that naturally arises when discussing the Negro vote for Congress is the effect that the Southern white Democrats would have on the colored vote—particularly in light of incidents in the South since the Supreme Court's decision. Many observers have wondered how the Northern Negro could vote for a party that included in its ranks such "white supremacists" as Sen. James Eastland of Mississippi, or Georgia's Herman Talmadge.

With the Northern Negro, however, the explanation seems to be one of "out of sight, out of mind." Negroes in the North are aware of the Southern Democrats—but this awareness does not seem to be having an appreciable effect on their party allegiance.

NEXT IN THE ATLANTA JOURNAL: NEGRO'S 1956 CHOICE.

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Virginians Ask Harriman Ban

Democrats Slate Vote On Resolution Today

By ALEX PRESTON
Star Staff Correspondent

RICHMOND, July 27.—A resolution that would deny Virginia's delegation to the Democratic National Convention the right to support New York Gov. Averell Harriman for President was to go before the State party convention today.

As some 3,500 delegates converged here, there was every in-

Challenge to Arlington Delegation Rejected. Page A-27

dication that the high esteem Virginians held for President Eisenhower in 1952 has been put in a deep freeze. Their theme was, "I've got that old feeling." They want to become Democrats again after winding up in the Republican column four years ago.

But under a proposal approved by a Richmond caucus last night, the Virginia party would serve notice at Chicago that there is one Democrat they won't support—Gov. Harriman.

New Crisis Seen

The move against the New York governor could project Virginia into the forefront of another crisis in Chicago similar to the one created there over the "loyalty oath" four years ago.

In 1952, Virginia almost got kicked out of the convention when her delegation refused blindly to pledge support to the presidential nominee before he was selected. Virginia never did give in but stayed in the convention.

While the anti-Harriman move represented a slight hedging on the "loyalty oath" at the national level, another pre-convention development was a move by old-line Democrats to put before the convention a resolution requiring Virginia Democrats to support the party's presidential nominee.

The resolution, originating in the 10th district, next to Washington, D. C., would amend the State Democratic Party Plan so as to require candidates for State and local offices to support the Democratic electors for President as well as for lesser offices.

Voters Backed President

Several State attorneys general have ruled that presidential electors cannot be considered as nominees. It was on the basis of this ruling that most Virginians who voted in 1952 supported President Eisenhower.

The resolution was discussed late last night in a Richmond hotel during a quiet session of about 35 delegates who gathered to talk about grassroot sentiment in all 10 congressional districts.

State Senator Edward E. Haddock, former Mayor of Richmond, presided.

"I was a Democrat for Eisenhower," he said, "but I realize it would be a mistake for me to support him again."

One by one the districts reported. In attempting to sum up, Virgil Goode of Franklin County said that the President's strength among Democrats was not 25 per cent of what it had been in 1952.

Stevenson Favored

Senator Haddock said the group would broaden its membership and meet again soon to prepare to campaign for the party's nominee, whomever he might be. The majority of those present favored Adlai Stevenson.

The anti-Harriman resolution passed the Richmond delegation by a vote of 152 to 8.

One of the opponents was Oliver W. Hill, colored, former Richmond city councilman and attorney for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. He said it is time the South began to think in terms of constructive action instead of being against anyone with humanitarian principles.

A motion to include Senator Kefauver in the "ban" against Gov. Harriman was defeated, on the grounds that it would weaken the force of the resolution.

Vote Against Harriman

"This resolution is designed to do one thing and one thing only," said Alex W. Parker, city chairman. "It is a vote against Mr. Harriman and everything he means as far as the South is concerned."

Support for the measure was to be sought at 10 district caucuses to be held in two hotels today.

The move apparently is designed to hit those within the party who have opposed segregation in the South. The New York Governor clashed with Senator Byrd, Democrat of Virginia, on the matter recently. Senator Byrd, guiding force of the Virginia Democratic Party, charged that Mr. Harriman favored using bayonets to force desegration down the throats of Southerners.

Just as at the 1952 State convention at Roanoke, the feeling today is against Federal encroachment. But where it was then directed against the Truman administration, it is now turned against the Republicans.

Civil Rights Bill Hit

The Supreme Court's public school segregation decision was an undercurrent that could be detected in many of the preconvention moves. Several resolutions were expected to be offered condemning the court's action, protesting Federal encroachment on State sovereignty and violently opposing the Eisenhower administration's civil rights legislation.

There was less talk of a "bolt" from the party than was heard either in 1948, when J. Strom Thurmond headed the States Rights Party, or in 1952 when resentment ran high against the Truman Fair Deal.

Among resolutions in line for presentation was one adopted by 8th District Democrats at Fredericksburg on May 12. It proposed that Virginia's 32 votes at the national convention be cast for Mr. Stevenson for President and former Gov. John S. Battle for Vice President.

Last night, the State Central Committee recommended that the party rules be revised at today's convention.

Among the changes would be one to give the president of the Young Democratic Clubs of Virginia a seat on the committee. It also requests local, county and city committees to organize Young Democratic Clubs.

J. J. Williams of Henrico, supported the change by declaring, "We've got to give more recognition to the young people. Our party is growing old."

ADLAI SPEAKS UP FOR ELIMINATING RACIAL BARRIERS

Times-Picayune

Opposed to Interposition, Says Stevenson

Sun. 2-26-56

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 25 (AP) —Adlai Stevenson spoke strongly Saturday night in favor of elimination of racial barriers. P. 1

Asserting America is nothing unless it stands for equal treatment for all citizens under the law, Stevenson said freedom is unfinished business "until all citizens may vote and live and go to school and work without encountering in their daily lives barriers which we reject in our law, our conscience and our religion."

New Orleans, La.

The supreme court's desegregation decisions, he said, "speak clearly for transition and compliance is necessary, time for the re-adjustments that have to be made. But they do not recognize or permit repudiation or rejection of these decisions of the court and of the people."

In a speech prepared for the Jackson-Jefferson Day dinner of Connecticut Democrats, whose top leaders have endorsed him as a candidate for the presidential nomination, Stevenson said he was opposed to the doctrine of interposition which has been advanced by some Southern states opposing desegregation.

Cites Andrew Jackson

He defined such a doctrine as a state interposing "its power against the decisions of the properly constituted authority as to the law of the land."

Stevenson said Andrew Jackson's statement that it would be "incompatible with the existence of the union" for one state to assume the pawer to annul federal law "was essential Democratic doctrine — and American doctrine—120 years ago. It is essential—and American—doctrine today."

Hailing the advent of desegregation, Stevenson said it will bring the dawn of "the day of full democracy in our public schools "and could well become "one of the greatest accomplishments of our generation."

"I pray to God," he said, "that this day may not be marred nor this achievement poisoned by the bitterness of any who would assert views, no matter how deeply felt, against the laws of the land and humanity."

Republicans Wait

After terming the Republican party one of no fixed policy, the 1952 presidential candidate said:

"We are, to be sure, promised that any minute now the Republicans will get the signal—in one syllable—that will tell them whether this year's Republican model is to be opportunist or reactionary, liberal or conservative, isolationist or internationalist. The Republican party no longer represents ideals and principles of public policy, but individuals.

Times-Picayune

"A lot of men have had to make up their mind if they were going to run for president, but this is the first time that one of the great parties had to wait until it has a candidate to find out where it stands.

P. 2-D

'Many Words, Few Deeds'

"It may be true that leopard can't change its spots, but any such statement about the old GOP elephant would be all wrong."

Stevenson also attacked the Eisenhower administration as one that "talks so much and does so little" about various issues. In this connection, he singled out flood control and immigration.

Speaking in a state hit by two devastating floods within the last seven months, Stevenson said there have been a lot of words but "mighty few" deeds in connection with the federal flood rehabilitation program.

He charged that after advocating immigration law changes in his campaign, the Eisenhower record "is complete failure to deal with either the refugee crisis or the more permanent issues of immigration policy."

8 Negroes on Stevenson delegation

Tribune P. 3 Los Angeles Daily Fri. 3-16-56

Eight Negroes have been named to the Adlai Stevenson for President delegation, Attorney General Edmund G. Brown announced this week.

34 Democratic

Including the state's two Negro assemblymen, Augustus F. Hawkins, of Los Angeles, and Byron Rumford, of Berkeley, the Negro delegates are: Thomas Reece, of Bakersfield; Mrs. Faustina Johnson, Harold Scott, Dr. John A. Somerville and Attorney Edward S. Hardwick, all of Los Angeles and Dr. Daniel A. Collins, of San Francisco.

Assemblymen Hawkins and Rumford are Democratic convention veterans, Hawkins serving as a full delegate in 1948. Rumford was an alternate both in 1948 and 1952, and distinguished himself in 1948 when his caucus appeal inspired the California delegation to lead the civil rights floor fight, resulting in a walkout by the Dixiecrats.

Scott, a City health inspector and Democratic club president, is a delegate from the 15th Congressional district, in which he is also chairman of the Democratic Council.

Hardwick will represent the 23rd Congressional district which includes the Watts area.

Of particular note was the naming of Dr. Daniel A. Collins, San Francisco dentist, as a delegate-at-large.

Dr. Somerville, also a dentist and a former Los Angeles Police Commissioner, was designated alternate delegate-at-large.

Mrs. Johnson, a former Democratic National committee aide to James A. Farley, was named alternate delegate from the Los Angeles area.

Reece, a retired businessman from Bakersfield, described as a friend of ex-President Harry Truman, is alternate delegate from the 14th Congressional District.

The group forms the largest Negro representation ever to participate in a Presidential candidate's slate.

BOOK REVIEW

Herald Tribune P. 25

Wed. 2-8-56

By JOHN K. HUTCHENS

MY BROTHER ADLAI. By Elizabeth Stevenson Ives and Hildegarde Dolson. Morrow. 308 pages. $4.

New York, N.Y.

WHILE professional dealers in campaign prose dust off their adjectives against the quadrennial madness, the sister of one major contender has been leafing through the old family album. Mrs. Elizabeth Stevenson Ives is les than reluctant about suggesting that her brother Adlai would make a wonderful President of the U. S. A., but most of what she has to say concerns a time when neither she nor he nor any one else dreamed that he would one day be taking aim at the White House.

A Candidate's Best Friend Is His Sister

For that matter, it's hardly likely that the young Adlai E. Stevenson 2d, of Bloomington, Ill., was aware that his sister Elizabeth was keeping a diary and saving all those letters, when they were growing up together out there. He knows it now, and, being an engagingly modest man, he must be mildly embarrassed at times to read what has come of it. Appreciative, you understand, but perhaps just a little startled. From the diary, the letters and other tenderly saved memorabilia, Mrs. Ives and Hildegarde Dolson, the short-story writer, have fashioned a book that only a loving sister could plan. Which, of course, is not to be construed as a low sneer at sisterly love, but only to ask how you would like to have *your* letters from prep school published forty years later.

In cases like this, even trivia have a way og taking on interest in the light of later developments, and certainly much that is here is in teresting. For instance, there is evidence that right from the start young Adlai had a mind of his own, even to the point of falling sound asleep on his first appearance on a political platform. He was a very small boy in an Eton collar, and William Jennings Bryan was the speaker. Twice the young Stevenson nose was broken in fights, but for the most part he was a smiling, happy child who danced badly, played football, couldn't carry a tune, was devoted to machinery and had an enormous appetite. His first speech (age fourteen) was addressed to the Boys' Anti-Cigarette League, and at about the same time, along with the rest of his high school class, he showed his good sense by falling in love with the girl later known to the musical comedy stage as Irene Delroy. His nickname was Ad.

Newspaper Man Himself, Once

A less filial lad than he might have rebelled when his mother accompanied him to Princeton and too ka house there. He survived this, made a good record in college, traveled intelligently about Europe during vacations, climbed the Matterhorn, and in Paris attended the Folies-Bergère — a disclosure which, even at this late date, is apt to cost him some votes in Kansas. As a reporter on the family newspaper, "The Bloomington Pantagraph," he was described by no less a journalist than the late Lloyd Lewis as "the best natural-born reporter he'd ever known." When he settled down to practice law in Chicago, he was successful.

Indeed, his sister will have none of the anti-Stevenson talk to the effect that he is a Hamlet-like fellow more given to thought than to action, and convicingly cites his record to confut it: his service on important missions for the government, directorship in various organizations, careful management of family business affairs and his term as a reform Governor of Illinois. Her account of him during those four years, just before he came onto the national scene, is especially winning: a frugal, conscientious, good-humored executive with a developing oratorical gife that won admiration even in the opposition camp.

The Good Loser

To the story of the 1952 campaign, Mrs. Ives ha snothing very new to contribute, except a note on the end of election day which may say more about Mr. Stevenson than all the schoolboy letters, etc., that she has so painstakingly gathered:

"After everybody had gone, I went into my brother's room. He'd just gotten to bed. 'How are you?' I asked, trying to sound matter-of-fact. He said, 'Oh, I'm all right. I've no regrets. I didn't ask for any of this, and I've done the best I could.'"

STEVENSON'S STAND ON RIGHTS IS HAILED

Times P. 23 New York

Adlai E. Stevenson's position on the civil rights issue was acclaimed yesterday by a newly formed interracial committee in upper Manhattan.

Mon. 2-27-56

The creation of the Upper Manhattan Stevenson for President Committee was announced by Stevenson for President state headquarters, 270 Park Avenue.

The new group said Mr. Stevenson had "spoken with reason and acted with force" on the subject of civil rights and that his record as Governor of Illinois was assurance that he would advance civil rights if elected President.

The new committee said it represented residents from Harlem, East Harlem, Morningside Heights and other uptown areas. Its statement on civil rights followed a speech in Hartford, Conn., Saturday, in which he said the Supreme Court decision on desegregation did not permit "repudiation or rejection."

The co-chairman of the new committee are Mrs. Lois Dixon Irish of 2265 Fifth Avenue in Harlem, and Kenneth S. Oltarsh of 697 West End Avenue on the Upper West Side.

Call Bi-Racial Parley, Stevenson Urges Ike

Constitution, Atlanta, Ga. Tues. 2-28-56

BY DOUGLAS DALES

(Copyright 1956 by the New York Times Co.)

NEW YORK, Feb. 27—Adlai E. Stevenson proposed tonight that President Eisenhower summon a meeting of Southern Negro and white leaders in an effort to allay mounting racial tensions.

The former Illinois governor and candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination made the suggestion at an interview during his first visit to the Stevenson for President headquarters.

Questions on whether his remarks on civil rights at Hartford, Conn., last Saturday represented a clarification or qualification of earlier remarks on the subject, Stevenson declared:

"I didn't change my stand in the least at Hartford or at any place else."

With respect to his proposal for a biracial conference of Southern leaders under presidential auspices, Stevenson said:

"I for one have been very much disturbed by mounting tension in the South. In order to avoid any possibility of further disorders or further damage to the nation's reputation abroad, I think the situation merits the prompt attention of the president.

"The office of President of the United States has great moral influence and great prestige and I think the time has come when that influence should be used by calling together white and Negro leaders from the areas concerned in the South to explore ways and means of allaying these rising tensions."

Stevenson added that such a conference would strengthen the hands of the thoughtful and the responsible leaders of both races by whom such conspicuous progress has been made in desegregation and in maintaining good relations with the races.

Stevenson flew here today from Boston, where he had spent Sunday with his two sons, Adlai and John Fell Stevenson, who are students at Harvard.

The Stakes

Newsweek p. 25

There seem to be three reasons for their interest: (1) Conviction that Stevenson is sure of first place, (2) ambition for a national stage, and (3) belief that even defeat after a creditable campaign won't hurt the Democratic Vice Presidential nominee.

New York Mon. 2-20-56

Senator Kefauver is still favored for second place by many Democratic professionals who oppose his nomination for first place. Others argue that Senator Kennedy or Mayor Wagner, as Catholics, might strengthen the ticket more where Stevenson's status as a divorced man counts against him.

The Case affair has alarmed Congress more than its members admit.

Whatever the outcome of the immediate inquiry into the offer of a $2,500 campaign contribution to the South Dakota senator by a gas lobbyist, it is bound to produce demands for a broader investigation of lobbying (see page 27).

These demands may eventually build up so much pressure that Congress can't resist it, much as Congressional leaders will try.

MRS. ROOSEVELT AIDS STEVENSON

Times Herald, New York

Says He Is as Devoted as Harriman to Principles of New and Fair Deals

By RICHARD AMPER

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt defended Adlai E. Stevenson yesterday against contentions that he was a lukewarm New Dealer.

4/1. 8-3-56

She said Mr. Stevenson was every bit as devoted to New Deal and Fair Deal principles as was Governor Harriman, his main rival for the Democratic Presidential nomination. She declared, moreover, that she saw no difference in the positions of Mr. Stevenson and Mr. Harriman on the civil rights issue.

Mr. Stevenson visited Mrs. Roosevelt yesterday afternoon at her home in Hyde Park, N. Y. He was accompanied by Thomas K. Finletter, Secretary of the Air Force in the Truman Administration and co-chairman of the New York State Stevenson for President Committee.

One of the major attacks Mr. Harriman and his advisers have made on Mr. Stevenson's candidacy has been based on a contention that only a candidate aggressively championing New and Fair Deal principles could win in November. They have said that Mr. Harriman is just such a devotee of those principles while Mr. Stevenson favors "moderation," and a less vigorous stand on basic national issues.

Mr. Stevenson himself rebuked Mr. Harriman on this point when he arrive d here Wednesday from Chicago. He said that former Presidents Roosevelt and Truman were the architects of liberal policies of the Democratic party and that Mr. Harriman had no "exclusive rights to those principles."

Cites Lehman's Support

He called attention to the fact that both Mrs. Roosevelt and Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York, long regarded as a champion of Democratic liberalism, were supporting him.

Mrs. Roosevelt, reached by telephone at her Hyde Park Home, declared:

"Mr. Stevenson supports the basic principles underlying the general attitude of the Democratic party, and they are the general approach of my husband and Mr. Truman."

Mrs. Roosevelt took pains to emphasize that "circumstances differ" now from New Deal and Fair Deal days and that changed conditions required different answers and courses of action.

"You cannot say you will do exactly what someone else did," she declared.

But Mr. Stevenson's "approach" to today's problems, she went on, is consonant with the basic spirit of the New Deal.

"As you know," she said, "I have supported Mr. Stevenson in 1952 and from the very beginning of his present campaign. Nothing that has been said has changed my opinion of him."

Mr. Finletter said that New and Fair Deal policies were "great" but that they had been incorporated in the Democratic party and, indeed, in the Republican program.

"Now we need new programs," he said. "The New Deal policies must be constantly renovated, extended and made alive, and Adlai Stevenson understands this."

Some backers of Mr. Stevenson have expressed anxiety that the rivalry between him and Mr. Harriman might engender bitterness that could jeopardize Democratic unity in the election campaign.

But Mr. Finletter said that while "this kind of fighting is inevitable" in a pre-convention struggle, he was confident that Mr. Stevenson would win the nomination and that the Harriman and Stevenson forces "are all going to get together."

To emphasize his effort for intraparty harmony, he said, as leader of Mr. Stevenson's campaign in New York he had "refused to fight the Democrats in this state" who are supporting Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Stevenson planned to spend last night at the Westchester County home of a friend, whom he declined to identify. He was scheduled to return to the city this morning and leave by plane at 4:30 P. M. for Chicago.

Mr. Stevenson came here to confer with campaign associates and to attend a private fund-raising dinner Wednesday night at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC

Diggs Sees Vote Shift If Demos Don't Change

Defender P. 1 Sat. 3-10-56
Chicago, Ill.

By RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A Detroit Congressman warned last week that millions of Negro voters will desert the Democratic Party in November "unless the Democrats stop pussyfooting on Civil Rights."

The warning came from Rep. Charles C. Diggs, jr., (D) Mich., who said he has not decided whether to support the Democratic Presidential nominee, or President Eisenhower, or neither.

He said in an interview: "The same situation prevails, in my opinion, among all Negroes. In my estimation, support among the Negro population for the Democratic party has reached its lowest ebb since before the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

HITS MODERATION

Diggs said Adlai Stevenson's support for what the Congressman termed "a policy of moderation" is threatening "to alienate support for the Democratic party."

The Detroit congressman asserted that Negroes generally voted for Stevenson in the 1952 **presidential election rather than for Dwight D. Eisenhower.**

He explained: "Mr. Eisenhower didn't have any record then for civil rights. There was no reason for Negroes to vote for him after voting Democratic for the past 20 years."

Diggs said Negroes wanted Stevenson and other Democratic presidential hopefuls "to come out foursquare for the enactment of civil rights legislation by congress."

RIGHT TO VOTE

The congressman stressed especially the need for legislation "guaranteeing the right to vote."

Diggs predicted that unless the Democratic presidential nominee, whoever he might be, takes such a position, "millions of Negroes **will vote for President Eisenhower."**

He added: "Some, of course, will vote the Democratic ticket, as they have for so many years, and quite a number might just refrain from voting for any presidential nominee."

The Michigan legislator said Mr. Eisenhower is regarded by Negroes as having established "a pretty good record" on civil rights while in office.

RECORD GOOD

Diggs said the **Eisenhower record is not as good "as some people would have you believe, but it's pretty good."**

Diggs declared that much of the progress made in civil rights, especially in the nation's capital, resulted from groundwork laid during the Democratic administration of Harry S. Truman.

He commented: "We'd like the Democratic Presidential candidates to take the same position on civil rights that President Truman took."

Pulse of the Public

'South Would Only Commit Political Suicide By Full-Scale Bolt From Democratic Party'

Constitution Thurs. 4-5-56 P. 4
Atlanta, Ga.

Atlanta—It is interesting to note Mr. McGill's column of April 2 in which he makes reference to the impending split of the Democratic Party. If he is right, the South will retire from the scene into political impotence.

The committee system runs the House and Senate of the United States and the committee chairmen control the committees. These chairmen appoint subcommittees and either guide or block the passage of legislation. At the moment, Southerners are chairmen of nine committees in the Senate—10 if you count Eastland's recent appointment to the Judiciary Committee ... And fully two thirds of the House committees are controlled by Southern representatives ... And two thirds of the bipartisan committees are controlled by Southerners.

The rundown on committees is to point out the fact that as long as the Democratic Party stays intact—even with an ultra liberal candidate—the South can still control the Congress. I say this because the one-party system in the South gives rise to long tenures of congressional duty and subsequent seniority. This seniority is the basis in both Houses for the appointment to committee chairmanships. Sen. Walter George of the Foreign Relations Committee is an excellent example. So if the South wants to commit political suicide, let it form a third party.

JOE GUEST.

* * *

Contemporary Edifices For Churches Disliked

Cumming—Some things should stay as they are to help us stay on an even keel. I believe our churches, with their lofty spires reaching toward the sky, inspire a feeling of reverence no contemporary structure could do.

MRS. E. L. SHORES.

* * *

'Mankind Owes Much To Julius Caesar'

Athens—The supreme triumph of Caesar's genius was his political insight, even though it proved to be his undoing. Having been reared in a time of corruptness and irresponsibility of the nobles, he soon realized that if the government were to continue, drastic reforms would have to be wrought. The republican government was no longer capable of managing the far-flung empire, especially since the ruling class of nobles had become interested only in acquiring wealth and new ways to spend it. Any reforms, therefore, necessarily involved the loss of wealth and prestige on the part of the nobles. Thus a conspiracy of 58 nobles was formed with but one aim — to rid themselves of Caesar. The foolish crime was committed with no provisions made for its aftermath.

Out of ensuing civil war rose Caesar's nephew, Octavian. In his re-establishment of peace and order, Octavian adopted almost wholly the platform of Caesar and the Roman Empire was born.

As a result of Caesar's actions, therefore, one of the most prosperous and peaceful eras of mankind was evolved.

DR. ROBERT E. WOLVERTON,
Assist. Professor,
Dept. of Classics,
U. of Ga.

* * *

He Prefers Ticket With Lausche, Byrd

Atlanta — It appears that the nomination for president by the Democratic Party this year is already being masterminded and steered by the liberals.

But Sen. Russell, Gov. Shivers and Gov. Kennon are talking sense when they suggest the nomination of Gov. Frank J. Lausche. A ticket of Lausche and Harry T. Byrd is even more desirable than Ike and Nixon.

GEORGE STEPHENS.

Says Senator Kefauver

Sees No 'Party Bolt' In the South

Raleigh, N.C.
3-25-56

LOS ANGELES, March 24 (UP) —Sen. Estes Kefauver today flatly predicted there would be no Democratic "party bolt" in the South over the segregation issue.

At the same time, he attacked the Eisenhower administration cutting of the Air Force budget, declaring the United States needs an Air Force "second to none."

He also charged Republicans with doing "nothing" about the water problem in the west and apparently failing to recognize the area's potentiality.

The Tennessee Democrat, on a fast-paced tour to pick up votes in the June California presidential primary, told a press conference at Chino, Calif., east of here, where he attended an American Legion luncheon:

Best Friend.

"The South knows its best friend

the U. S. cannot afford to have a "second-best" Air Force.

"It is just like a second - best poker hand," he said, declaring cutting of Air Force spending in 1953 was another reason he believed the Eisenhower administration should not be voted back in office.

Concerning the segragation issue, he reiterated his belief the Supreme Court decision should settle "the argument about segregation."

"The court has stated what the law of the land is and now is the time when we should try to make the dream that is expressed in the Constitution come true."

He declared he believed his stand on the issue would not dampen his support in the South and that he was "confident of winning the Maryland and Florida delegations."

Western Farmers.

The senator told farmers in the Chino Valley that the west has made its greatest development under the Democratic administration and that it did not appear Republicans recognized the area's potentiality.

He charged the GOP had made no attempt to get irrigation and hydroelectric projects started in the water-hungry West.

"They have done nothing about the water problem. While we are worrying about water, we still have water flowing into the sea from our rivers," he said.

Regarding farm price supports, he said he had "no objection to the production payment method for some farm items." He noted rice and wheat are under the system "and it could be extended to include beef, pork and poultry."

Kefauver expressed pleasure over the reaction he has received in California and said if he can win the California primary June 5 "it will assure me of getting the Democratic nomination."

Color Line Haunting Democrats

Herald P. 20-A
Tues. 3-27-56
Miami, Fla.

By EDWIN A. LAHEY
Chief of Our Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Democratic party hope that the civil rights issue will be resolved, before convention time, in an atmosphere of moderation.

LAHEY

This is probably the dream least likely to be fulfilled in 1956.

When the political leaders say that everything will work out if "extremists" behave, they ignore the unhappy truth that the bare facts are extreme.

Two of these facts should be enough to dampen the hope of Democrats that they can come through their Chicago convention with some degree of harmony between North and South.

The first fact is the role of the Negro voter in the North. This role gets stronger every night when the Illinois Central coach train, the City of New Orleans, pulls into the Roosevelt Road depot in Chicago with a new load of esca-

is the Democratic party."

At another meeting in the 23rd congressional district here, he said pees from Mississippi.

There are now 10 to 12 Congressional districts in this country where the Negro vote is predominant or strong enough to make candidates jump.

These districts are located in the states where presidents are elected: California, Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York.

In other words, if a presidential election is touch and go in these vital states, the Negro voters can make the difference in the final count.

It seems quixotic for the Democrats to assume that they can sweep the civil rights issue under the bed in the name of party harmony, and still retain their hold on these Negro voters.

Any such assumption must be based on the hope that the civil rights issue will be dormant when the Democrats meet in Chicago. This is a futile hope, because of the second fact.

We will be coming up on another school term in August and September, the third school term since the Supreme Court issued its order against segregation in May, 1954.

In the areas where there is resistance to school integration, there will be on file with local school boards hundreds of petitions for the admission of Negro children into hitherto segregated white schools.

Some of these petitions will be ignored, some debated and acted upon, one way or another.

If the above facts are kept in mind, it would seem that the Democratic party leaders are being pretty wishful when they talk of moderation and compromise on the civil rights issue in August.

GOP Blights Civil Liberty, Adlai Charges

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Sat. 3-3-56

MINNEAPOLIS, March 2 (AP)—Adlai Stevenson told 5,200 University of Minnesota students and faculty members today that "the Democrats are on the way back to Washington."

In a talk at the university on foreign policy and civil liberties, the former Illinois governor said that when the Democrats get to Washington "an American citizen who has the habit of original thought will no longer be a displaced person."

He was starting a five-day swing through the state in his drive for Minnesota support in the state's March 20 presidential primary, in which he opposes Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn).

PARTISAN ADVANTAGE

His university audience applauded when he said, "There is no area in which partisan advantage should be more subordinated to national interest than in the conduct of our foreign relations."

"I hope and confidently believe that the Eisenhower administration will get more responsible treatment from the Democrats in 1956 than it gave in 1952," the presidential hopeful said. "And I can at least hope, and I confidently believe, that in these perilous times even Secretary Dulles' cynical attitude of politics first may moderate."

Stevenson said the nation never can be secure until the liberties of every individual are secure, and added:

"Racial discrimination in some degree is still a fact of life for the great majority of our Negro citizens who live outside the South."

Stevenson said, "We need a change in the minds and hearts of men—and a recognition that the full accommodation of our Negro citizens in this society of ours is in truth an American not a Southern, dilemma, which demands the best that is in us."

"And," he added, "I suggest, too that our sense of outrage at the undemocratic denial of the rights of some of our citizens must not blind us to the more subtle, but no less dangerous erosion of the liberties of all Americans which has characterized this period."

GRAVE CONCERN

He said that civil rights are "a matter of grave national concern when a girl in Alabama is denied her constitutional rights by mob violence or subterfuge, or when murder goes unpunished in Mississippi, or when American citizens are denied peaceful occupancy of their homes in my own state of Illinois."

Stevenson spent much of today talking and shaking hands at labor union meetings, in the St. Paul and Minneapolis courthouses and at a large industrial plant.

LOOKING AT POLITICAL SCENE

Democrats Count On Gaining Votes

Tuskegee News Thurs. 3-29-56 Tuskegee, Ala.

BY JAMES W. DOUTHAT

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Political forecasting now is too premature to be accurate. Too much can happen. But trends can be noted, along with basic strengths and weaknesses.

We've been checking Democratic sources. Here's the picture as they see it.

Presidential outcome, before a candidate is named, is highly speculative. Yet Democrats count on 89 electoral votes in nine Southern states, which stayed hitched in 1952. They add the four Southern states voting for Eisenhower, believing they will return to the fold. That's 57 more. To this, they add Missouri and Oklahoma. Grand Total, 167—99 more needed.

Democrats believe only a "slight defection" in the farm vote in farm-industry states like Illinois, Indiana, Ohio is needed to win.

The Senate vote on the three-price wheat plan has great significance. It could—if it becomes law—produce this "slight defection."

On '56 issues Democrats believe have to overcome bitter union opposition.

Segregation issue, at convention, could split the party wide open; maybe lead to third party again, as in 1948—this time more states involved. Many conservative Democrats feel convention must take strong stand. Northern Democrats will insist. Thus, they feel split is more than mere possibility.

Labor union tie-up may boomerang. Some conservative Democrats cite the late Senator Taft's big victory in 1950. Others say union success in "purging" conservatives in Democratic primaries will drive votes to Republican opponents.

All in all, the Democrats' case for presidential race is tenuous—as of now. Neutrals write it off, unless something really drastic occur between now and November.

Congressional races present different picture. Democrats have facts — concrete evidence of strength. Control of Congress in 1954, impressive gains in 1955 local elections — particularly in cities and adjoining suburbs where union political technique is perfected—factionalism in state and local Republican organizations: these can't be ignored.

A large number of 1954-55 gains were in cities and towns where unions have been concentrating political action—testing plans and organization methods. Local issues are important but trend could have real national significance.

Retention of control of Congress is definitely not wishful thinking — and Democrats add that Republicans are complacent. Relying too much on President Eisenhower's personal popularity—not enough on dull hard work at grass roots.

Balanced view still discounts the Democrats' claims on presidency—gives good chance to keep Congress. But much can happen. Cleavages among Democrats can grow — leaving bitterness. Congressional fight still an open race—Democrats having edge.

Negro Demos Sending 10 to Convention

Herald Miami, Fla. Wed 5-2-56

COLUMBIA, S. C. — (AP) — South Carolina Progressive Democrats, a Negro group, agreed to send 10 delegates to the Democratic National Convention to seek recognition if the South Carolina party delegation walks out in protest.

The South Carolina delegation walked out in 1948, and South Carolina was carried by Strom Thurmond, presidential candidate of the States Rights Democratic Party. At that time he also was governor of South Carolina.

"Negroes' votes kept the state Democratic in 1952," said Chairman John H. McCray, founder of the Progressives. "Yet we don't have a single delegate to the convention—and the state got four extra delegates for going Democratic."

McCray, a former weekly newspaper publisher here, regards his group now as part of the South Carolina Democratic Party.

The Progressives aim is to get Negro recognition in party councils.

Will Desegregation Split Democratic Party?

Courier P. 16 Sat. 3-24-56 Pittsburgh, Pa.

WASHINGTON—Is the Democratic party heading for a wide-open split, because of integration?

This is the problem which Democratic leaders in the Senate are moving heaven and earth to stop!

These leaders recognize the facts!

They know that Mississippi ... Montgomery ... Tuscaloosa ... are "danger signals" to Negro voters, both North and South!

They know the way the South feels ... and the way Negroes all over the country feel!

For years, the Democratic party has had the Negro vote in its vest pocket.

* * *

IN 1952, when Eisenhower was elected, the Negro vote (72 per cent) went to Stevenson.

In 1954, the picture was th same.

But while the Negro vote is of no moment in the one-party system which controls the South ... that same Negro vote is most important in the industrial East and Midwest.

Cities like New York (with its tremendous Harlem population), Pennsylvania's Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, Ohio's Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Dayton, Cincinnati and Toledo, Michigan's Detroit and Illinois' Chicago are "keys" in the battle for control of the White House, the Senate and the House, this year.

In an effort to give Negroes something to talk about, Democrats are out to stave off a bruising battle within the party over civil rights.

* * *

THEY WANT action at this session to abolish the poll tax in Alabama, Arkansas, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

Florida Senator Spessard L. Holland (D.) is sponsor of the bill, co-sponsored by Senators Smathers (Fla.), Ellender and Long (La.), McClelland and Fullbright (Ark.), Scott (N. C.) and Thurmond (S. C.), all Democrats.

'Tis said that these men have Eastland "under control."

Other civil rights measures might have trouble getting out of the Senate Judiciary, which Eastland bosses.

It's also said that a "Northern Democratic Manifesto," challenging the one drawn up by Southerners, is being considered.

It might hit the public, but many doubt it!

Send Food to Dixie

NEW YORK—A six-car "mercy caravan" carrying thousands of garments and shoes for men, women and children and a heavy load of canned foods gathered by the National Committee for Rural Schools left here Friday for Columbia, S. C. Volunteer drivers pushed the express run through in eighteen hours of steady driving.

S.C. Democratic Dissidents Plot Strategy

Journal + Constitution Sun. 3-4-56 P. 7-E

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 3—As evidenced by resolutions passed at Democratic precinct meetings, the independent spirit that brought about dissident movements in South Carolina in 1948 and 1952 is not dead and an effort will be made to have the state convention March 21 not adjourn when it has completed other business, but recess to meet again after the national convention to survey the situation and determine what course will be taken.

Memphis Tenn.

This is the procedure following eight years ago when the state supported Thurmond's States' Rights ticket over Truman and Barkley, and in 1952 when a dissident group refused to back Stevenson and Sparkman and instead put in the field an independent ticket of electors favoring Eisenhower and Nixon.

Numerous segregation resolutions were adopted by precincts scattered over the state, all against forced integration, some commending steps that have been taken to maintain segregated schools. These resolutions are an indication also that the people want to know who the national party's presidential nominees are before accepting them.

The first step in the biennial reorganization of the party in this state was accomplished when the precincts met, passed resolutions and elected delegates to the county conventions which will be held Monday. These, in turn, will name delegates to the State Convention and make such recommendations as they see fit.

In 1948 the state convention recessed instead of adjourning and at a meeting held after the Philadelphia convention put the party officially on record as favoring the States' Rights ticket. This left the national party to struggle for itself, and it took some maneuvering on the part of a group loyal to the national nominees to get the names of the Truman-Barkley electors on the November ballot.

In 1952 it was decided to recess the state convention until after the Chicago meeting to hear a report from the state's delegates. This was done, and the delegation reported favorably on Stevenson and Sparkman. Some were not satisfied and announced immediately that a dissident organization would be formed called "South Carolinians for Eisenhower."

SOUTH CAROLINA

Later some of those who had at first thought they would go along with the National ticket, were disappointed in some of Mr. Stevenson's early campaign statements and with some of the affiliations he made, and so they joined the dissident group. Among these was James F. Byrnes. Eisenhower was brought to Columbia by the independents for a speech, and was heard, it has been said, by the largest crowd of his campaign. Anyway there were an estimated 50,000 present when he spoke from the State House steps.

Stevenson carried the state by some 10,000 or more votes, but Eisenhower got by for the biggest vote a Republican has gotten in the state.

Mr. Byrnes was among the delegates elected to the Richland County convention to be held Monday. He was not present at his precinct meeting, and was named a delegate in his absence. So far he has given no indication that he wants to go to Chicago as a delegate, but statements to the effect, that his seating might be challenged by Stephen Mitchell, and perhaps by others, might induce him to offer as a state delegate. He is not much on taking a dare. But from this challenge it is not believed he would have been interested in attending the convention, and it is not certain that even now he will be desirous of participating. When he left the governor's chambers a year ago, he expected to retire from active participation in politics.

One of the interesting things to watch in the forthcoming reorganization on a stave level is the back wash from the 1954 senatorial race when the state committee's candidate for United States senator, Edgar A. Brown, was defeated by Strom Thurmond through the use of the write-in ballot. Mr. Brown is national committeeman from this state. There is no announced candidate, as yet, against him for the committeeman, but it would not be surprising should he have opposition.

Customarily the committeeman from this state is the governor, but this formula was upset several years ago, when Thurmond resigned. Sen. Mayland succeeded him. Then when Gov. Brynes came in he didn't want to be committeeman. As a part of the 1952 squabble, Mayland resigned, and Brown was named to complete the term. If Gov. Timmerman is interested he has not made it known.

Desegregation OK With Me Says Kefauver

Sat. 4-14-56 Chicago, Ill.

OMAHA — (INS) — Presidential aspirant Estes Kefauver told Nebraska Democrats last week in Omaha that there will be no southern bolt from the party this year.

"You may have heard a lot of loose talk about the South leaving the Democratic party again," the Tennessee senator said. "Don't believe it — the South will be at home this fall in the Democratic party."

Kefauver conceded that the Supreme Court decision on segregation in the public schools did raise some "difficult problems" in the South but declared that "20th century Southerners, of which I am one, recognize the supremacy of the Supreme Court decision."

He said he "sincerely believed" that the two races will get together in the South to work out their problems "in line with the Supreme Court decision."

Post Herald
Sat. 4-7-56
B'ham, Ala.

Using The 'Poor Old Negro'—

Folsom Decries 'Party-Busting' Effort

ASHVILLE, April 6. (AP) — Gov. James E. Folsom today charged that some leaders are using the "poor old Negro" in an effort to "bust up the Democratic Party."

"Well, so long as I'm governor and titular head of the Democratic Party in Alabama, they're not going to bust up the Democratic Party in Alabama," he said in a speech at the St. Clair County courthouse.

He repeated his pledge that he will maintain segregation in Alabama as long as he is governor.

The talk was one of six scheduled in North Alabama Thursday, Friday and Saturday. He talks at Athens and Decatur tomorrow.

"The Negro has been used as a political football in every presidential election for the past 150 years," Folsom said.

"Way back there was the Dred Scott decision and the Negro.

"There was the Kansas-Nebraska act and the Negro before the War Between the States. In recent history there was a Roosevelt and the Negro in 1940; FEPC and the Negro in 1944; civil rights and the Negro in the 1948 presidential election; and in 1952 it was 'Vote for Ike' and save the South from the Negro.

"Well, some voted for Ike, and what did we get? First we got that Supreme Court decision on school segregation written by Ike's appointee, Chief Justice Earl Warren. Next we got five dollar calves following $100 heifers, and we got less cotton acreage and less peanuts.

"The leaders who are trying to bust up the Democratic Party today—and were for Ike in 1952—took President Harry Truman's name off the ballot in 1948. Fancy that — ain't that something?—You and you and you in Alabama were not allowed by these leaders to vote for the President of the United States. And the same men, the same faces, the same serial-numbers are at it again, and again they are using the poor old Negro."

Folsom is touring the state with a "report to the people" on his administration. He said the speeches are non-political, although he is a candidate for Democratic national committeeman.

Names of the individual candidates for President were not on the 1948 ballot. A States rights Democratic slate of presidential electors was selected in the 1948 voting.

Stevenson Says Estes 2-Faced On Race Issue

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — (INS) — Adlai E. Stevenson opened up a free-swinging attack on Sen. Estes Kefauver last week and accused the Tennessee senator of being two-faced.

He charged Kefauver with taking different stands in different parts of the country on the issue of de-segregation. He said Kefauver, while campaigning in California, declared he would not take a stand on the issue until it came up at the convention but that in Chicago he said he was in favor of forcing de-segregation by withholding federal aid to non-integrated schools.

Stevenson repeated his support of the U. S. Supreme Court's decision on segregation and declared it would be a "national disaster" if the northern and southern wings of the Democratic party split on the issue.

He said: "If the South left the Democratic party, the Democrats would not only lose this important election this year, but would be injured for years to come. The Democratic party would be destroyed as an effective instrument of the liberals and the people's government."

The former Illinois governor, in contrast to other Democratic leaders, refused to minimize the importance of the South to the party on the question of school segregation and civil rights.

He said:

"It would be unmitigating disaster if the South should leave the Democratic party because of a civil rights dispute."

"By turning to a splinter party, the South could only lose its prestige in Congress, and the prestige it holds with influential Democratic leadership from the South."

He said that although he is a Northerner, his stand on the segregation issue is more acceptable to the South than the views of his foremost opponent, Sen. Estes Kefauver, who is a Southerner.

Washington

Times P. 8-E

They'd Rather Lose Than Get Together

Sun. 4-8-56

By JAMES RESTON

New York, N.Y.

WASHINGTON, April 7—The modern Democratic party has always been a loose confederation of warring tribes, but it has seldom seemed more divided or frustrated than it is today.

Ironically, it is weak despite many powerful attributes:

In Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois it has probably the most eloquent voice in the Western World today.

In the state capitols it has twenty-six Governors, including Harriman in New York, Meyner in New Jersey, Ribicoff in Connecticut, Lausche in Ohio, Freeman in Minnesota, Leader in Pennsylvania, Williams in Michigan, Clement in Tennessee and Muskie in Maine.

It has the two finest parliamentarians in Congress, Sam Rayburn, Speaker of the House, and Lyndon Johnson, majority leader of the Senate, backed by several wise and experienced committee chairmen: Walter F. George on Foreign Relations, Richard B. Russell on Armed Services, and Clinton P. Anderson on Atomic Energy.

Beyond that it has an impressive group of young liberal Senators: Kefauver and Gore of Tennessee, Fulbright of Arkansas, Humphrey of Minnesota, Hennings and Symington of Missouri, Jackson of Washington, Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mansfield of Montana and Monroney of Oklahoma.

The Forgotten 'Brains Trust'

Finally, outside of public office, it has a "brains trust" with unusual experience in Government affairs: Dean G. Acheson, former Secretary of State; Thomas K. Finletter, former Secretary of the Air Force; George F. Kennan, former United States Ambassador to the Soviet Union; Benjamin Cohen, former Counselor of the State Department; Chester Bowles, former United States Ambassador to India, and Paul Nitze, former head of the State Department's policy planning staff.

Yet it is weak because it is split on the profound moral issue of civil rights and because it has not or cannot pool its resources.

Johnson has run the Senate without regard to the party's Presidential candidates and with very little regard for the liberal young Senators or the Democratic National Committee, which is also on the liberal wing of the party.

Stevenson has seldom been in touch with the party's leaders in Congress, though, if he wins the nomination, he will clearly have to answer for Mr. Johnson's leadership on the natural gas bill, the offshore oil bill and the education bill.

Harriman and Stevenson have occasionally been in touch with the "brains trust," but no serious effort has been made to mobilize this talent, to bring its wide experience to bear on the legislative program or to devise alternate policies which could be placed before the country as an imaginative Democratic program.

A Terrible Dilemma

Meanwhile Senator George, who was for a time the conscience of the Senate on foreign affairs, has been silenced by fear of his political opponent in Georgia, Herman Talmadge, and even the Bloomington thrush seems to have forgotten how to sing.

For the time being the whole opposition party seems to be paralyzed by the developing storm over civil rights. Over one hundred Democrats in Congress, including George and Russell, have signed the Southern manifesto against implementation of the Supreme Court's public school integration decision.

By so doing they have served notice on the rest of the party that they will bolt if the Democratic convention nominates a candidate or writes a platform calling for the implementation of the court's order "with deliberate speed."

Thus the Democrats are caught in a terrible dilemma. If they strongly support the court order in their platform, or nominate a Harriman or a Kefauver, they will open the South to the Republicans, but if they don't back the order they will alienate the Negroes and many liberals and independents in the North, whose support is essential to a Democratic victory.

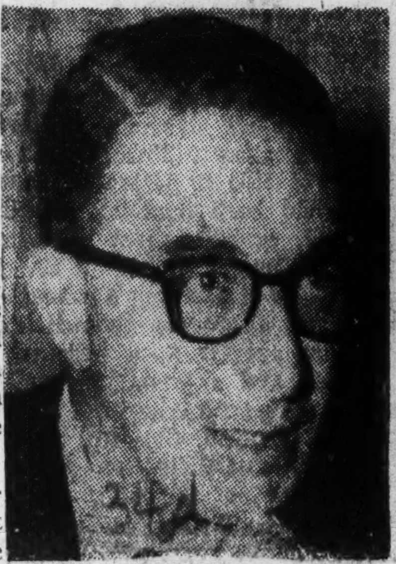
A Political and Moral Problem

This has become a political and moral problem for the Democrats similar to the political and moral problem which McCarthy raised for the Republicans in the 1954 election.

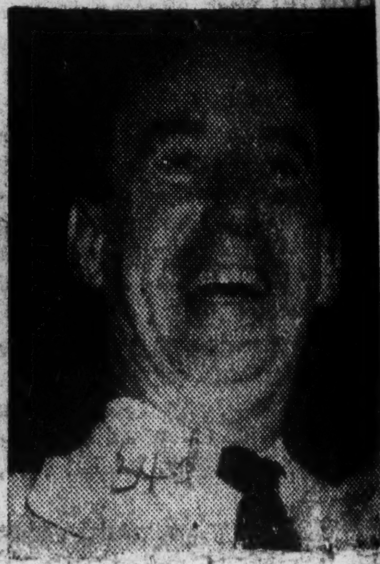
In most ways it is more serious, for one-half of the party feels morally bound to support the decision and the other half feels morally bound to evade or defy it.

In this situation the outlook for the Democrats is not good. It is still possible that Stevenson might be able to avoid a complete break between the Northern and Southern wings of his party. But he has been a disappointment recently, even to his own supporters, and now seems to be relying more on handshaking than on talking sense to the American people. A unified Democratic party, using all its resources and following its best instincts, might beat Eisenhower with the help of the disgruntled farmers, but a party that would rather lose than unite has very little chance.

Adlai Vs. Estes



KEFAUVER



STEVENSON

Estes Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson who hope to be the Democratic presidential nominee, this week were floundering around in the broad field of civil rights which has many pitfalls for politicians.

Here are some of their remarks last week while battling for the 28 electoral votes of Florida!

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DEMOCRATIC

Negroes See Kefauver Gaining Over Stevenson

Star P. A-5 Mon. 2-6-56 Washington, D.C.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6 (AP).—Senator Kefauver, Democrat of Tennessee, is winning California Negro support away from Adlai Stevenson, two Negro leaders said last night. Senator Kefauver said he "wouldn't think" civil rights would be a major issue in this State.

The Negro leaders said they were "very satisfied . . . tremendously impressed" with Senator Kefauver after a meeting with him after the California Democratic Council sessions in Fresno. Both candidates addressed the council Saturday.

Senator Kefauver said the meeting was not secret and he said nothing he hasn't said publicly.

The Negro leaders, assemblyman W. Byron Rumford and the Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, said Mr. Stevenson has failed to make a clear public statement of his position on civil rights.

Stevenson in State

Mr. Stevenson is campaigning in Southern California.

Senator Kefauver said he has gained strength in his California visit, which he ended last night with a television interview before taking a plane for Washington to vote today against the natural gas bill.

In the interview with William Winter over Station KPIX-TV Senator Kefauver also said he was "not interested" in a vice presidential nomination.

He refused comment on a report that Stevenson supporters in New Hampshire are starting a write-in campaign for the former Illinois Governor in the Nation's first presidential preference primary.

Senator Kefauver denied, in a telephone interview with the Associated Press, that he had held a secret meeting Saturday with Negro leaders.

The New York Herald Tribune had reported from Los Angeles that in the "secret meeting" Senator Kefauver had gained the enthusiastic support of Negro leaders.

Denies "Secret" Stand

"I saw that (story) and let me say this," Senator Kefauver told the Associated Press. "Everything I've ever said on all issues I have made public. There are no positions I have taken in secret. After my speech some six or seven different groups came up to tell me they were going to support me. I was glad to notice there was an outstanding group of Negro leaders, including a Rev. Odom. They came to tell me that some of them were going to support me. I made no statements that were not made public."

Both the Herald Tribune and the New York Times, in dispatches from Los Angeles, reported that civil rights was a "major issue" in the California contest between Senator Kefauver and Mr. Stevenson.

The Times also described a meeting between Senator Kefauver and Mr. Odom as a "private conference."

Senator Kefauver said he had replied specifically to a request by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People to both him and Mr. Stevenson for their positions on civil rights questions. One of these was the proposed amendment by Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of New York, to Federal aid to education legislation. The amendment would restrict Federal aid to non-segregated schools.

Position Not Revealed

"The Powell bill has not yet come up in the Senate and I'll state my position later," Senator Kefauver said.

Mr. Odom, delegate at Fresno and Oakland chairman of the NAACP, said last night that Mr. Stevenson had adhered to a position taken earlier on the Powell proposal. Mr. Odom quoted Mr. Stevenson as saying: "I hardly think such an amendment necessary since the Supreme Court has declared that no child may be barred from attending any public school on the basis of race in any school which accepts public funds."

Mr. Odom said the meeting with Senator Kefauver in an hotel lobby was not secret. He said there were around 10 present and that he was "tremendously impressed" with Senator Kefauver.

"I had hoped that Stevenson would come more to grips with problems affecting us than he did, and I felt on that basis I should do what I can to help Kefauver," Mr. Odom said.

Assemblyman Rumford, one of two Negroes in the Califronia Legislature and "a 100 per cent supporter of Stevenson in 1952," said he and others tried and failed to get "a mild public statement from Stevenson" regarding civil rights.

"He lost a lot of support," Mr. Rumford said.

Kefauver Statement Praised

"On the other hand Kefauver came out with a forthright public statement and even went further than some Negro delegates had expected.

"I was very satisfied with what Kefauver said in Fresno."

"I still favor Stevenson," he added. "But he is going to have to make his position clear. And I am going to refrain from any activity on his part until he does." Mr. Rumford, a Berkeley druggist, added:

"It looks like the boys who are running Stevenson's campaign are trying to keep him away from touchy issues. This isn't touchy because we asked only for a mild statement. There's no doubt Stevenson lost a lot of Negro support this week end.

"I would rather reserve my final decision until he has had time to make his position clear in future talks, but until he does I can't support him."

Star Mon. 2-6-56 P. A-5 Washington, D.C.

EVERYONE'S HAPPY SO FAR—Fresno, Calif.—Rivals for the Democratic presidential nomination appear in character as they meet here during separate campaigns for California support at the party's National Convention. Adlai Stevenson, noted quipster, seems to be telling a good story as Senator Kefauver comes through with one of his better handshakes. The man with them is neutral, in name, at least. He's State Senator Richard Richards. — AP Wirephoto.

NEGRO LEADER HITS FAUBUS' STATEMENT

Commercial Appeal Tenn 1-31-56 P.1 Memphis

'Open Invitation To Defy,' Charges McClinton

From The Commercial Appeal Little Rock Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Jan. 30. — A Negro political leader—I. S. McClinton, who is president of the Arkansas Democratic Voters Association—Monday declared that Gov. Orval Faubus' position on integration is "alarming."

Governor Faubus issued a statement Saturday on the integration question, saying that Arkansas would not be "bullied" into immediate compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling and that he would not be a party to pressing for immediate change because of heavy sentiment in the state against it.

McClinton said he thought the Governor's statement was an "open invitation for school districts to defy the United States Supreme Court, with the assurance of aid from his administration."

McClinton said open defiance on the part of school districts would be "unfortunate."

Dawson And Diggs For Stevenson But Powell Uncertain

Globe & Independent
Nashville, Tenn.
Fri. 1-27-56 P.1

Colored Democrat Leaders Seen By "Jet" Magazine As Ready Again To "Go Down" Fighting To Elect Former Governor Of Illinois; Harlem Congressman Rated Best Of Big Three And Sure To Get House To Pass Amendment Denying School Funds To States Fighting U. S. Supreme Court

In its current edition, JET magazine says that pretty soon two of the three Negro congressmen, all of whom are Democrats, will come out with endorsement of Mr. Adlai Stevenson for the Democrat nomination for president.

Assuming this to be so, it is a good guess that the two who will endorse Mr. Stevenson will be Congressmen Dawson of Chicago, Ill., and Congressman Diggs of Detroit, Mich.

The other Negro Congressman is the Rev. Adam Clayton Powell of New York City, a Baptist pastor of a 10,000 membership church in New York City.

In the past few years both Messrs Dawson and Diggs have been typical Democrat politicians, ready and willing to go along with the majority of their party. On the other hand, the Rev. Mr. Powell has generally "walked in the shadow of his own judgment." He has lauded the many fine traits of President Eisenhower in such a way as to be more newsworthy" as a congressman than either Mr. Dawson or Mr. Diggs.

The news this week was that Mr. Powell has offered an amendment to the school bill, specifying that no Federal Aid will be given to any of the states that defy the Supreme Court ruling that no longer shall compulsory segregation exist in any school systems of the United States. What is more, it was said that the House of Representatives would likely pass the bill with the Powell Amendment attached.

Of course the bill, with the Powell Amendment attached will be subjected to the usual Democrat filibuster, conducted by senators from the backward states. The U. S. Senate is probably the one deliberative body in the civilized world having rules which will permit a few members to thwart the will of the majority in the matter of passing legislation.

And so, if school aid is defeated in this session of Congress despite the clamor for it from school people of the whole nation, it is going to be a most embarrassing fact that Democrats as a whole must face in the coming presidential election.

Most embarrassing will be Messrs Dawson and Diggs. Constantly they have a "line" with which they have flim-flammed their constituents. Saying that the chief hindrance to civil rights laws are the Dixiecrat" members of Congress. But the nation will know better than ever, that there is no logical division of the Democrats into Dixiecrats and just Democrats. All of the Democrats are just that.

Globe & Independent

That is all except the Rev. Mr. Powell. It would not be surprising to find him in a class by himself in this year's selection. He is likely to haul off and vote against the Democrats and urge his followers to vote for Eisenhower for president.

That would be quite logical for a congressman specializing in pressing for the passage of civil rights legislation.

P.4

Democrats have never enacted any civil rights legislation in congress and very little in any of the states where they control the legislatures.

Fri. 1-27-56

Civil rights laws are all based upon the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution. Democrats very generally do not espouse the 14th Amendment. With them that would be giving "aid and comfort to the enemy." The 14th Amendment was made a part of the U. S. Constitution by Republicans back in 1868. That is it was passed by a Republican Congress in 1866 and declared ratified by the necessary number of states in 1868.

But despite the ratification by such lovely Democrat states as Georgia and Mississippi, it might be pointed out these states had to ratify the amendment or else fail to get any "Federal Aid," back in those days.

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Democrats in the Deep South contend of course, that the 14th Amendment was "force legislation" and passed at a time when sessionist states were out of the union. That is why their politicians do not like "Federal Jurisdiction" over any of their affairs. But they also have some "force" ideas of their own. Their best and most effective is the one which gives small minorities in the U. S. Senate the right to talk legislation to death, otherwise known as the right to filibuster.

In nine times out of ten this is employed to deny to Negroes citizenship rights granted by the 14th Amendment to the U. S. Constitution.

In many instances the most intolerant politicians of the Democrat party are in charge of the powerful committees of congress. They hold the chairmanship of the great committees and can be counted upon to block legislation guaranteeing civil rights to Negroes.

Negro congressmen who are Democrats are themselves not free men when it comes to promoting civil rights for their people. They can do nothing to prevent filibusters in the Senate. Nothing that is, but make threats of their intention to oppost the admission to congress of congressmen and senators whose states deprive Negro citizens of the right to vote.

The 14th Amendment has in it a provision which commands the government to base the congressional representatives of a state on the number of citizens who actually are given their right to vote and to cut down the number of congressmen from disfranchising states to just the number that would represent the proportion of a state's population having the right to vote.

If that law were enforced, it would cut Mississippi's representation in the House down to close to one half of its present number of members.

Republicans, alerted by President Eisenhower, now are becoming interested in the voting of Negroes in the South. But there is a warning to the GOP in the increased voting strength of Negroes Down South. It occurs in the fact that leading Negroes who have been fighting for the enfranchisement of Negroes Down South, have at the same time urged their race to go into the Democrat Party, combine with the "liberal" whites and take over control of the Democrat party. In other words theirs is a defeatest outlook with regard to Negro enfranchisement. It calls for sending only Democrats to Congress and trust them to pass legislation beneficial to Negroes.

On the other hand Republicans Down South insist that Negroes ought to be given the right to vote and after getting that right, cast their votes for Republicans, whose policies and traditions emphasize, "one nation, under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

Kefauver Asks Calm Outlook On Race Issue

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 2-23-56

By BOB INGRAM
Advertiser Staff Writer

BIRMINGHAM Ala., Feb. 22—Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn) said here today in a press conference the South should approach the segregation problem "calmly, with reason, and with a desire to see that justice is done."

34d P.1

The towering Kefauver, making his first visit to Alabama since announcing his candidacy for the Democratic presidential nomination, answered a barrage of questions from newsmen relating to the segregation subject.

"I am one who believes the U.S. Supreme Court is very necessary in interpreting the rights of the people" Kefauver said, "and I am not going to condemn the court It has recognized its decision has created conditions and situations in the South which will require consideration in the application of the ruling."

CALM APPROACH

"In the South, we ought to approach the problem calmly, with reason, and with a desire to see that justice is done," he said. "Intelligent, thoughtful people of both races should sit down together and work out the problem without violence and without abolishing the public school system."

"I don't believe anything is to be gained by riots and mob violence," he continued "It would not settle anything, but just make things worse."

"As you know the Supreme Court has passed on to the district courts the authority to carry out their decision," he continued. "I have confidence in the reasonable judgment of the people of the South to believe they will handle this problem as they have handled so many others."

When asked if he approved of the interposition plan already passed by the Alabama Legislature and pending in the legislatures of several other states, Kefauver replied:

"I think the Supreme Court would declare the resolution unconstitutional."

Advertiser

On other subjects, the Tennessee senator voiced optimism regarding his campaign for the presidential nomination.

2-23

"I think I am making rapid progress in my campaign," Kefauver said. "Mr. Stevenson was the candidate the last time, and he has a better financed campaign. But I am gaining very rapidly, I think. I am very much encouraged."

"It is certainly true that I am much stronger today than I was four years ago" he added.

Sen. Kefauver, in listing what he thought would be the major issues of the approaching presidential campaign, named as foremost the farm problem, followed by the Dixon-Yates power controversy.

WHOLESALE SWEEP

And he said he was confident that these issues would result in a victory for his party in November.

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"I feel we will win both houses of Congress and the presidency," he predicted. "We are better organized and the average people are with us."

"Mr. Eisenhower would be the strongest Republican candidate," Kefauver continued. "He's more charming, more personable and has a greater appeal than any of us Democrats, but his party and its program are weaker."

Asked if he thought President Eisenhower would seek reelection, Kefauver replied "I don't know."

On a state level, Kefauver said he had many friends in Alabama and "naturally" hoped to pick up some delegate strength from this state.

FRIEND OF MINE

When asked if Gov. James E. Folsom would support him for the presidency, Kefauver answered:

"Gov. Folsom is a good friend of mine. I admire him and I think he is a good chief executive and and an able man, I hope he will support me."

Sen. Kefauver was also asked if Pitt Tyson Maner of Montgomery would be his convention floor leader at the 1956 convention, the role played by Maner in 1952.

"Pitt Tyson Maner is one of an important assignment." the most capable men in my organization, and he will certainly occupy an important position at the convention," Kefauver said.

"I haven't had time to talk with him about what he wants to do, but I can assure you he will have

Later, Sen. Kefauver was the featured speaker at the annual banquet of the Cullman Chamber of Commerce.

34d 1956

Ala. Expected to Retain Barrier Against Demo Party Bolters

Candidates Who Backed Ike, Nixon Face Exclusion From Primaries

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Jan. 14—Alabama Democrats who bolted to the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in the presidential election four years ago, again are expected to be barred as candidates in Democratic primaries soon to be called in this state.

But some doubted the State Democratic Executive Committee would require the same stringent "loyalty oath" to bar as candidates in the primary elections those who "went fishing" in the 1952 presidential election and voted for neither the Democratic nor Republican tickets.

In fact it was this provision which prevented Mobile's Gessner T. McCorvey, who served three terms as chairman of the state Democratic governing body, from qualifying as candidate for re-election to the committee in 1954. McCorvey said he has never scratched a Democratic ticket, but he refused to vote for Stevenson and Sparkman.

The loyalty pledge stated that a man not only must not have

ALABAMA

voted or campaigned for the Republican presidential ticket, but must not have failed to support the Democratic ticket of Adlai Stevenson and John Sparkman.

McCorvey, who helped lead the 1948 Dixiecrat revolt in Alabama, when this state's 11 electoral votes were cast for Strom Thurmond and Fielding Wright instead of the Democratic national ticket of Truman and Barkley, has requested the 72 members of the present committee to invoke only the old party pledge in use before the Dixiecrat revolt.

Pledge Requirements

This pledge required a candidate entering a Democratic primary to take an oath he would support Alabama nominees in the next general election, rather than to pledge support of the national Democratic Party nominees, whoever they might be.

However, the committee is virtually certain to adopt a resolution requiring primary election candidates to pledge they will support the Democratic nominees for president and vice president picked at the national convention at Chicago next Aug. 13.

Alabama will send an unprecedently large delegation of 52 members, plus 34 alternate delegates, to the convention, if plans under consideration are approved by the state committee. But they would have only one-half vote each.

Judge Roy Mayhall, state committee chairman, has called a meeting of the party governing body for Jan. 28 in Montgomery.

Alabama's delegation would have 16 members from the state-at-large, instead of eight chosen on both the 1952 and 1948 contingents. And candidates for delegates-at-large very likely will be required to run for places numbered 1 through 16, instead of running in a group as heretofore.

Although Gov. James E. Folsom said at one time he did not plan to run for delegate, those close to him now believe he will be a candidate for one of the at-large places.

Gov. Folsom is understood to be urging that the committee number the at-large delegate posts. It was in the 1948 Democratic delegate race in Alabama that Folsom suffered one of his worst defeats. And he blames that partly on the fact that he was running in a field of 24 candidates seeking eight at-large places. Folsom ran 10th in the race when four of the 24 candidates were elected on the first ballot. He landed in an eight-man runoff for the other four places.

Folsom Ran Last

Folsom was last in that runoff and has been smarting under that defeat ever since.

By giving delegates one-half vote each, Alabama Democrats would be able to send twice as large a delegation to Chicago as they did in 1952. This state has been given a bonus of four additional convention votes by the Democratic National Committee for casting a majority for the Stevenson - Sparkman ticket four years ago. So, instead of 22, Alabama will have 26 full convention votes.

DEMOCRATS WALK OUT

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. Twenty-five colored members of the Duval County Democratic Executive Committee walked out Thursday night when the speaker, Lt. Gen. Sumter L. Lowery (Ret.) attacked the NAACP as "loud and arrogant."

DEMOCRATIC

Randolph Says Kefauver "Is Most Acceptable"

NEW YORK — (ANP) — A Philip Randolph, newly elected vice-president of the merged AFL-CIO, lauded Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) last week as the presidential candidate who, may be most acceptable to Negro voters.

Interviewed on a CBS radio program, Randolph cited Kefauver's "outspoken" record on civil rights and criticized Adlai Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York for their silence on the question.

"I am disturbed about Stevenson and Harriman on this question," Randolph said.

"We also have not heard (Vice-President) Nixon make any statement. Chief Justice Warren is considered one of the men largely responsible on the desegregation position but no statement has come from him on civil rights.

"On the other hand, Sen. Kefauver has made himself quite definite in his belief respect to the Supreme Court decision on desegregation, the filibuster and several other items of national importance. He is the only one to come out on civil rights.

"On his record, the referee Senator Kefauver would certainly seem to be the most satisfactory candidate to the Negroes of America."

RRandolph also leveled a blast at the pro-segregation White Citizens Councils in the south, denouncing their activities and suggesting that the Justice Department investigate the organization. He added:

"I would like to see President Eisenhower make a thorough-going statement against terrorism in the south."

South Seeks Bigger Voice In Demo Party, the Better To Defy Supreme Court

By RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON. — (INS) — A southern congressman called upon political leaders in the South this week "to form a united movement that will make Dixie a potent force again in the Democratic party."

Rep. William M. Colmer (D) Miss., told a newsman in an interview that such action is necessary to block implementation of the Supreme court's decision banning racial segregation in public schools.

Colmer is a senior member of the powerful House Rules committee. He said the meeting this Tuesday in Richmond of Gov. Thomas B. Stanley of Virginia and the governors of Mississippi, Georgia and South Carolina "may be a step in that direction."

The Mississippi congressman stated: "I think the South should get together politically in a manner that will give it a stronger voice in the Democratic party. Unfortunately, we're taken too much for granted now."

Colmer said that if the South were sufficiently unified politically it could make itself felt "more vigorously and effectively" at the Democratic national convention next August.

Asked what a united southern bloc could accomplish at the convention, Colmer remarked: "maybe it could restore the two-thirds rule."

This was the rule which was in effect at Democratic conventions for many years until the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt won over the Democrats to change it.

The former rule required a two-thirds' vote of the delegates to nominate presidential and vice-presidential candidates. This gave the South a potent voice in the selection of the nominees.

Colmer said a strong southern bloc could also block adoption of a civil rights plank in the Democratic party's platform.

The congressman said that while the Supreme court has ruled out segregation in public schools, "no final decision has yet been handed down on implementation of that order."

He added: "if we (the South) had a more powerful voice in the councils of the Democratic party, we would have a better chance of blocking implementation."

Racial Slurs Break Up Florida Rally

Courier

Negro Dems Walk Out, Protest 'Vulgar' Talk

Sat. 1-21-56 P. 2

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — A former general in the United States Army let loose with a racist tirade which caused Negro members of the Duval County Democratic Committee to walk out of a meeting held here, in disgust.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Lieut. Gen. Sumter L. Lowry, retired, of Tampa, Fla., shocked his listeners with the admonition that Florida's Democrats must either fight to keep segregation in force throughout the state or else hand over the reigns to the Republicans.

Lowry told the audience that the "one great political issue" of 1956 was the segregation issue.

* * *

CLAIMING THAT the Republican party was attempting to force integration, he declared that the move towards integration is part of the international Communist conspiracy to destroy and weaken the United States by "mongrelizing" the white and Negro races.

He called the NAACP "a nation-wide propaganda machine." He further charged that the integration movement was thought up by the international Communist conspiracy as part of a three-pronged attack aimed at destroying "our Christian church through infiltration . . . destroy our race by mixing it with the blood of the Negro race.

"This program continues to be the principal objective of the Communist party in the United States. The Communists well know that the real results of the integration movement will be to stir up discord, to divide and confuse our people, to weaken morale in the armed forces, and finally to cause such a lowering of standards, political stability and moral values that our country will no longer be capable of resistance to communism at home, nor of a strong foreign policy abroad."

* * *

THE EX-GENERAL charged that race mixing would be just as tragic for Negroes as whites. He called attention to France and India as examples of nations which practiced integration.

He said that the white men of the South have a "sacred duty to preserve it (the white race) and keep it pure. We cannot and will not permit the struggles and sacrifices of those who have gone before us to be wiped out for the sake of the Communists, the misguided liberals or the NAACP."

He claimed that many "intelligent Negroes" recognize what the whites of the South are trying to do for Negroes.

* * *

AFTER LOWRY'S tirade, Isadore Singleton, Negro committeeman from the Second Precinct, stood up and told Chairman Edgar W. Waybright Sr. that "We Negro members of the commitee do not wish to sit in your meeting any longer and be talked about. We feel everything said by General Lowry has been vulgar against us as members of your comittee."

The twenty-two Negro members present then stood up and left along with twelve other Negroes who were seated in the audience.

Lowry's comment after the walkout was, "It shows they have no tolerance of white people's views on this matter."

Waybright observed, "I regret that the colored members of the commitee would not accept the facts as presented by the speaker."

Other "gems" from the former Army general's address are as follows:

"Now with arrogance fanned by the Supreme Court decision, Negro publications, the NAACP and other race minglers state frankly that intermarriage is their goal. They display pictures of Negro men dancing with, and even marrying white women, often celebrities."

The NAACP is a "loud and arrogant and alien" propaganda machine.

He (Lowry) has respect for the Negro race and admires its good points.

Segregation Will Be Reflected In Demo Primary This Spring

Advertiser P. 8-A

Sun. 2-5-56

BY REX THOMAS

Associated Press Writer

Montgomery, Ala.

The increasing anxiety over racial segregation in Alabama will be reflected in the Democratic primaries this spring.

A spokesman for the pro-white Citizens Councils organized in at least 18 counties and already claiming a membership of more than 20,000 disclosed today that candidates for office will be challenged to "stand up and be counted."

"We want to know how they stand," said the spokesman who wouldn't be quoted by name "at this time." And, he added, "We'll smoke them out if we have to."

THE RUNOFF

Fifty - two delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be elected in the May 1 primary and the runoff May 29, along with a Democratic national committeeman and committeewoman.

At the same time, the voters will nominate candidates for presidential elector, all nine seats in Congress, one seat on the Public Service Commission, two places on the State Supreme Court, one on the Court of Appeals, and several lesser district offices.

The spokesman for the white Citizens Councils—dedicated to the "Maintenance of peace, order and domestic tranquility" and to the preservation of segregation "by peacful and legal means" — said the "stand up and be counted" challenge will extend to all candidates for every office.

STATEWIDE COUNCIL

Meanwhile, plans were disclosed for the organization of a statewide Alabama Citizens Council to function in every county and with a membership goal of 200,000 or more.

An organization of that size could be molded into a powerful political weapon reminiscent of the old Ku Klux Klan but disavowing the violent nightriding activities of those earlier days.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) one of the nation's most outspoken advocates of white supremacy, will speak at a rally Feb. 9 sponsored by the seven - county Central Alabama Citizens Council. Leaders hope to have plans for the statewide organization perfected by that time.

25 CHAPTERS

Already, said State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, there are some 25 chapters in Jefferson, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dallas, Escambia, Greene, Lee, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, Pike, Elmore, Crenshaw, Butler and Autauga Counties. Others are being organized.

The Central Alabama Council made up of white residents of Montgomery and six adjoining counties, is the largest in Alabama and perhaps in the south, said Engelhardt. It claims 6,000 members.

Several members of the Legislature have joined councils in their communities along with other public officials. All three members of have announced their membership since a Negro bus boycott began two months ago.

DISPUTE IN TEXAS TESTS DEMOCRATS

Shivers' Attack on Rayburn Over Johnson Proposal Imperils Harmony

Thurs. 3-29-56

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 28—A significant test of the efforts of the Democratic Congressional leadership to avoid pre-convention party splits in the South is developing in Texas.

That state is the largest and the most important politically in the South. How the campaign for party harmony goes there may have great influence elsewhere in the region.

The top leaders of Congress are involved—both Texans. They are Speaker Sam Rayburn of the House of Representatives and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the Democratic leader of the Senate.

Speaker Rayburn has proposed that Senator Johnson, a political centrist, be chosen as Texas' favorite son and the head of the Texas delegation to the Democrativ National Convention at Chicago in August.

Mr. Rayburn's purpose was to draw all factions together and, though this latter part was not stated, to make certain that Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas would be in no way dominant in the state delegation.

Shivers Backed Eisenhower

Governor Shivers heads a right-wing section of the Democrativ party that bolted the national ticket in 1952 and threw its support to General Eisenhower. Speaker Rayburn and Senator Johnson went through to the end for the Democratic nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson.

Last night, in a speech in Houston, Governor Shivers fired what appeared to be a series of warning rockets against the Rayburn harmony moves. He asserted the Speaker was attempting "to take over the state convention, the Texas delegation—and Lyndon Johnson."

He also called the Rayburn proposal "a cynical and calculated effort to divide the conservative Democrats of Texas."

The Governor linked Mr. Rayburn to Democrats who, he said, was led by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Labor Unions' Political Action Committee and the Texas Democratic Advisory Council.

Senator Johnson had indicated from the beginning that he would have no interest in being the favorite son and in headi[ng] the Texas delegation unless [he] could do so at the head of [a] "united" state party.

Today he issued a somewh[at] enigmatic reply to Mr. Shive[rs]. He declared he never had be[en] the "creature" of any faction [of] the party, left wing or rig[ht] wing, and would not be.

"No one knows better th[an] Allan Shivers that I am not a[nd] never have been the creature [of] the A. D. A. [Americans f[or] Democratic Action], the D. A. [C.], the P. A. C. and the N. A. [A.] C. P., the C. I. O. or any oth[er] group the Governor may ha[ve] named," the Senator said.

"Nor have I ever been the e[rrand] boy of reactionary big bus[i]ness or the Republican party."

Mr. Johnson repeated that [he] would be willing to stand as [a] favorite son "if I could speak t[he] voice of a united Texas a[nd] represent the great majori[ty] who are tired and weary of t[he] loud voices on the fringes of o[ur] political life."

He neither put himself entire[ly] in nor took himself out of t[he] running for the favorite so[n] designation. The impression w[as] left, however, that he still wou[ld] be available if there was a su[b]stantial demand for his partic[i]pation in that role.

All this—and the uncertain[ty] involved in it—had implicatio[ns] running beyond Texas, and eve[n] beyond the South.

Johnson's Record Cited

Mr. Johnson on the whole ha[s] had success for three years i[n] the Senate as a bridge betwee[n] the Democratic left and righ[t]. Many party professionals expec[t] him to perform a similar tas[k] at the national convention de[s]pite his attempt to limit hi[s] activities because of his hear[t] attack last year.

He has told his friends i[n] positive terms that he wishe[s] to discourage any sort of move[]ment to nominate him for th[e] Presidency—whether in the rea[l] sense or simply as part of [a] holding operation against othe[r] candidacies.

Nevertheless, a good man[y] Democratic politicians, not a[ll] from the South, have by n[o] means given up the notion tha[t] Senator Johnson might in som[e] circumstances serve as a rally[]ing point.

It is in their interest, there[]fore, that Mr. Johnson eventuall[y] turn up at the head of the Texa[s] delegation. It is entirely possibl[e] that otherwise he might not at[]tend the convention.

Nearly all leaders of the party, moreover, wish to avoid in Texas any pre-convention fighting tha[t] might spread elsewhere in th[e] South.

34d 1956

DEMOCRATIC

Truman 'Pleased' To Win In '48 Without Dixiecrats

Weekly P.3 Sat. 1-28-56 New Orleans La.

New York.—Former President Harry S. Truman was "happy and pleased" to be elected to the Presidency in 1948 "by a Democratic party that did not depend upon either the extreme left wing or the Southern bloc."

In the second instalment of his Memoirs, appearing in LIFE Magazine today, Mr. Truman described his amazing victory in the 1948 campaign in the face of two bolts of sizable proportions within the Democratic Party. Mr. Truman said that he defeated the States' Rights Democrats by sticking to the 1948 platform of the Democratic party, which he helped write.

"Every Democratic platform since 1932 has stressed the devotion of our party to the constitutional ideal of civil rights. But what aroused many Southerners now was that I meant to put this pledge into practice."

"I neved did believe that the great mass of Southerners had the same viewpoint as the minority Dixiecrat contingent. I was raised amidst some violently prejudiced Southerners myself, and I believe the vast majority of good Southerners understand that the blind prejudices of past generations cannot continue in a free republic. Much progress in civil rights has been made voluntarily by the South itself, and it was to help and to speed this progress that my program was designed."

"Had to Make a Fight for It"

Mr. Truman said he had no personal urge to run in 1948 and would have retired if he had heeded the desire of my family." But he said that in 1948 as in 1944 "there was still unfinished business" — safeguarding Democratic social reforms which he contended were "still vulnerable to political attack by reactionaries." In addition, he said, "this was no time for a new and inexperienced hand to take over the government and risk the interruption of our domestic program and put a dangerous strain on our delicately balanced foreign policy."

The former President said the Eisenhower boom died because Ike "resisted the efforts of those who tried to change his mind." In one of Eisenhower's calls on the President, they discussed "politics and military heroes." Of this meeting, Mr. Truman wrote: "I asked him if he intended to run for President. He told me that he had no intention of running for the office and cited a letter which he had written to a friend in which he had given reasons for his decision not to run. . .

"Eisenhower showed me this letter, and I told him that I thought he was using good judgment. I said that I did not think he could add anything to his splendid career, and that the only thing he would accomplish by getting into politics would be to detract from his reputation, just as General Grant did when he was inveigled into running."

He said House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D) Tex. effectively summed up the effort to run Eisenhower in 1948 when he said: "No, won't do. Good man, but wrong business."

Mr. Truman observed that the Eisenhower backers showed they knew little about political conventions. "When I made up my mind to run, those in the party who turned against me could do nothing to prevent it." In a statement meaningful for 1956, he said: "Presidential control of the convention is a political principle which has not been violated in political history."

Civil Rights Issue Causes Demo Split

Eagle P.1 Tulsa, Okla. Thurs. 2-16-56

Negro Voter Sentiment Seen Shifting Away from Candidate Adlai Stevenson

BY LLOYD L. GENERAL

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Civil rights issues have created the most serious split in the ranks of the Democratic Party since the election year of 1948, when several Southern states formed the splinter States Rights Party in an ill-fated protest against the Democrats' civil rights platform.

The current battle may be even more serious, for it has split the major Democratic leaders and created a sudden shift of Negro voter sentiment away from Adlai Stevenson, leading Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination.

Stevenson, who was rebuffed by California Negro Democrats last week, found himself under mounting attack for his contention that "moderation" should be used in achieving integration.

The former Illinois governor interrupted a two-day rest in Oregon to denounce "political exploitation of the civil rights issue" and to clarify his own position in regards to racial problems.

Stevenson's Comments

"Our purpose must be to maintain unity, harmony, and civilized relations; not to set section against section or race against race," Stevenson said.

He stated that "we must recognize that punitive action by the federal government may actually delay the process of integration.

"Certainly we will not improve the present condition or future prospects of any Negro citizen by coercive federal action that will arm the extremists and disarm the men of good will in the south. . . .

"We will not, for example, reduce race prejudice by denying to areas afflicted with it the means of improving the educational standards of all their people."

Adlai Was Alone

Stevenson's position was a lonely one. The other two men who have been mentioned as possible Democratic presidential candidates —Estes Kefauver and Averell Harriman — have taken much stronger stand on the issue.

While Kefauver has made no public announcement of his exact feelings, Harriman, governor of New York, came out Sunday in favor of barring federal funds to segregated schools. In a radio interview, Harriman said:

"Sen. Lehman (D., N.Y.) has taken the position that he is in support of that (Powell) amendment. I am satisfied that Sen. Lehman is taking the correct position and I am in support of that action."

Harriman urged the U.S. Attorney General to take action in "supporting federal law and in bringing to justice violators of the federal law."

Must Enforce Rulings

On the explosive question of use of federal troops to enforce integration decrees, Harriman asserted that the question was premature, but he added that the executive branch should see that the rulings of the Supreme Court are enforced.

Eagle P.8

In Springfield, Ill., Roy Wilkins, executive secretary of the NAACP, spoke out bitterly against Stevenson at a ceremony before the tomb of Abraham Lincoln. Said Wilkins:

"The other day. . . the distinguished former governor of this state told an audience of Negro citizens to accommodate themselves to the gradual enjoyments of their citizenship rights.

"No one cheered this sentiment except those whose basic rights have not been restricted and denied.

Negro Is American

"The Negro himself is American enough to resent and reject the suggestion that any American should refuse to claim those rights which have been declared to be his under the Constitution."

Support (of a rather left-handed nature) came to Stevenson from Clarence Marian former dean of law at Notre Dame university. Manion, bitter foe of all federal aid to education said:

"Nothing would be so likely to kill the President's unfortunate recommendation for federal aid to education as the injection of this controversial desegregation decision.

"It is an evil wind indeed that blows no good at all. If the windy debate over the Supreme Court's decision blows all bills for federal aid to education completely out of Congress, then good riddance."

Stevenson Censured

But most Northern Democrats have censured Stevenson and so have some other groups. Norman Thomas leader of the Social party charges that Stevenson has been "trying to soft-pedal" the civil rights issue.

In the midst of the squabble, Stevenson remains firm. From his Oregon retreat he issued the following statement:

"My attitude has not changed since I first had a party in integrating Negroes in the naval service 15 years ago, and my views have been reflected in my subsequent public record.

"I believe that it is the first obligation of every citizen of this Republic to work for the full realization of the goals stated in our original charter — freedom and equality for all Americans."

34d

Ruling not condemned—

News P.47

Segregation not to be issue in campaign, says Kefauver

Thurs 2-23-56

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

Birmingham, Ala.

Segregation is not an issue between Democrats and Republicans in the upcoming presidential campaign.

Neither is it a "problem" that can be solved by condemning the U. S. Supreme Court for its decision ordering integration in the schools, or by mob violence.

But racial issues arising from the high court ruling can best be "worked out by local people."

These opinions were expressed by a presidential hopeful, Sen. Estes Kefauver, on his overnight visit to Alabama in quest of delegate votes and to address the Cullman Chamber of Commerce.

Kefauver, who was en route back to Washington today with members of his staff, declared at a press conference here that "I'm not going to condemn the Supreme Court on its segregation ruling."

THE TENNESSEE senator, answering a question as to whether Gov. James E. Folsom is supporting his second bid for the Democratic presidential nomination, said "I certainly hope so." He called Folsom an "able executive" and "good friend of mine."

As to State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell, who headed a group of Alabama officials and others welcoming Kefauver at Municipal Airport and at Redmont Hotel, the senator said:

"I hope that if Fuller Kimbrell is running for delegate, he is running as a Kefauver-pledged candidate."

Kimbrell, vice chairman of Alabama's 1952 delegation to the Democratic National Convention and one of Kefauver's strongest backers four years ago, has not announced that he will be a delegate candidate again.

Gov. Folsom declared several weeks ago that he would not run for delegate.

Sen. Kefauver said he thought the Supreme Court would knock out interposition resolutions adopted by the Alabama Legislature and by lawmaking bodies of other Southern states declaring the integration decision "null, void and of no effect."

Folsom, who permitted the Alabama interposition resolution adopted by House and Senate, to go into effect without his signature, described it as "baying at the moon."

Kefauver declined to say whether he considered "civil rights" an issue between he and Adlai Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic standard-bearer and candidate for the nomination again.

But Kefauver said that Stevenson's campaign is "much better" financed than his own.

As for Alabama financial support, Kefauver said he had none and had no finance chairman in this state.

"I HAVE NO organization whatsoever in Alabama at this time, but I do have some mighty good friends in this state," he added.

It had been announced earlier that Mrs. Stella Brown of Birmingham had been named as one of Kefauver's Alabama campaign fund-raisers. She had been reported as saying Kefauver had asked her to take over the job of statewide fund-raising, but she had declined because she did not want the responsibility.

When asked about this at the press conference, Kefauver said "when I got here, that was the first I heard about it. I certainly don't want to embarrass the lady."

Mrs. Brown was among those on hand at the Redmont Hotel yesterday afternoon to greet Sen. Kefauver.

Kefauver bridled at insinuations he had been making different statements about his position on segregation and integration in different sections of the country.

"I am a native Tennessean and my ancestors are from Tennessee," he said. "I'm one who believes that the Supreme Court is very necessary in interpreting rights of the people. The court, by unanimous opinion, has ruled that we shall have integration, and I'm not going to condemn the Supreme Court for its segregation ruling."

The Tennessee senator stressed that "I think this is a time when we should approach the problem calmly and reasonably and see that justice is done. I think we should see if we can't work this matter out without violence and not destroy the substantial progress that has been made."

"I do not believe anything can be gained by mob violence," he added. "The Supreme Court has said our district courts shall rule on these questions, and I have confidence in our district courts."

Asked about a report that he had said he would favor sending in federal troops to maintain order in some cases, Sen. Kefauver declared "I think it would be a grave error and unthinkable to place public schools under the military."

KEFAUVER would not say whether he thought President Eisenhower would run again, but did say he believes Eisenhower would be the strongest GOP candidate.

"I think he's more charming and has a greater appeal than any of us Democrats, but I think his party is weaker," added Kefauver.

Kefauver said he believes and hopes the Tennessee delegation will support him at the Chicago convention. And he thinks his chances are much better for winning the nomination than they were at this time four years ago.

As for his fight with Stevenson in Florida, Kefauver said "I think I have a fair chance of carrying Florida." He added he has "many firends" in Georgia, even though some of the state officials there are fighting him.

Kefauver said four issues would be the major ones fought over in the presidential campaign.

He listed them as the farm issue, Republican administration favoritism of "big money" interests over the small business man, the treatment accorded TVA and REA by the GOP, and "the way our foreign policy has been badly muddled."

Kefauver added that this nation's foreign policy aims were commendable, but declared that "my feeling is we've muddled badly."

"The United States has lost friends and influence. No problems which were unsettled when the Eisenhower administartion came in have been settled, but new problems have been created."

He described as "unfortunate" President Eisenhower's lifting of the ban on 18 tanks shipped to Saudi Arabia. He added that "this put fuel on the fire in the armaments race."

As for the public power question, Kefauver asserted that "the TVA is in for hard going as long as this group is in charge of the government."

HE SAID that even though most of those in charge of the national Democratic setup lean toward Stevenson, "I think that Chairman Paul Butler is sincerely trying to be neutral."

Birmingham's Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh, secretary of the Democratic National Committee, was among those welcoming Kefauver here.

Others were State Civil Defense Director Pitt Tyson Maner, who was Kefauver's convention floor manager at Chicago four years ago, and Maj. Gen. W. D. Partlow Jr., one of the senator's Alabama campaign managers.

Asked if Maner again would be his floor manager, Kefauver praised him and said "Pitt Tyson Maner certainly will have an important part in his campaign if he wants it. He added that he had not discussed the matter with Maner.

AMONG OTHERS greeting Kefauver at the Redmont Hotel were former Congr. Luther Patrick and State Reps. Joe Money and F. L. (Hello) Ferrell, both candidates for Democratic delegate, and Birmingham Atty. Bob Gwin, candidate for Democratic national committeeman from Alabama. Gwin was a Kefauver-pledged delegate to the 1952 convention. But Gwin, Patrick, Money and Ferrell said they are **not pledged to any presidential aspirant.**

Others on hand to greet Kefauver included Dan Gray of Florence, the Rev. Frank Ledford, Raymond Weeks and George Trawick, all of Birmingham; Mrs. Robert Forman of Attalla, State Publicity Director Geoffrey Birt, Roy Drinkard and Dr. L. W. Clemmons, both of Cullman.

KEFAUVER MEETS WITH ALABAMA BACKERS
. . . Partlow, Kimbrell, Kefauver and Maner

Not A Chance, Adlai

Adlai Stevenson wants the school segregation issue kept out of the 1956 political campaign. But he doesn't have a chance to get his wish. Already, months before the campaign actually starts, the segregation issue is looming as one of the major topics of political discussion. All of the major candidates in both parties are having their say. It doesn't seem likely that the question can, or should be, left out of the debates this fall.

P. 20

After all, human rights is a pretty important topic to the American people. The Autherine Lucy case at Alabama U. and the fight over the Powell anti-segregation amendment to the federal aid to education bill have made school segregation a "hot" subject all over the country.

Call Fri. 2-24-56
Kansas City, Mo.

And it will continue to be unless by some miracle, the question is settled in the right way once and for all before the election campaign begins. But this doesn't seem likely, Adlai. Avoidance of discussion is not the way to settle it.

Dixiecrats Hit Integration At Home, National Levels

Southern lawmakers in their home states and in Congress took turns this week in coming up with new devices and plans for circumventing desegregation and keeping strict jim crow.

On the national front Rep. Carl Vinson, Democrat of Georgia, proposed a Constitutional amendment to get around the Supreme Court's decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools.

He asked Congress to approve a change in the Constitution to

Interposition, although chamallow states the "right to manage their own internal affairs with respect to any matter not expressly forbidden by the Constitution."

At the same time, Rep. William M. Colmer, Democrat of Mississippi charged that Southern states will receive no financial aid from the federal government if the school-aid bill is passed.

DIXIE GOVERNORS

In the meantime at a meeting in Richmond, Va., four southern governors agreed to united behind interposition in an attempt to maintain racial separation in schools.

These executives were from Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia and Virginia.

pioned and discussed in the early days of the republic, is not clearly defined as a doctorate of government. Some say it means "nullification", but others do not believe it goes that far.

But is does involve a state challenging the action of the federal agency as being a breach of the Constitution. In this case it is the U. S. Supreme Court school ruling.

DELEGATED POWER

In interposition, the state assumes that the ruling is not in force because it was beyond the delegate powers of the court.

While this move is being attempted, the segregationists are continuing to pass laws to bypass the decision.

Georgia's legislature approved a bill to permit the state to go out of the public school business and the public parks business as well rather than integrate them.

Virginia voters did a similar thing a few weeks ago and South Carolina, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama and Florida also have passed laws to maintain segregation.

500 TURNED DOWN

But in Nashville, Gov. Frank Clement turned down the appeals of a 500-member delegation for a special session of the legislature to enact "keep segregation" legislation. He said it would not be "in the best interest of Tennessee."

A federal district court during the week ordered Nashville to integrate its municipal golf courses, while a Tennessee Federal for Constitutional government brought suit against the state for its gradual desegregation plan for colleges.

Under the plan, Negro students are expected to enter Memphis State college this week.

DEMOS ACCUSED OF BIAS IN PROBE

GOP Men Say Partisan Politics Mixed in Study

WASHINGTON, Jan 28 (AP) — Six Republican members of a Senate-House Committee tonight accused Democrats of mixing "partisan politics" into a study of the nation's economic future.

They said Democrats have called "a group of politicians" to alternate with administration witnesses at hearings on President Eisenhower's economic report.

They called the idea "preposterous and unsound."

The six Republican members of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report said in a statement that the "politicians" are known to be "opposed on a partisan basis" to the Eisenhower administration.

Witnesses To Alternate

Sen. Douglas (D-Ill), the committee chairman, has listed a series of hearings starting next week and running until mid-February at which testimony by top Eisenhower officials will be alternated with that of former Democratic administration officials, including Oscar L. Chapman, ex-secretary of the interior; Randolph E. Paul, former general counsel of the Treasury; and Robert R. Nathan, economist and former War Production Board official.

Under the 1946 Employment Act, the committee is charged with reviewing the President's annual economic report and submitting its own findings and recommendations.

The six Republicans said that in the past the group has called in executive officials responsible for government action in various economic fields and "a selected group of students in the field of economics, as well as representatives of certain economic groups."

Charge Partisan Bias

"Never before," they said, "has it called in a group of politicians selected on the basis that they were known to be politically opposed on a partisan basis to the executive department and put on the same plane as members of the President's Cabinet."

They said this "is almost certain to throw the considerations of the committee into the realm of narrow partisan politics as well as to subvert the very purposes of the Full Employment Act, which were to study objectively economic trends and to study objectively the executive report on the economic condition of the nation."

The Republicans issuing the statement were Sens. Flanders (Vt), Goldwater (Ariz) and Watkins (Utah) and Representatives Curtis, (Mo.), Talle, (Iowa), and Wolcott (Mich.).

Might Sharpen Issues

Douglas could not be reached for comment, but an aide said he felt that by having people of varying views testify at the same time, it would help to make a more balanced presentation and sharpen "the economic issues."

President Eisenhower, in his economic report to Congress, predicted continued growth in the nation's economy in the year ahead but at a slower pace than in the past year.

Douglas said on a radio broadcast last night the prospects are that this year's economic level "is going to be very much lower" than in 1955. He said "our Republican friends stimulated the boom unduly" last year.

Kefauver Adds Negro Lawyer For Campaign

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31 (AP)—Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) today added Frank D. Reeves, Washington Negro attorney, to his presidential campaign staff.

He was named special assistant to F. Joseph Donohue, general chairman of the Kefauver campaign committee. Donohue said Reeves will be assigned to work with minority groups on a national basis.

Kefauver said he is counting heavily on Reeves presenting his qualifications to "voters who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the present Administration's notorious inability to solve simple human problems in human terms."

Reeves praised Kefauver's forthright position on important issues of fundamental human rights" and said he is pleased to work for a "true Liberal" candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination.

A Kefauver headquarters statement said Reeves worked for the reelection of Harry Truman in 1948 and served on the pre-convention staff of Averell Harriman and pre-election staff of Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

He is a member of the District of Columbia Democratic Central Committee, Americans for Democratic Action, and national legal committee of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People.

Segregation Will Be Reflected In Demo Primary This Spring

BY REX THOMAS

Associated Press Writer

The increasing anxiety over racial segregation in Alabama will be reflected in the Democratic primaries this spring.

A spokesman for the pro-white Citizens Councils organized in at least 18 counties and already claiming a membership of more than 20,000 disclosed today that candidates for office will be challenged to "stand up and be counted."

"We want to know how they stand," said the spokesman who wouldn't be quoted by name "at this time." And, he added, "We'll smoke them out if we have to."

THE RUNOFF

Fifty - two delegates to the Democratic National Convention will be elected in the May 1 primary and the runoff May 29, along with a Democratic national committeeman and committeewoman.

At the same time, the voters will nominate candidates for presidential elector, all nine seats in Congress, one seat on the Public Service Commission, two places on the State Supreme Court, one on the Court of Appeals, and several lesser district offices.

The spokesman for the white Citizens Councils—dedicated to the "Maintenance of peace, order and domestic tranquility" and to the preservation of segregation "by peacful and legal means" — said the "stand up and be counted" challenge will extend to all candidates for every office.

STATEWIDE COUNCIL

Meanwhile, plans were disclosed for the organization of a statewide Alabama Citizens Council to function in every county and with a membership goal of 200,000 or more.

An organization of that size could be molded into a powerful political weapon reminiscent of the old Ku Klux Klan but disavowing the violent nightriding activities of those earlier days.

Sen. James O. Eastland (D-Miss) one of the nation's most outspoken advocates of white supremacy, will speak at a rally Feb. 9 sponsored by the seven - county Central Alabama Citizens Council. Leaders hope to have plans for the statewide organization perfected by that time.

25 CHAPTERS

Already, said State Sen. Sam Engelhardt of Macon County, there are some 25 chapters in Jefferson, Hale, Marengo, Perry, Wilcox, Lowndes, Dallas, Escambia, Greene, Lee, Montgomery, Macon, Bullock, Pike, Elmore, Crenshaw, Butler and Autauga Counties. Others are being organized.

The Central Alabama Council made up of white residents of Montgomery and six adjoining counties, is the largest in Alabama and perhaps in the south, said Engelhardt. It claims 6,000 members.

Several members of the Legislature have joined councils in their communities along with other public officials. All three members of have announced their membership since a Negro bus boycott began two months ago.

KEFAUVER NAMES

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1 (AP)—Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn.) Tuesday added Frank D. Reeves, Washington Negro attorney, to his presidential campaign staff.

He was named special assistant to F. Joseph Donohue, general chairman of the Kefauver campaign committee. Donohue said Reeves will be assigned to work with minority groups on a national basis.

Kefauver said he is counting heavily on Reeves presenting his qualifications to "voters who are becoming increasingly dissatisfied with the present administration's notorious inability to solve simple human problems in human terms."

Late Convention Date Perils Dissident Demos' S.C. Power

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

Machinery of 1952 Eisenhower Group Ruled Inoperative by State Official

Sun. 2-5-56 P. 5-F

By S. L. LATIMER JR.

Editor, The Columbia State
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 4—If dissident Democrats in this state, who have not found either of the last two Democratic nominees to their liking, are to put another independent ticket in the field this year, they can't use the machinery set up in 1952 under the name of South Carolinians for Eisenhower, according to the secretary of state, who was asked his opinion in the matter.

And this is significant, since the law requires that 10,000 persons must petition for a set of electors, other than of an established party, in order to get the names on the November ballot, and such a petition must be filed at least 60 days prior to the voting date, which would mean about September 1. This would leave little time between the closing of the National Democratic Convention in Chicago and the last filing date.

In 1948, when the Thurmond-Wright ticket carried South Carolina under the States' Rights banner, there was no such provision. In 1950, however, a new election law was written, so such a petition was necessary in 1952 to put Eisenhower forward as an independent in this state. However, the national convention was held in July that year, while the one this year opens August 13, leaving a limited number of days for any post-convention action that might arise.

1948, 1952 Action

In both 1948 and 1952 the dissidents did not act until after seeing who was nominated by the national party. In fact in both 1948 and 1952, the state Democratic convention recessed to meet again after the national convention to consider a course.

In 1948 the official state organization went for the Thurmond-Wright ticket: in 1952, the official organization stuck by Stevenson and Sparkman, and the objectors then formed the South Carolinians for Eisenhower petition, but in this petition did not ask for status as a party: simply the right to place electors on the 1952 ticket. For this reason the privilege granted that year died when the voting was over. Incidentally, more than 50,000 persons signed the Eisenhower petition in 1952, 40,000 more than required.

Should there be a dissident movement in this state, and such a development is highly likely, the time would be short indeed if those behind it wait

SOUTH CAROLINA

to see what happens in Chicago. The convention there hardly would be over before August 18, and the Republicans do not meet until the following week.

Ike Loses Ground

Unquestionably Eisenhower has lost ground in South Carolina as a result of some of his statements on the segregation issue, and his insistence upon the appointment of Judge Sobeloff of Baltimore to the Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond. Sobeloff's confirmation is being held up, largely through the protest of South Carolina's senators, with Johnston making the motion in committee.

This being the case, there would not be the enthusiasm for Eisenhower that there was in 1952, yet it is quite true also that Stevenson has done nothing to win back those who wouldn't support him in 1952, and Harriman, should he be the nominee, would not be acceptable either to the dissidents.

It is a most interesting dilemma that is fast developing. No one knows what to expect. And Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. may not have been shooting in the dark when he said at a governors conference several months ago that there might be a third party. He didn't say he would lead it, or support it, but those who know his political views feel that none of the top nominee possibilities at present are to his liking.

The South Carolina State Democratic Convention meets this spring. This is reorganization year, from precinct up and there is every indication that there will be a fight for control, but so far it has not come out in the open. The present state Democratic organization took an awful licking in 1954 when J. Strom Thurmond ran as a "write-in" candidate and beat State Senator Edgar Brown, who had been nominated by state executive committee. There was no primary, the committee declared there was no time to hold one. This aroused the people, and Thurmond entered the general election on his own and won decisively. The backwash from this race may be noticeable as the party undergoes its biennial reorganization during the next few weeks.

Kefauver's NAACP Bid Trips Adlai

Constitution
Mon. 2-6-56
Atlanta, Ga.

By W. H. LAWRENCE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 5 — Civil rights emerged today as a major issue between Adlai E. Stevenson and Sen. Kefauver (D-Tenn) in their battle for California's 68 Democratic convention votes.

P. 1

The impression among some Negro leaders is that Kefauver has taken a stronger position in favor of federal intervention to improve the standing of Negroes and that he is closer to the stand of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People than Stevenson.

The Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, pastor of an Oakland church and president of the NAACP chapter there, wore a Stevenson button when he went into private conference with Kefauver. He came out with a Kefauver button on his lapel.

The pastor said Kefauver's "basic appeal" meets the goals and the objectives of the NAACP and that he felt compelled to switch his allegiance from the former Illinois governor to the Tennessee senator.

William B. Rumford, Negro assemblyman from the 17th district of San Francisco, said he is "unhappy" with Stevenson's stand on the civil rights issue and that unless it is strengthened "I'll have no alternative but to switch to Sen. Kefauver."

The civil rights issue thus appeared to possibly be the first important setback suffered by Stevenson, who, with the acknowledged support of about 80 per cent of California's party leaders, is the favorite to win the June 5 winner-take-all primary. This state elects 136 delegates, with 68 votes.

Constitution

There are many thousands of Negro voters in California. Their support could be decisive if the race otherwise is close.

P. 6

Kefauver won loud applause from the California Democratic Council convention with a declaration for equal economic and political rights for all citizens and his support for a federal statute to deal with mob violence. He spoke out against the slaying of Emmett Till in Mississippi last year as a "horrible murder."

Stevenson did not deal with these subjects in any detail in his talk to the convention. But afterward he made public a telegram replying to a NAACP questionnaire asking assurances that "civil rights issues will not be sacrificed or compromised by you for the sake of Democratic party unity during or after the campaign." In his answer Stevenson recalled his vigorous support for fair employment practices legislation and for ending segregation in Illinois, but was unwilling to go as far as many Northern politicians on statutory measures to punish Southern states which have not conformed yet to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The Powell amendment to ban federal aid to segregated schools is almost certain to pass the House, but Stevenson took a stand alongside President Eisenhower in opposing it as a possible impediment to rapid construction of needed classrooms.

This was Stevenson's 56th birthday.

Some California Negroes Lean To Kefauver Over Stevenson

Courier-Journal P. 1

By W. H. LAWRENCE

New York Times Service

Los Angeles, Feb. 5 — Civil rights emerged today as a major issue between Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Kefauver in their battle for California's 68 Democratic-convention votes.

The impression among some Negro leaders was that the Tennessee senator had taken a stronger position in favor of federal intervention to improve the standing of Negroes than has Stevenson, the 1952 Democratic presidential nominee and former Illinois Governor.

Louisville Ky.

He Changes Buttons

The Rev. L. Sylvester Odom, pastor of an Oakland church and president of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People chapter there, wore a Stevenson button when he went into private conference with Kefauver. He came out with a Kefauver button on.

Mr. Odom said Kefauver's "basic appeal" met the goals and the objectives of the N.A.A.C.P. and that he felt compelled to switch his allegiance from the former Illinois Governor to the Tennessee senator.

William B. Rumford, Negro Assemblyman from the 17th District of San Francisco, said he was unhappy with Stevenson's stand on the civil-rights issue. Unless it was strengthened, he said, "I'll have no alternative but to switch to Senator Kefauver."

Mon. 2-6-56

The civil-rights issue thus appeared to possibly be the first important setback suffered by Stevenson, who, with the acknowledged support of about 80 per cent of California's party leaders, is the favorite to win the June 5 winner-take-all primary. This state elects 136 delegates with 68 votes.

There are many thousands of Negro voters in this state, and their support could be decisive if the race is close.

Journal

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P. 12

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But afterwards, he made public a telegram replying to a N. A. A. C. P. questionnaire asking assurances that "civil-rights issues will not be sacrificed or compromised by you for the sake of Democratic Party unity during or after the campaign."

Recalls His Record

In his answer Mister Stevenson recalled his vigorous support for fair-employment-practices legislation, and for ending segregation in Illinois.

But he said he was unwilling to go as far as many Northern politicians on statutory measures to punish Southern states that have not conformed yet to the Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in public schools.

The Powell amendment to ban federal aid to segregated schools is almost certain to pass the House of Representatives, but Stevenson took a stand alongside President Eisenhower in opposing it as a possible impediment to rapid construction of needed classrooms.

PICKED to help get the Kefauver bandwagon rolling was Frank D. Reeves, a Washington lawyer who has been active in Democratic politics. He was named special assistant to F. Joseph Donohue, general chairman of the Kefauver Campaign Committee.

KEFAUVER URGES VOTING AGE OF 18

Times P. 20 C

Accuses G. O. P. of Forcing Washington Regimentation —Enters Florida Race

Wed. 2-22-56

By RICHARD J. H. JOHNSTON
Special to The New York Times.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 21 — Senator Estes Kefauver completed today a four-day, pre-primary campaign in this state with an attack on what he termed the Eisenhower Administration's "anti-intellectualism."

The Tennessee aspirant to the Democratic Presidential nomination spoke at a student-faculty meeting at the University of Minnesota here, where he denounced "Republican insistance upon orthodoxy of thought."

"There's a great deal in the world for youth to be mad about today," Mr. Kefauver asserted.

The "word merchants who have infested Washington since 1952," he said, have "reduced this nation to the level of government by motto."

He declared that the "glib sloganeers" in the Administration, however, had "signally failed to come up with two words which would supply a crying need in our nation and in the world today—responsibility and imagination."

Regimentations Is Charged

Regimentation in Washington by the Republicans has stifled the fundamental democratic right and duty of criticism, Senator Kefauver said, adding:

"Men are afraid to express, even in the House of Representatives and in the Senate, opposition to this Administration's attitudes. This is a dangerous situation."

"These anti-intellectual waves have come before," he said, "and there are always some who believe that the doers are more important than the thinkers.

"But this is not a time when we can experiment with democracy. Time is short. We are up against the gun. If we are to win the uncommitted peoples of the world, we must show them true freedom of speech, the press and other freedoms in our own country."

Senator Kefauver urged the dropping of the voting age to 18. He argued that a "disproportionate weight of decision" at the polls now rested with older persons, and that a reduction in the age to vote would broaden the base of democracy.

The senator dined tonight with labor leaders in the Minneapolis-St. Paul area. He said earlier that he would return at an unspecified date for at least three more days of campaigning in this state before the March 20 primary.

Mr. Kefauver will leave here tomorrow for Birmingham, Ala.

Fefauver in Florida Race

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Feb. 21 (AP)—A battle between Adlai E. Stevenson and Senator Kefauver for Florida's twenty-eight Democratic delegates was assured today.

Slates of delegate candidates for the two Presidential aspirants were filed shortly after the opening of qualifying for the May 29 Presidential preference primary.

In 1952, when Mr. Kefauver stumped the state against Senator Richard B. Russell, Democrat of Georgia, the Tennessee Senator emerged with a handful of Florida delegates. The majority went to Senator Russell. Mr. Stevenson did not enter that race.

The filing of the Kefauver delegate slate was a surprise at the noon opening of qualifying for the primaries.

However, the Stevenson slate got under the wire first and will get the preferred left hand position on the ballot.

Olson Backs Kefauver

SANTA MONCIA, Calif., Feb. 21 (AP)—Former Gov. Culbert L. Olson will support Senator Kefauver, rather than Mr. Stevenson, for the Democratic Presidential nomination. He said that he would file an affidavit as national convention at-large delegate on the Kefauver slate in the June 5 California primary.

Segregation Plight Of Democrats

Advertiser P. 4-A Montgomery, Ala.

Earl Mazo In The New York Herald Tribune

THE frustration of white and Negro citizens, North and South, over the racial segregation issue is being echoed loud and clear in the national Democratic Party. The Democrats are threatened with a split on segregation that could make Republican differences on foreign policy and liberal-conservative lines trivial by comparison.

Already some ranking Southern leaders are talking of a new-type Dixiecrat movement should the National Democratic Party's candidates and platform prove "unacceptable" to the white South.

Few leaders appear willing to turn to the Republicans this year, as some did in 1952. Their deflection then was for Gen. Eisenhower, a respected hero, even though he was a Republican. His programs and pronouncements on civil rights, however, have hardly endeared him to the Southerners who still influence elections.

For instance, James F. Byrnes, former governor of South Carolina and the South's leading Eisenhower-Democrat four years ago, has concluded, sadly, that the Republicans under President Eisenhower have gone to struggling with Northern Democrats over which group can promise more for Negro votes.

In an attack on a recent Eisenhower civil-rights message, Mr. Byrnes said the National Democratic Party for many years "outbid the Republican Party for the votes of Negroes," but now, "The President, in his message, indicates he is going to submit a program that will outbid the Democratic Party."

"In my opinion his effort will fail, but it will be interesting to see how high he will bid and how high the Democratic Party will bid before next November," Mr. Byrnes added.

CONGRESSMAN L. MENDEL RIVERS, of South Carolina, another enthusiastc Democrat-for-Eisenhower in 1952, accused the President of deciding to forget the South because "it is more expedient politically to kowtow to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People."

Actually, if the Republicans have indeed concluded they should postpone serious attempts to develop a meaningful Republican Party in the South, they cannot help but gain votes this year from the segregation plight of the Democrats.

The new Dixiecrat movement, currently in the talking stage, has the aim of its 1948 predecessor, but a new format.

The aim would be to prevent either major party from amassing the 266 electoral votes necessary to elect a President and vice president. Thus they would have to deal with the Southern leaders—or see the presidential election decided by the House of Representatives, where Southerners believe they may be able to exercise a crucial balance of power in a showdown.

The plan is unlike the "pilot project" of 1948 when the quickly-formed States Rights Democratic Party nominated candidates for president and vice president and carried four states with thirty-nine electoral votes.

INSTEAD of operating on a national scale, the 1956 model would be strictly a states' rights affair, down to and including the candidates. The blueprint would have the Democratic Party of each cooperating state declare its independence of the national party and nominate for president a "favorite son" candidate, presumably the governor, senior senator or a well known citizen. The electors of these states, while ostensibly pledged to the "favorite son," then would be free to act and vote "as Southerners" in the electoral college, which meets this year on Dec. 17 to elect formally a president and vice president.

This daring scheme has been discussed at gatherings of Southern senators and congressmen in Washington and in private meetings of Southern politicians in various state capitals. At the moment, its acceptance is limited, and most of its champions, like those of 1948, are in Mississippi and South Carolina.

Furthermore, senators and governors, for whom the national party label is normally more useful, and therefore more sacred than it is for lesser statesmen, usually make a careful qualification while broaching the plan. It is, they say, something to think about only in the event "radical" candidates and platforms emerge from the Democratic convention in Chicago next August.

A potential Dixiecrat movement is not the only shadow over Democratic unity, however.

What will happen at the National Convention, for instance, if Gov. Allan Shivers of Texas, Mr. Byrnes and other former deviates to Mr. Eisenhower show up as bona-fide delegates?

HOW far is the Northern majority prepared to go before stifling the Southern drive for a return of the two-thirds rule which, until the New Deal heyday of 1936, gave the South a veto power over candidates by requiring a two-thirds, instead of a bare majority vote for nomination?

In this torrid political atmosphere, will all Democratic National Convention delegates from the "Deep North" and "Deep South" be able to control their impulse to make local political hay at each other's expense while sitting within whispering distance in the same convention hall?

Furthermore, is the English language adequate to furnish words for a civil-rights plank this year that will not infuriate at least one element of the party?

Oldtimers like former President Truman and young liberals like Congressman Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota, see no point in humoring the South too much. Mr. Truman is on record as saying, "We don't need the Solid South to win the election," in view of his 1948 victory despite the Dixiecrats. Mr. McCarthy, like many other avidly-liberal outside-the-South Democrats, insists the election "will be won or lost in the North."

Newtimers like Adlai E. Stevenson believe, however, in taking no chances. These moderates want to preserve the South for Democracy, and that poses for the party's national leaders—those who somehow find themselves disassociated from regional bias—a fascinating challenge.

Democrats May Lose Negro Vote ---Diggs

World P. 6 Tues. 3-6-56

34a

BY RAYMOND WILCOVE

WASHINGTON — (INS) — A Negro congressman warned Friday that millions of Negro voters will desert the Democratic party in November "unless the Democrats stop pussyfooting on Civil Rights."

Birmingham Ala.

The warning came from Rep. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D) Mich. who said he has not decided whet- presidential nominee, or President Eisenhower, or neither.

He said in an interview: "The same situation prevails, in my opinion, among all Negroes. In my estimation, support among the Negro population from the democratic party has reached its lowest ebb since before the time of Franklin D. Roosevelt."

BLASTS "MODERATION"

Diggs said Adlai Stevenson's support for what the Congressman termed "a policy of moderation" is threatening "to alienate support for the democratic party."

The Detroit Congressman asserted that Negroes generally voted for Stevenson in the 1952 presidential election rather than for Dwight D. Eisenhower. He explained: "Mr. Eisenhower didn't have any record then for civil rights. There was no reason for Negroes to vote for him after voting democratic for the past 20 years."

Diggs said Negroes wanted Stevenson and other democratic presidential hopefuls "to come out foursquare for the enactment of civil rights legislation by Congress." The Congressman stressed especially the need for legislation "guaranteeing the right to vote."

VOTE FOR IKE

Diggs predicted that unless the democratic presidential nominee, whoever he might be, takes such a position, "millions of Negroes will vote for President Eisenhower."

He added: "Some, of course, will vote the Democratic ticket, as they have for so many years, and quite a number might just refrain from voting for any presidential nominee."

The Michigan legislator said Mr Eisenhower is regarded by Negroes as having established "a pretty good record" on civil rights while in office.

Diggs said the Eisenhower record is not as good "as some people would have you believe, but it's pretty good."

Diggs declared that much of the progress made in civil rights, especially in the nation's capital, resulted from groundwork laid during the democratic administration of Harry S. Truman.

He commented: "We'd like the democratic presidential candidates to take the same position on civil rights that President Truman took."

Diggs indicated he wasn't too keen on the position taken by Gov. Averell Harriman of New York on civil rights, but praised Gov. G. Mennen Williams of Michigan "for being so forthright."

S. Carolina Asks United Dixie Stand

Constitution

Thurs. 3-22-56

Atlanta, Ga.

Electoral College Tieup Is Eyed

P. 2

39a

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

COLUMBIA, S.C., March 21—South Carolina Democrats today closed ranks and called on all who believe in constitutional government to join them in a determined, organized stand for states rights at the National Democratic Convention — and afterward, if need be.

Serving notice of a possible attempt to throw the presidential election into the House of Representatives, the state party convention voted to reconvene after the national convention and urged other state parties to follow suit.

HEALING SCHISMS

Today's biennial meeting was marked by an all-out attempt to heal schisms of the past eight years. There also was a distinct effort to be traditionally Democratic by condemning everything Republican and extolling the past virtues on the part of Franklin D. Roosevelt for the common man.

But there was no mistaking the temper of the convention respecting states rights, the school integration decisions and related matters. Speaker after speaker was applauded as he condemned in strong terms the "unlawful usurpation" of power by the national government.

And a militant majority was unwilling to delegate to anyone else the decision whether to reconvene after the national convention, insisting on meeting in any event to decide on the spot whether there is business to transact.

ASKS UNITED ACTION

In its call for united action, the state party officially invited other state parties to appoint a steering committee to draft a program of constitutional government for presentation to the national convention.

The invitation also suggested a meeting of all delegates from the South "and other interested states" at least one day before the national convention to consider the program drafted by the steering committee.

It proposed that all cooperating state conventions stand in recess, instead of adjourning, to meet again at the call of the respective state chairmen to consider such joint action as might be suggested by the continuing steering committee.

This was openly interpreted as a united effort to deny a majority of the electoral college to either party, in the event of unacceptable national tickets and platforms, and to throw the election into the House where each state would have one vote and a united South would be in a strong bargaining position.

Segregation Plight Of Democrats

Advertiser P. 4-A

Thurs. 3-8-56

Earl Maze In The New York Herald Tribune

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Few leaders appear willing to turn to the Republicans this year, as some did in 1952. Their deflection then was for Gen. Eisenhower, a respected hero, even though he was a Republican. His programs and pronouncements on civil rights, however, have hardly endeared him to the Southerners who still influence elections.

For instance, James F. Byrnes, former governor of South Carolina and the South's leading Eisenhower-Democrat four years ago, has concluded, sadly, that the Republicans under President Eisenhower have gone to struggling with Northern Democrats over which group can promise more for Negro votes.

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34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC

Comments by Harriman, Stevenson on Integration

Times P. 14-C

Following are comments made yesterday by Governor Harriman and Adlai E. Stevenson on segregation. Governor Harriman discussed the issue on "Let's Find Out" over WCBS Radio. Mr. Stevenson issued his statement in Portland, Ore.

Mon. 2-13-56

By Governor Harriman

Q.—The Justice Department is investigating the mob violence that has driven out the first Negro student—I believe her name is Miss Lucy [Autherine J. Lucy] from the University of Alabama.

New York

Since the Justice Department wasn't able to do anything about bringing the murderers of the Till boy [Emmett Till, a Chicago Negro slain after reportedly whistling at a white woman] to account in Mississippi, what other Federal action is needed to restore sanity in the Southern states at the present time?

GOVERNOR HARRIMAN—We are all deeply shocked by the incident of Miss Lucy in Alabama University. Since mob violence took over, the Federal Government has a responsibility. I was unhappy that the President seemed to take it so lightly in his last press conference. I think the Attorney General [Herbert Brownell Jr.] should take vigorous measures to see to it that the violators of the law are brought to justice.

Miss Lucy went to the university on the basis of a Federal court order. She was entitled to go to Alabama University. There are people who have violated the law in preventing her from doing it. Those people ought to be brought to justice and the Attorney General should be active in this case—and I haven't seen the activity which I think the situation demands. I am sure there are many people in Alabama that feel just as unhappy about this situation as we do and who will get the local support for this action.

* * *

Q.—Mr. Stevenson has said that as President he would not cut off Federal funds from segregated schools nor use Federal troops to enforce segregation. * * * Would you care to answer that?

A.—In the first place, there is a Powell amendment [Representative Adam Clayton Powell, Democrat of Manhattan, would amend the school-aid bill to deny funds to segregated schools] which is in the Congress today, and Senator Lehman [Herbert H. Lehman, Democrat of New York] has taken the position that he is in support of that amendment. I

The New York Times

Gov. Averell Harriman

am satisfied that Senator Lehman is taking the correct position and I am in support of that position.

The question of Federal troops going in and enforcing Federal law hasn't ever come up at all. I think it can only be dealt with if there is a situation of that kind. It is very rare that Federal troops have ever been sent into any state. They have been sent in once or twice to protect Federal property.

What I think is missing in this and should be corrected is that the Attorney General must take action in supporting the Federal law and in bringing to justice the violators of the Federal law.

Q.—The second part of that question: Do you agree that only gradual means would satisfactorily settle the school crisis and other problems affecting equal rights for all peoples?

A.—The Supreme Court has this matter under its purview. It has decided that its decision is that segregation is against the constitutional rights of the citizens. It has also provided that it should be under the court's jurisdiction for the adjustment period. It is up to the Supreme Court to deal with that adjustment period in their wisdom. I think the Executive Branch of the Government should see to it that the orders and the decisions of the Supreme Court are enforced. Now, I don't believe in any theory that the Executive Branch has a right to do anything else but to see to it that the law is enforced.

I don't think it's up to the Federal Government to talk about ten years or that sort of thing. We should see to it that the laws as interpreted by the Supreme Court are enforced.

Q.—In other words, you don't think we ought to wait, sir, till '65.

A.—No, I do not think so at all.

* * *

By Mr. Stevenson

Recent newspaper reports about my views on civil rights cause me to say, first of all, that I am surprised that anything I could say on that subject would still be news. My attitude has not changed since I first had a part in integrating Negroes in the Naval service fifteen years ago and my views have been reflected in my subsequent public record.

I believe deeply that it is the first obligation of every citizen of this Republic to work for the full realization of the goals stated in our original charter—freedom and equality for all Americans.

Freedom, as I understand it, means that a man may advance to the limit of his natural endowment without hinderance because of his race or religion.

Equality, as I understand it, means that each citizen shall be judged on his own merits. And particularly it means that every citizen shall be guaranteed equal treatment under law.

In the course of more than 150 years the letter and spirit of these objectives have been spelled out by the Supreme Court. Steadily the legal base of our civil liberties has been broadened until today the court requires full equality of treatment in virtually every public activity supported by public funds. The latest interpretation applies directly to the public schools.

The question then is not what we are trying to accomplish but how we should go about it.

The Supreme Court itself has clearly recognized that we cannot by the stroke of a pen reverse customs and traditions that are older than the Republic. Instead of establishing a fixed time limit for compliance with its decrees it has established the test of good faith as the measurement of progress in the cases before the District Courts.

'Ultimate' Test Seen

We have already seen heartening results in the short time since the court's decision. In more than half the seventeen states which required or permitted segregation, the process of integrating the public schools has been completed or well begun. In the others, as the court has recognized, the transition will require more time. True integration requires more than the mere presence of children of two races in the same classroom; it requires a change in the hearts and minds of men. No child can be properly educated in a hostile atmosphere.

In the five or six states where

Adlai E. Stevenson

public opinion does not yet sustain the court's decision we are faced with one of the ultimate tests of democracy and of our Federal system. There we are attempting to secure and protect the declared rights of local minorities in the face of the adverse views of controlling local majorities.

This condition imposes special burdens on all of us and even heavier burdens on public officials. I can think of no greater disservice to our country than to exploit for political ends the tensions that have followed in the wake of the Supreme Court decision.

Our purpose must be to attain unity, harmony and civilized relations, not to set section against section or race against race. And as a practical matter we must recognize that punitive action by the Federal Government may actually delay the process of integration in education.

We will not, for example, reduce race prejudice by denying to areas afflicted with it the means of improving the educational standards of all their people.

Certainly we will not improve the present condition for future prospects of any Negro citizen by coercive Federal action that will arm the extremists and disarm the men of goodwill in the South who, with courage and patience, have already accomplished so much.

I suggest no slowing down of the effort to bring to reality the American concept of full equality for all our citizens. We must proceed, as the court has said, with all reasonable speed. But we must recognize that it is reason alone that will determine our rate of continued progress and guard against a reversal of the trend that has made the last three decades the period of greatest advancement for our Negro citizens on all fronts.

I had hoped the action of the court and the notable record of compliance that still far outweighs the instances of overt resistance would remove this issue from the political arena and make possible its orderly resolution without the emotional coloration of a Presidential contest. I still consider this not only possible but essential.

Alabama Women Spurn Meeting

Post-Herald
Birmingham, Ala.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 12 (U.P.) — Mrs. Elizabeth T. Edwards, of Wetumpka, Ala., said today she and "several" other women from her state did not attend sessions of a conference of Southern women Democratic leaders here because two of the Alabama delegates were Negroes.

She said she and her group decided not to attend the meeting after the entire Alabama caucus, except the two Negroes, voted not to make a formal protest.

Mon. 2-13-56

She said Mrs. Lennard Thomas, Montgomery, Alabama's Democratic national committeewoman, decided not to come here after learning in advance the state's delegation would include two Negroes.

2/13

Officials of the conference, held to map plans for the Fall presidential campaign, said the two Negro women attended sessions of the conference, including a dinner Friday night and a luncheon Saturday of the 200 delegates. A registration clerk said she could not identify the Negro delegates as "we made no record of race on the registration cards. We're all Democrats, you know."

Mrs. Edwards said she asked upon her arrival here why the meeting was to be integrated. She said she was told the Democratic National Committee, which sponsored the conference, could not have segregated meetings.

Mrs. Edwards issued a statement saying that "in view of the tensions in our state this week, it seems by common courtesy they would not have attended this meeting if their desires are for good relations between the races in Alabama, as we do not meet together there."

Dixie Demos Plot Strategy In Race Issues

Advertiser Montgomery, Ala. Thurs. 2-9-56

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8 (AP)—About 20 southern Democratic senators today named a three-man subcommittee to study the school segregation issue and decide what they might do about it as a group.

Meeting under the chairmanship of Sen. George (D-Ga), the group picked Sens. Russell (D-Ga), Stennis (D-Miss) and Ervin (D-NC) to survey the legislative field and report back about midmonth.

George told newsmen that the issue of "interposition" — opposition to the supreme court's ruling against school segregation — was one of several discussed.

FILIBUSTER PLANNED

He said the group also talked over the problem of what the southerners might do if attempts are made to tack a non-segregation amendment on school construction legislation.

There has been general expectation that the southerners would filibuster in the Senate any bill which contained a non-segregation provision.

Some who attended the meeting said it was their understanding a later attempt would be made by the southerners to outline in a statement their general belief that the Supreme Court overstepped its authority in the school integration decision.

However, others said they felt it would be difficult to find suitable language upon which all could agree.

OPPOSITION MOVE

Meanwhile, opposition was reported developing within the group to a proposal by Sen. Robertson (D-Va) that Congress authorize the states to operate either desegregated or separate-but-equal schools.

Robertson introduced his bill Monday with the contention that Section 5 of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution had reserved to Congress the right to determine how the equal rights provisions should be carried out.

He urged other southerners to join him in sponsoring the bill. Several of them, including Sens. George, Russell, Eastland (D-Miss), Hill (D-Ala), Olin Johnston (D-SC) and Thurmond (D-SC) indicated their willingness to go along.

However, after study of the bill's provisions, all except Robertson and Thurmond withdrew their names.

Some Dixie senators said they feared that the measure might be seized upon by proponents of school integration, revised in committee and brought before the Senate in a form repellent to its sponsors.

One southerner who didn't want to be quoted by name said he felt Robertson's bill would concede federal, rather than state, jurisdiction over the schools. He said he would fight any bill carrying such a connotation.

ADLAI UPHOLDS DESEGREGATION

Have to Proceed Gradually, He Tells Negroes

Times Picayune New Orleans, La. Thurs. 2-9-56

By BILL BECKER

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 8 (AP)—Adlai Stevenson told Southern California Negro leaders here that he favors desegregation but added:

"We have to proceed gradually in these matter. You do not upset the tradition of generations over night."

The Democratic candidate for the presidential nomination said whatever racial progress is made depends on the spirit of men, "not troops or bayonets."

In fact, he predicted that the 100th anniversary of the emancipation proclamation—Jan. 1, 1963—could be the date of the full flowering of the spirit of equality in the United States.

His references to "troops and bayonets" came in response to a question from a Negro clergyman, Rev. George Cofield, as to whether Stevenson would use federal might to enforce desegregation in schools and travel.

Would be Mistake

"That would be a revival of civil war," Stevenson said. "We must go about these things gradually. It's the spirit of men that will change things for the better; it will not be troops or bayonets."

He added:

"I hope very much the North and South can live together. That's the kind of America I believe in. I don't believe in a Balkanized America. I'll do everything to bring about unity."

He was asked "what appeasement are you making to the South without hurting the Negro people?" Stevenson replied:

"I have never found it necessary to appease anyone. I'm not running for office for the honor of it . . . I'm running because I believe I can serve the Democratic party, the party that serves all races and creeds and segments of our people."

Views on Interposition

Asked to state his views on interposition—the policy of state intervention to circumvent the Supreme Court's school desegregation order, he raid:

"I don't understand interposition. It sounds like nullification to me. I cannot express an opinion of what the Supreme Court might do to test interposition. . .

"But I doubt whether interposition laws can ever work. If schools are made private schools (as some Southern states are suggesting—and the government gives them money, aren't they by their very nature then public?"

Education, Stevenson repeated, is the main instrument for improving race relations.

"It's not just a matter of enforcement," he said, stressing, "we have to be very cautious that we don't provoke ugly reactions."

Stevenson said his man concern at present in the racial field is to see that the Negro is enfranchised through out the nation.

D.C. Lawyer Named Aide To Kefauver

WASHINGTON — Frank Reeves, 39-year-old Washington attorney, has been named special assistant to the general chairman of the Kefauver campaign committee.

Reeves served as assistant to Thurgood Marshall of the NAACP from 1940-42. He then was named administrative assistant to the late Walter White, NAACP executive secretary.

The attorney also has served on the staff of the Howard university Law school.

BORN IN CANADA

Born in Montreal, Canada, Reeves was reared in New York and Washington.

In announcing his appointment to his new position, Sen. Estes Kefauver said in part:

"He brings to our staff a knowledge of practical politics acquired during two previous national campaigns which will be of great value to us during the coming months."

Reeves worked for the re-election of Harry Truman in 1948, and

FRANK REEVES

served on the staffs of both Averill Harriman and Adlai Stevenson in 1952.

He earned his A.B. and LL.B. at Howard university.

Virginia Leaders Praise Stevenson Racial Stand

Star Fri. 2-17-56

RICHMOND, Feb. 17 (Special).—A former Virginia Governor, the State Democratic Party chairman and an influential member of the Gray Commission, today commended Adlai Stevenson for his moderate statements on the South's segregation program.

"I think it's a thoughtful and courageous statement and those who counsel otherwise misread the temper and the difficulties of these times," said Colgate W. Darden, jr., a former Governor who now is president of the University of Virginia.

Mr. Stevenson has said whatever progress is made depends on the spirit of men, "not troops or bayonets." He would not support those who would deny Federal funds to States that would not comply with the desegregation order.

Approval of Mr. Stevenson's remarks has been percolating through Virginia's General Assembly, and today State Senator Albertus Harrison, from the State's south side, declared:

"These statements by Mr. Stevenson, coming as they do from one who occupies a high place in the leadership of the National Democratic Party, is a most encouraging development."

Mr. Harrison was an influential member of the Gray Commission that proposed a tuition grant plan and a pupil assignment plan as a means of easing the impact of integration on Virginia.

Mr. Harrison said today he hoped and believed Mr. Stevenson's remarks mean "a more sympathetic and understanding attitude on the problems we face in Virginia and throughout the South.

"It certainly represents a more moderate approach than we have previously had from others in high places."

State Senator Thomas H. Blanton, State Democratic chairman from Bolling Green, said he concurred with Mr. Harrison. Earlier this week. Mr. Harrison commented favorably on Mr. Stevenson in a speech before the Young Democratic Club of Richmond.

Adlai and Integration

Newsweek

Some Democrats feel that Adlai Stevenson hurt himself in California by taking so moderate a position on integration. They are bitterly critical of Estes Kefauver for jockeying Stevenson into a position where he had to discuss the question, particularly at a time when Republican Lincoln Day orators were ringing the changes on Negro civil rights.

The political adage that "nobody runs for the Vice Presidency" is contradicted by the activity of a swarm of aspirants for second place on the Democratic ticket. Among them: Senators Humphrey of Minnesota and Kennedy of Massachusetts, Mayor Wagner of New York, and Governor Clement of Tennessee.

34d 1956

Despite earlier 'No'—

News

Folsom likely to run for delegate post after all

Mon. 2-27-56 P.1 Birmingham Ala.

Governor set to call back Legislature

BY FRED TAYLOR
News staff writer

Gov. James E. Folsom was believed ready today to change his earlier decision not to run and become a candidate for delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Chicago next Aug. 13.

Folsom definitely plans to go to the convention as governor or delegate, or as both, he said here last night.

"It's the duty of any governor to go with his party's delegation to the national convention to help write a platform that will be acceptable to the people," Gov. Folsom said in an interview at Redmont Hotel.

"My main interest is in working out a solution to our racial problems in Alabama and the South," he added. "In the event that I go to the convention as governor or as delegate, you can rest assured I will be standing shoulder-to-shoulder with those from our neighboring states. We will be striving to work out a platform that will be acceptable and suitable to our region."

GOV. FOLSOM made this declaration as he prepared to summon the Legislature back to Montgomery for another special session to consider school financing problems and mounting racial troubles.

He will lay before the lawmakers his plans for setting up a 25-member bi-racial commission to help ease racial tensions and solve racial disputes growing out of the U. S. Supreme Court's integration ruling.

This plan was given the warm approval of four legislators Sunday on WAPI-WABT's "Legislative Report" program. They were Reps. J. W. Brassell of Russell, Charles McKay of Talladega, A. K. Callahan of Tuscaloosa and Virgis Ashworth of Bibb.

ALABAMA EDITORS and publishers earlier endorsed the governor's bi-racial commission proposal. They have been called on to make nominations for membership not later than tomorrow. Each was asked to nominate one white person and one Negro.

Gov. Folsom, who had said earlier he "wouldn't run for dog catcher," has until Thursday midnight qualifying deadline to make up his mind to plunge into the delegate-at-large race in the May 1 Democratic primary. There will be 16 at-large delegates in this state's contingent of 52, with each having one-half vote.

Folsom had said that if he ran he'd "get the hell beat out of me just like I did before when I tried to get elected in the middle of my first term."

The governor's statement that he would go to the convention intensified speculation as to whether he would seek to help line up Alabama delegates behind Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver, who made a delegate-seeking foray into this state last week.

News P. 6

ADLAI STEVENSON backers says that a "full force" of delegate candidates for the former Illinois governor will run.

Sen. John Sparkman, Stevenson's 1952 vice presidential running mate, already has filed as delegate-at-large candidate and is urging that Alabamians step with Stevenson as the best man for the South.

ANOTHER LEGISLATIVE development was the action of two old-age pension groups meeting in Birmingham Sunday seeking $11 million more in taxes to assure a $50 monthly pension.

The Alabama Old-Age Pension Union, headed by Winston Rep. Jack Kelly, and the Alabama Federation of Old Folks, with Birmingham's C. A. Strong as president, met at Tutwiler Hotel. They adopted a resolution calling on the governor to include pension revenue-raising measures in his special session call.

AS FOR LEVYING more taxes for public welfare and old-age pensions, Reps. McKay, Callahan and Ashworth declared they definitely would be against such proposals.

Rep. Brassell said whether he voted for more taxes for these purposes "depends on an impartial investigation. I just haven't given it any study."

Callahan, Tuscaloosa attorney, and Brassell, Phenix City lawyer, said they would be willing to vote more taxes for schools, if necessary.

McKay, Sylacauga attorney, said he believed sufficient revenues would be forthcoming from present taxes to operate the schools a full nine-month term, as already indicated by the study of "immediate" school needs by the House and Senate finance committees.

"I would hesitate to vote for any more taxes for anything, without the people having a voice in it," emphasized Ashworth.

ASHWORTH AND McKay said they believed the "sponge-squeezing" by the House and Senate finance committees to wring the water out of the school budget would be approved by the Legislature.

Brassell said he would be willing to rewrite the school appropriation bill, adding "I'd be willing to make any change to assure the schools running a full nine months."

Both Callahan and Brassell stressed the need for more money for school buildings, with the latter emphasizing this was urgently needed at Phenix City.

"Our children are going to school now in three relays," he said.

Callahan said "my whole reputation in public life is one of helping the schools. I'll go along, if we have to provide more money for schools, but I don't want to vote any new taxes."

Regarding more funds for a school building program, Rep. McKay said "I'd not be for it unless it was submitted to the people."

Alabama voters rejected a $100 million school bond program for buildings last November when they also defeated the Goodwin amendment to raise $30 million for operation of the schools.

ALL FOUR OF the panelists declared they would support the Lackey-Edwards bill calling for an "impartial" business man study of school finances. This measure passed the House 75 to 9 in the recent special session, but was choked off in the Senate by filibuster.

Ashworth, McKay and Callahan co-sponsored this measure, but Brassell voted against it, he said.

"I think I'll be for it next time," added Brassell.

Jefferson Reps. Rufus M. Lackey and Jess K. Edwards have announced they will reintroduce the measure in the next session.

THE LEGISLATURE last year passed five bills increasing taxes to provide some $9 million more for the Department of Pensions and Security to help the governor carry out his promise to pay old folks $50 pensions. But some 30,000 persons have been added to the welfare rolls, with old-age assistance payments presently averaging only about $32 a month.

George W. Beasley, president of Alabama Old-Age Pension Assn. at Gadsden, said his board of directors voted unanimously against Folsom including tax hiking measures in his special session call. He asserted that Dr. J. S. Snoddy, head of the Department of Security and Pensions, had used part of the additional funds already provided "to increase the high cost of administration."

REP. McKAY, author of the recently adopted interposition resolution, rapped both Sen. Kefauver and Adlai Stevenson for their opposition to the doctrine of interposition.

"It appears to me that these gentlemen are most interested in seeking votes than anything else and are talking out of both sides of their mouth," said McKay.

He pointed out that Thomas Jefferson had resorted to interposition, adding "in every instance interposition has been very effective."

Both McKay, who is running for Democratic delegate from the Fourth District, and Brassell, seeking a delegate-at large post, said they are NOT pledged to Stevenson, Kefauver or any other candidate.

CALLAHAN, co-author of the $4 million bond amendment for a building and equipment program at the state's mental hospitals, predicted it would be "overwhelmingly ratified" by the people next Nov. 1. McKay, Brassell and Ashworth also said they believed the voters would approve it.

This money would be used to obtain $8 million in Hill-Burton federal funds for a $12 million building program at Bryce Hospital and the other mental hospitals.

Democrats Set To Map Strategy

Defender P.3 Chicago, Ill. Sat. 4-14-56

WASHINGTON — Paul M. Butler, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, has announced a pre-campaign nationwide party conference to be held here, April 20-21, covering every aspect of the 1956 campaign.

Butler also announced that a National Committee meeting has been called for April 20. The two-day gathering winds up with the Woodrow Wilson Centennial dinner in the National Guard Armory.

Congressional and party leaders from every state will hear reports and participate in the discussions on convention and campaign plans.

REPORT ON TECHNIQUES

The Advisory Committee on Political Organization, appointed by the chairman last year, will report its recommendations for campaign techniques and materials. Neil Staebler Michigan State chairman and chairman of the Advisory Committee, has held regional meetings with his committee to coordinate and recommend a campaign program.

The Executive Committee of the Democratic National Committee will meet April 20.

Mrs. Katie Louchheim, director of the Office of Women's Activities, has scheduled a Keynoter's Brunch for Saturday morning. The eight Democratic Congresswomen will discuss the issues in the campaign with prominent Washington newswomen outlining pointers on political speaking.

Chairman of the Dinner Committee is Francis J. Kane, with Mrs. Stanley Woodward as co-chairman. Contributors of $100 to the Democratic National Committee will be guests.

Adlai Bids for Ala. Delegates Via Personal Letter Appeals

Journal + Constitution

Atlanta, Ga. Sun. 4-8-56

Gov. Folsom Continues to Beat Drum For Ex-President Harry S. Truman

By FRED TAYLOR

Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., April 7—The fight for control of Alabama's 52-member delegation to the Democratic National Convention was intensified this week, with Adlai Stevenson making personal letter appeals to the scores of delegate candidates in this state.

Gov. James E. Folsom, who prefers Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver to Stevenson, but who wants to see former President Harry Truman nominated by the Democrats, continued to boost Truman in stump speeches up and down the state.

Folsom, who changed his plans at the last minute to run for Democratic national committeeman instead of delegate, declared:

"As head of the Democratic Party in Alabama, if I can be of any help I definitely will support Harry Truman."

The Alabama governor has said repeatedly that Truman can beat President Eisenhower "and all the other Republicans put together."

However, several of Gov. Folsom's lieutenants are plugging

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for Kefauver, with a slate of pro-Kefauver candidates entered in the May 1 Democratic primary. Chief among Folsom leaders campaigning for the Kefauver slate are State Finance Director Fuller Kimbrell, who was vice chairman of the Alabama delegation in 1952, and State Civil Defense Director Pitt Tyson Maner, who was Kefauver's convention floor manager at Chicago four years ago. Both are running for alternate delegates-at-large this time.

Adlai's Personal

Among the first Alabama delegate candidates to receive a personal letter appeal from Stevenson to support him at Chicago next Aug. 13 was former state Sen. Graham Wright, Talladega businessman. Incidentally, he is an announced pro-Stevenson candidate for delegate-at-large.

The letter, sent out from Stevenson's Chicago campaign headquarters, stated in part:

"You and I have something important in common—we both are candidates for office under the banner of the Democratic Party. And while we are not candidates for the same office, our goals relate to the same office—the Presidency of the United States.

"As you know, I am seeking the Democratic nomination and you, if elected, can have a great deal to say about the choice of the Democratic nominee.

Letter Asks

"I would, of course, be proud and encouraged to have you support my candidacy. If nominated, I will wage a clean, hard-hitting campaign to point up the hypocrisy and neglects of the Republican administration. With your help, I intend to present a Democratic program which will bring victory to our party in November."

Stevenson likewise has a full slate of candidates for the 16 delegate-at-large places and 36 district posts on Alabama's delegation, with U.S. Sen. John Sparkman, an at-large candidate, spearheading his forces. Alabama's 52 delegates will have one-half vote each to cast this state's 26 convention votes.

Sen. Sparkman was Stevenson's 1952 vice presidential running mate.

Stevenson also has other strong supporters, both as candidates and behind-the-scenes maneuverers in Alabama.

Among other delegate-at-large aspirants urging that the Alabama delegation line up behind Stevenson for the nomination again are Vernon Merritt Jr., Montgomery businessman and executive secretary to former Gov. Gordon Persons; and veteran Shelby State Rep. Karl Harrison, who was one of Gov. Persons' House floor leaders in the previous administration.

SEGREGATIONISTS WOO SOUTHERN DEMOCRATS

BIRMINGHAM, Ala. — The Southern Aircraft Workers, Inc. has asked southern delegates to the Democratic national convention to hold a pre-convention caucus here July 21 in an effort to split southern labor from integrated minded CIO - AFL.

A delegate problem—

News P.11

Connor calls for Southern huddle

Wed. 5-9-56 B'ham, Ala.

BY FRED TAYLOR, News staff writer

A South-wide meeting of Dixie states' delegates to the Democratic National Convention was proposed today to decide on a course of action at Chicago to help maintain segregation in the South.

The proposal was made by Birmingham's Eugene Connor, newly-elected delegate-at-large, who urged that the Southern states' delegations "choose a forceful Southern chairman who can and will be an effective spokesman and leader at the convention."

HE SUGGESTED that such a meeting be held in Birmingham, Atlanta or in some other centrally-located Southern city as soon as election of all delegates is completed in the various states.

"I think all the Southern states should get behind a good man who will help us maintain segregation and our way of life in the South," said Connor, who was among front-runners in winning delegate-at-large posts in last week's Democratic primary.

"We might get behind some man like Texas' Sen. Lyndon Johnson or Georgia's Sen. Dick Russell," added Connor. "Delegates from throughout the South should unite in this matter, because if we don't stick together this time, there'll be no next time. We're at the crossroads, and the sooner we act the better it will be for the South."

Meantime, a statewide runoff, which it was estimated would cost the state some $150,000, appeared necessary to fill the one remaining place for delegate-at-large in a second primary May 29.

The other 15 at-large delegates were elected in the first primary, when most of the district delegate places were decided. There remained only a few scattering district delegate posts to be filled in runoffs in those areas, with three places at stake in Jefferson County.

N. L. HORNE, Selma railroad man, led H. R. Batchelor, Anniston loan man, for the remaining delegate-at-large place. Horne, with 119,067, and Batchelor, with 117,813, were left in a statewide runoff for this post.

Horne said he hoped Batchelor, who had served as delegate before, would be willing to let him go to the convention without the necessity of a runoff. But Batchelor said he intended to run it off.

Official tabulations showed that a total of 43 degeates, including 15 delegates-at-large, were elected last week to serve on this state's 52-member contingent at the Chicago convention, which will open Aug. 13.

Laurie Battle, former Ninth District congressman, who led the ticket for delegate-at-large, already had proposed that Alabama delegates meet when the remaining few delegates on the 52-member delegation are elected.

To Democrat Convention

Tom McNeely Is Delegate From O. C.

Black Dispatch

Oklahoma City Okla.

Thomas W. McNeely, 6 North Douglas, was one of two Negroes elected as delegates-at-large to the Democrat National convention

Thurs. 5-10-56 P.1

THOMAS W. McNEELY

when it convenes next August in Chicago.

The other Negro delegate-at-large named was Waldo Jones, prominent, young Tulsa attorney.

The political honor was made in recognition of McNeely's many years of party loyalty and activity as a Democrat.

A native of Oklahoma City and a prominent businessman here, McNeely is a member of Tabernacle Baptist church, the Young Men's Bible Class, the Committee of Management of the YMCA, the personnel committee and the boy's work committee of the Northeast Fourth Street Branch YMCA. He is also a member of the Urban League and the Citizens' Action committee.

Atty. Jones, the delegate-at-large from Tulsa, is the son-in-law of Atty. B. C. Franklin, and a brother-in-law of the internationally known ristorian and scholar, John Hope Franklin.

Dixie 'Solid Front' Movement Gets Alabama Demos' Backing

Journal + Constitution Jun. 6-10-56
Atlanta Ga. P. 7-D

Delegates Plan To 'Keep in Touch' With Developments Before Chicago

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 9—Alabama's newly elected delegation to the Democratic National Convention will not take the lead in lining up other Southern state delegates, but is willing to work with them in forming a solid Dixie front at Chicago on maintaining segregation and other issues vital to the South.

This was decided at an organization caucus of Alabama's 52-member delegation when Sen. John Sparkman, leader of Adlai Stevenson forces in this state and his 1952 vice presidential running mate, was chosen chairman. Sparkman, a delegate-at-large, won by the lopsided margin of 39 to 10 over Birmingham's Laurie Battle, former congressman and likewise an at-large delegate.

The 51 men and one woman who comprise Alabama's contingent to Chicago voted to set up an 11-member "standby" committee to keep in touch with other Southern state delegations and work in concert with them, if a movement is renewed for a Southwide conference of delegations prior to the Convention Aug. 13. Serving on the committee will be one delegate from each of the nine congressional districts and two from the state-at-large. They are yet to be chosen.

'Bull' Connor Proposal

Birmingham's Eugene (Bull) Connor, one of the front-runners to win a delegate-at-large seat and a walkout delegate to the 1948 Democratic convention at Philadelphia, had proposed that Alabama's delegates spearhead a Dixie states solid front plan.

But cold water had been thrown on the suggestion by Texas Sen. Lyndon Johnson, looked on as more than just a "favorite son" aspirant for the Democratic presidential nomination, and others who felt that such a movement might lead to another convention walkout.

However, virtually all of Alabama's delegates, a majority of whom lean to Stevenson, are pledged not to walk out at Chicago. They contend that to do so would only weaken the South in its fight for states' rights.

Battle, who was chosen delegation vice chairman, had joined Connor in urging a southwide meeting of delegates. But he emphasized since the delegation organization meeting at Montgomery that his proposal was not concerned with a possible walkout.

"It has nothing to do with a walkout," declared Battle, who was among the majority of delegates who said before their election they would not walkout of the convention.

"It's just something to keep

ALABAMA

us from being knocked out."

Battle added that "the needs and problems of Alabama and the South have not been recognized in this campaign to date. I think we should demand the proper respect and recognition of our problems and not remain the stepchild."

The need for harmony among Alabama's delegates was stressed by Shelby State Rep. Karl Harrison, delegate-at-large and Stevenson leader.

Sparkman, who said he felt "greatly honored," declared:

"I pledge you that I will do my very best in the interest of harmony in the delegation. At the convention, I will work for a platform and candidates for President and vice president which will be in the very best interests of Alabama, the South and the nation."

He's Grateful to Adlai

The junior senator added that "I think most of you know the candidate I would like to support. He honored me in 1952 by inviting me to be his running mate and I would be an ingrate if I did not feel as I do about him now."

Both Sparkman and Battle declared themselves flatly against the unit rule to vote the delegation as a group, with the senator adding "If I understand the rules of the Democratic convention, this delegation cannot bind itself to the unit rule."

Sparkman reiterated that he is "in no sense" a candidate for the vice presidential nomination again.

The organizational caucus saw Alabama's delegation make selections for key convention committees. Barbour Circuit Judge George C. Wallace of Clayton and comely Mrs. George McBurney of Florence were named to serve on the platform and resolutions committee. Rep. Harrison was elected to the state's one seat on the credentials committee, with State Rep. Bob Kendall Jr. of Evergreen named to the committee on permanent organization.

Stevenson Tightens Hold On Alabama Convention Vote

Journal + Constitution P. 5-E
Jun. 6-3-56
Atlanta, Ga.

Sen. Kefauver Garners Lone Vote; Sparkman Seen as Delegation Head

By FRED TAYLOR
Staff Writer, The Birmingham News
Special to The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 2—Adlai Stevenson won eight more delegate seats in Alabama's runoff primary Tuesday to strengthen his majority hold on this state's 52-member delegation to the Democratic National Convention.

The former Illinois governor and 1952 Democratic standard-bearer already had clinched a majority of the 41 delegates elected in the first primary. And the additional eight posts will give him showdown strength of at least 20 of the state's 26 convention votes at Chicago when he makes his bid for the party's presidential nomination a second time.

Alabama's 16 delegates at large and 36 district delegates will have one-half vote each.

Stevenson picked up the one remaining delegate-at-large post at stake in the runoff when Anniston's H. R. Batchelor edged out Selma's N. L. Horne. Both had announced as unpledged candidates, but Batchelor said he would vote for Stevenson. Horne said that if he got elected he would go to the convention that way.

One Delegate for Estes

While Stevenson was boosting his Alabama backing, Tennessee Sen. Estes Kefauver was winning his first delegate from this state. Chosen as one of North Alabama's Eighth District delegates was former State Sen. Joe S. Foster of Huntsville, a close friend of Gov. James E. Folsom.

Foster, who voted for Kefauver as an Alabama delegate four years ago, said he "leaned to Kefauver" this time for the Democratic nomination.

However, the other three Eighth District delegate winners had sided with Stevenson. They were Mrs. George McBurney of Florence, Jackson County State Rep. Joe Money of Scottsboro and Birmingham, who likewise is a close friend of Gov. Folsom, and Charlie Carmichael Jr., Tuscumbia attorney, who has boosted Alabama Sen. John Sparkman for top place on the Democratic presidential ticket, but who said he would vote for Stevenson.

Sen. Sparkman, who was a first primary winner for delegate at large, led Alabama forces for Stevenson, with whom he teamed as vice presidential nominee four years ago.

Sparkman is expected to be chosen chairman of the Alabama delegation, even though some of

ALABAMA

the delegates are plumping for Birmingham's Laurie Battle, a former congressman, to head the state's contingent at Chicago. Their main argument is that Battle led the field of candidates for delegate-at-large in first primary voting.

However, it was recalled that Columbia's Handy Ellis, a States' Rights leader, who ran third among delegate winners in 1948, was chosen chairman of the delegation that year.

It also will be recalled that Ellis, who served as lieutenant governor and was a candidate for governor, led 13 members of Alabama's delegation in a walkout at the 1948 Democratic National Convention at Philadelphia. That was exactly one-half of the delegation, with the other 13 members staying in and having their ranks bolstered by alternates.

Alabama's senior Sen. Lister Hill, who had led the ticket in a large field of delegate candidates that year, then was installed as delegation chairman.

Ninth District Outcome

Mobile Probate Judge Tennent L. Griffin, who led a four-man runoff field to win one of the First District delegate seats, is for Stevenson. The other First District winner — Wilcox County State Rep. Gregory Oakley — is unpledged.

The other three candidates winning Tuesday, all of whom leaned to Stevenson over other candidates mentioned for the presidential nomination, were Raymond Weeks, Birmingham advertising executive, and Sidney W. Smyer Jr. and William C. Barber, both Birmingham attorneys. They will represent the Ninth District.

Second District winner in a two-man runoff for the one remaining seat to be filled was Montgomery's W. Payne Russell, who said he liked Georgia Sen. Richard Russell, even though Russell insists he is not a candidate for the nomination this time. He beat Hugh Rozelle, Atmore attorney.

In the only statewide race for a public office, veteran Public Service Commissioner Jack Owen was renominated to another four-year term over Birmingham's Billy Tucker, polio-stricken former Auburn football star, who campaigned in a wheelchair.

Big contrast to 1948—

Alabama to fight it out; no convention bolt seen

BY REX THOMAS

MONTGOMERY, June 9—(AP)—In marked contrast to the famed party revolt in 1948, there is little if any sentiment among Alabama delegates this year to walk out of the Democratic National Convention.

Instead, those who have spoken have vowed to stay at Chicago and "fight it out" in hope of forcing the convention to adopt a "states rights" position on racial segregation instead of a strong civil rights stand.

Said former Congr. Laurie Battle of Birmingham, who has advocated a Southwide pre-convention conference to work out a solid front against integration:

"I WON'T WALK OUT, sneak out or squeak out. I'm going to stay there and fight."

Three of the 13 Alabama delegates who stormed angrily out of Convention Hall in Philadelphia eight years ago in protest against the Truman racial program, will represent the state again this year.

They are Eugene Connor of Birmingham, Probate Judge D. Hardy Riddle of Talladega and former State Sen. Graham Wright, also of Talladega.

Led by former Lt. Gov. Handy Ellis of Columbiana, they left the convention and reassembled at Birmingham along with rebellious Dixie Democrats from other Southern states to nominate their own states' rights presidential ticket.

TWO OF the remaining 13 delegates who remained behind at Philadelphia also will attend the presidential nominating convention at Chicago in August—W. W. Malone of Athens and Circuit Judge George Wallace of Clayton.

Wallace will represent Alabama on the powerful platform and resolutions committee that writes the party declarations on domestic and world affairs. He has been instructed by the Alabama delegation to insist on a readoption of the states' rights principles.

Whether the Southern delegates put up their own presidential candidate again if they lose their fight at Chicago remains to be seen, of course, but Alabama's Democratic candidates for presidential elector are pledged already to support the regular party nominee.

Without violating a signed oath, they cannot follow the precedent of the 11 electors of 1948 who ran as Democrats but refused to cast their votes for ex-President Harry Truman, the nominee that year.

TO PREVENT a recurrence of that revolt, the State Democratic Executive Committee now requires candidates to sign a party loyalty pledge before they can run in the primaries. It binds them specifically to support the national party's presidential ticket.

However, an independent slate of candidates for elector free to support a Dixie candidate will be on the general election ballot in November in opposition to the Democratic candidates.

If the Citizens Council-supported independents win, they can withhold Alabama's 11 votes from the Democrats and join with other Southern states behind a Dixie candidate.

Alabama Editors Are Saying

Expendable

The Sylacauga News

At the National Democratic Convention there will undoubtedly be an attempt made by anti-South radicals to put in a non-segregation plank, and the Southern delegates, unless they intend to bolt, might as well become reconciled to the fact. Truce is preferable to war when defeat is inevitable.

An anti-segregation plank isn't the worst thing that could happen to the South. In the first place, hopes of the Democrats for victory in November are very remote, and in the second, third, and ad infinitum cases, no plank or planks in anybody's platform is going to de-segregate the South. This is an issue that will be adjusted over a long period of time with no definite settlement other than that existing today, with certain modifications.

The South's greatest hazard today is not racial but it is that its economy, as far as political influence is concerned, is threatened. Since it is only a small part of the national economy, the present administration has made its position clear that, if necessary a greater part of Southern economy is expendable. This they have shown by permitting the unlimited import of low-cost, low-selling price cotton goods to demoralize the textile market, and thereby textile manufacturers — the South's largest industry.

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Squeezing The Turnip

The Monroe Journal

All of us poor, financially depleted taxpayers will probably rejoice over the ruling of an Etowah County judge that Gadsden's new occupational license tax is unconstitutional. And most of us will utter silent prayers that his ruling will be upheld by the higher courts.

The Gadsden tax was a new wrinkle by the City Commission of that municipality to raise money to help balance the city's budget. Under its provisions, everybody who worked in Gadsden was required to pay 1% of his salary as an occupational tax. The City Fathers figured it would raise about a million dollars a year to help out the depleted Gadsden treasury.

No matter what the commissioners were mind to call it, the Gadsden tax was simply an income tax under another name. And that's something the state and Uncle Sam have already provided us with plenty of. Besides if Gadsden got away with the idea, it might spread, for in these days, it appears that public officials are grasping at all sorts of straws in efforts to squeeze more blood out of the turnip.

Chandler, Lausche—Nobody's Sweetheart

IN THE confusion that is likely to result at the Democratic National Convention next month, two figures worth watching will be Gov. Frank J. Lausche of Ohio and A. B. (Happy) Chandler of Kentucky — both mavericks, and both favorite son candidates.

Chandler is a conservative, whose election as governor was opposed by the late Senator Alben Barkley who accused him of:

¶ Being a Dixiecrat in 1948, in fact, Kentucky state campaign chairman for J. Strom Thurmond.

¶ "Sticking the dagger into my back" at the 1952 convention, wrecking Barkley's chance for the presidential nomination. Chandler supported Senator Russell of Georgia in 1952, Barkley said, even to the extent of urging members of the Kentucky delegation to desert the Veep.

¶ Supporting John Sherman Cooper a Republican, in Senate races in 1946 and 1948.

And other infidelities. Despite Barkley's charges of party treason, Chandler was elected governor. He recently won control of Kentucky's Democratic Party machinery from Senator Earle C. Clements. Delegates to the convention are pledged to him as a unit as long as he is a contender. Chandler reportedly leans toward Harriman.

★

LAUSCHE'S independence is even more remarkable. He, too, is a conservative Democrat who shocked the party faithful the other day by declaring, in an unprecedented statement, that he might vote for Republican organization of the U.S. Senate if he beats the incumbent Republican, Senator George H. Bender, in a senatorial race to be decided in November.

Lausche has demonstrated similar independence before. He voted for the late Senator Taft and has generally refused to be bound by party bonds. Although he has lost four of the state's 58 convention votes (to old-line Democrats who couldn't stomach the governor's lack of party discipline), he will still be a commanding figure at the convention. Democrats expect Lausche, who says his own chances of winning the nomination are almost nil, to throw his support to Stevenson.

It is not only Democrats who are distressed by Lausche's political infidelity. One of Ohio's leading Republicans, commenting on the governor's statement that he might vote for Republican organization of the Senate, accused Lausche of "sleight of hand magic" attempts to win Republican support.

The Toledo Blade, among a number of Ohio newspapers (Democratic, Republican and independent) blasting Lausche for his bid for bi-partisan support, said:

> In the past he has got not only votes from members of both parties, but also campaign funds from Democrats and Republicans alike—possibly more from the latter . . . What could be simpler than for Mr. Lausche to make this noble gesture in a bid for big business support?

★

REPUBLICANS also noted Lausche's record on two occasions of appointing Democrats to the U.S. Senate—one to fill the seat of Senator Taft, at a time when the Senate control was close.

The *Dayton Journal Herald* said: "He is a master of double talk and a veritable genius with an iffy proposition These talents, he has now called to his aid."

To others, he is "Our Incomparable Mugwump," whose double barrelled politics are "indefensible," "hypocritical and self-serving." Whether these charges are true or false, Lausche's critics must admit he has been remarkably successful at his unique game.

In any event, the voter who can't stir up any enthusiasm for the coming indoor Olympics at Chicago may find Chandler and Lausche two interesting participants, with styles all their own.

Many Negro Delegates At Democratic Confab

Call Kansas City Mo.
F.M. 8-24-56
P13

By Baker E. Morten

CHICAGO. —(ANP) —Negro delegates from all parts of the country attended the colorful 1956 Democratic National convention here last week.

Some states, including Oklahoma, Texas and Arizona, sent Negro delegates for the first time in their history.

J. T. McNeeley became Oklahoma's first Negro delegate to a national convention. McNeeley is a businessman in Oklahoma City who operates the McNeeley Truck Line. He is also the first Negro ever to be appointed deputy assessor in the Oklahoma county assessor's office.

Arizona Sends First Negro

Arizona was represented by J. S. Jones, president of the Sun Valley Life Insurance Company in Phoenix. Jones' alternate delegate was another Negro, Mrs. Ethel Maynard. Jones is believed to be Arizona's first Negro delegate to a national convention.

Attorney Robert C. Rhone of Denver was one of Colorado's delegates.

Michigan had more than six Negroes in its delegation. Among them were Congressman Charles C. Diggs Jr., one of three Negroes in the House of Representatives.

Included in Michigan's delegation were Jesse L. Smith, a member of Michigan's state central Democratic committee and chairman of the Resolutions Committee in his home district; Mrs. Mary Stallings, recording secretary of the state central committee; Mrs. Lillian Hatcher, member of the state central committee executive board; Maynard Bussey, Morris Hood, and Dr. Howard McNeill.

A New Jersey delegate was Miss Margaret Holmes, organizer of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union in Trenton. Alternate delegates from New Jersey were Mrs. Jean Buford of Trenton, Dr. Marcus Carpenter, and Rev. Means, also of Trenton.

Cites Arizona's Progress

Other delegates included: Daniel Ambrose, Alex Morehead, Charles Baskam, Virgin Islands; Jordan Chambers, St. Louis, Mo.; Waldo E. Jones, Tulsa, Okla. (alternate delegate); William H. Burton, Delaware (alternate delegate); Thomas L. Sweeney, Fayetteville, W. Va.; Mrs. T. Duncan, District of Columbia; Charles V. Carr, Ohio; Edward S. Hardwick, California; Robert Nix, Pennsylvania; Earl Alexander, Kansas; Belford V. Lawson, District of Columbia; Josiah M. Henry, Jr., Maryland; Cecil Newman, (editor, Minneapolis Spokesman) Minn.; Willard Jones; W. H. Matthews Rhode Island; W. Byron Rumford, D. G. Gibson, Jefferson A. Beaver, David Stewart, Jordan Daniels and Edward A. Roybal, all of California; Frank Reeves, Washington, D. C.; Arsene Massae, alternate delegate, Virgin Islands.

Mrs. Joyce Austin, of the New York State department of commerce, attended the convention as a "Harriman for President Worker." Mrs. Austin was appointed by the New York governor to the department of commerce position earlier this year.

J. S. Jones, the Arizona delegate pointed out that his state had made progressive steps to integrate the public school system and in placing Negro teachers throughout the system in many areas where no Negro students attended schools.

Civil Rights Chief Concern

Jones stated: "Considerable progress also has been made in racial relations in public accommodations such as motels, restaurants, and other facilities in that category."

The Democratic platform on civil rights, as was probably true of all delegates there, was the main concern of the Negro delegates.

Following the afternoon session of last Tuesday's convention, Bob Miller, ward committeeman of Chicago's sixth ward, staged a grand lawn party for the delegates.

Flashbulbs popped, movie cameras rolled, and the delegates met and mingled freely with each other before returning to the evening session of the convention.

Many Chicago dignitaries hosted the delegates and alternate delegates at the party amid live musical entertainment and refreshments.

Noted Negro Women Attend Democratic Party Dinner

Call Kansas City, Mo.
F.M. 8-24-56
P13

CHICAGO — (ANP) — Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Adlai Stevenson and many of the nation's most prominent Negro women were among the distinguished guests attending a dinner and mock convention August 12, sponsored by the Chicago Host committee for the Democratic National convention.

The affair was actually a women's meeting, but Stevenson dropped in for a minute, waved at guests and left for another engagement.

More than 1,000 women watched the humorous mock convention and cheered the nomination of a women's presidential candidate, "Jenny" — the female name for a donkey, the Democratic party symbol. The role of "Jenny" was played by Mrs. Oscar Chapman, wife of the former Secretary of the Interior in the Truman cabinet.

One of the highlights of the mock convention was the parade in which hundreds of women swarmed through the grand ballroom of the Blackstone Hotel displaying campaign banners with such quotations as:

"Two Chickens and Quail in Every Pot;" "Have Many A Penny With Jenny;" "Join the Women and See the World;" and "Nothing Like A Democratic Dame."

Jenny's platform stressed joint bank accounts, conversation unlimited and dollars divided in the middle.

Following Jenny's unanimous nomination, fashions were shown intermittently as she introduced her cabinet, members of which were friends she had grown up with.

Chicago's official hostess at the affair was Mrs Richard J. Daley, wife of the city's mayor.

Among the prominent Negro women present were: Mrs. Edith Sampson, Chicago, former delegate to the UN.; Mrs. V. T. Spraggs, Washington, D.C., assistant to Vice Chairman W. L. Dawson, Democratic National committee; Mrs. Jean Dago, National Association of College Women; Mrs. William Harvey and Mrs. Kenneth Campbell, wives of Chicago aldermen; Mrs. Corneal Davis, wife of the Illinois state senator.

Also Mrs. Harry S. Phillips, Mrs. Mary Bell, Mrs. Helen Worth, Mrs. Hiland M. Ryan, all of Detroit; Mrs Patricia Roberts Harris, Mrs. Dorothy Forebee, Mrs. Jane Spaulding, and Mrs. Vivian Carter Mason, president, National Council of Negro Women, all of Washington, D.C.

Also Mrs. Barbara Dawon Morgan, daughter of Rep. William L. Dawson (D.—Ill.) Mrs. Odas Nicholson, Mrs. Martha Sheppard, Mrs. Bessie Fulton, Mrs. Mamie Manuel, Mrs. Thelma Clark, Atty. Jean Hurley, Mrs. Helen Beson Leeds, Mrs. Charles Laws, Mrs. Fannie Howard, Mrs Robert Miller, Mrs. Edward M. Sneed, Mrs. Juanita Brown and others.

34d 1956

Let Rights Plank Shun Court Edict, Truman Suggests in Unity Bid

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.

Southerners Accept View With Relief

Fri. 8-10-56
P. 1

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Harry S. Truman joined today the powerful concert of forces that is seeking to avoid an all-out civil rights fight in the Democratic national convention.

The former President in effect suggested to his fellow partisans that they need not mention in their civil rights plank the one topic that is fundamentally repellent to the Southerners—the Supreme Court's antisegregation decision.

Truman did not mention that decision even obliquely, nor did any member of the Democratic committee on platform and resolutions before which he appeared.

IGNORES SEGREGATION

Moreover, he ignored a series of opportunities to go into the segregation question. He brushed aside all efforts advanced by civil rights advocates to commit him to supporting any declaration on the matter of the court's decision.

Instead, he indicated that the convention could well settle for some refinement and re-statement of the 1948 and 1952 Democratic civil rights planks. These, though pledging the party to seek equal rights for all, were general in tone.

Truman put his position before the platform committee in a laconic impromptu statement that was full of his old "give 'em hell" technique against the Republicans but was markedly sympathetic toward the level of Democratic unity for this election year.

FEELING CRISIS HAS PASSED

The result was to send through the Democrats assembled in Chicago a sense of conviction that the civil rights crisis was now safely passed, for the time being at least.

The Southerners experienced an almost dazed sense of relief. They had been in great fear that Truman would demand nothing less than what the outstanding presidential aspirant, Adlai E. Stevenson, himself has quietly but firmly proposed—a platform statement explicitly accepting the Supreme Court decision.

The untitled leader among the Southerners, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, told reporters with a deep sigh:

"I was very surprised by Truman's sensible approach to this problem."

Constitution

"COULD GO THAT FAR"

Sen. Sam J. Ervin of North Carolina, observed:

P. 8

"I think they (the 1948 and 1952 civil rights planks) were rather strong, and they are as far as this convention could go.

"The convention could go that far without too dire consequences. The South would revolt only against a platform which specifically endorsed the . . . Supreme Court decision."

Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi made this relieved comment:

Fri. 8-10-56

"It was particularly significant that Mr. Truman said the platform committee itself had the ability to write a good plank.

NOTES QUESTIONS MISSING

"If the South had been highly displeased you can be sure that Southern members (of the committee) would have asked questions indicating that displeasure."

Ervin and Coleman, both members of the committee, had sat with visibly tense foreboding as Truman took the stand.

Little by little they appeared to relax as Truman began to make it plain that along with many of the other "pros" in the party he was not prepared to insist on a Supreme Court declaration.

At the end, they leaned back, each peering with an unconsciously quizzical expression at Truman, for all the world like men just notified that they did not need after all to go to the dentist's office.

All the same, the scene was by no means one completely assuring that the Democrats were going to get through this convention, which opens next Monday, without bitter trouble over civil rights.

Though he took up a position that seemed, oddly, rather more conciliatory than that of Stevenson, Truman was sharp at some points.

He urged the platform committee, for an illustration, to read and digest a report that was made for him as President in 1947 by a civil rights commission headed by Charles E. Wilson, former head of General Motors and now defense secretary.

This report, which was titled "To Secure These Rights," declared equality of opportunity to be an indispensable right.

It also recommended the denial of federal aid to any public or private agency practicing racial segregation.

This was one of a half dozen major conclusions by the commission. Others included:

Recommendations for a federal fair employment act, for the elimination of all segregation, for enactment by state legislatures of "fair educational practices laws," and for outlawing covenants restricting housing for reasons of race or creed.

The substance of what Truman said was widely interpreted to be about as follows:

1. He wants the Democrats to continue to declare fidelity to the principle of civil rights.

2. He does not think, however, that it is necessary to use language affirming what is to a majority of the Democrats an incontestable fact—namely, that the Supreme Court's decision must be obeyed.

Men and women representing every shade of opinion on the platform committee agreed that the former President had pointedly, if by indirection, advised against such a course.

The conclusion, therefore, was general that if the forces backing Gov. Harriman of New York for the presidential nomination attempt later to have the convention itself adopt a harder civil rights plank they would do so without Truman's backing.

OTHER PLANKS URGED

Truman's appearance wholly dominated the platform committee's day. There were these lesser developments:

1. Representatives of Harriman asked the committee to endorse the plan of Sen. Herbert H. Lehman of New York for state development of Niagara power.

2. Other witnesses urged planks for more aid to small business, for a graduated corporation income tax, and for reduction of barriers to world trade.

Georgians Walk Out on Mixing Talk

Constitution
Atlanta Ga.
Tues. 8-14-56

By ALBERT RILEY
Constitution Political Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 13—Some members of the Georgia delegation left the floor of the Democratic National Convention temporarily Monday when Sen. Paul Douglas of Illinois defended mixing of the races.

P. 1

Douglas', speech at the opening of the convention and the Georgia reaction to it served to dramatize the ideological split between the Northern and Southern wings of the party.

It is such a sharp division of opinion, belief and political philosophy, too, that it could blow the lid off the convention later this week, despite desperate attempts to achieve party unity.

Not many other conventioneers appeared to notice the Georgians' quiet show of displeasure, however.

A few minutes earlier Georgia had played a prominent role in the convention's opening ceremonies. And National Chairman Paul Butler hailed Georgia before the entire assembly as the one state that has always voted Democratic.

Butler's tribute came after Georgia's Gov. Griffin had presented him with the official convention gavel, made from hickory wood grown on the grounds of the Little White House at Warm Springs, favorite retreat of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Constitution

The Georgia demonstration during Douglas' speech was not a walkout of the convention, and it was not organized. About 20 of the Georgia delegates simply didn't want to hear any more and left their seats.

P. 13

They returned later to take part in a convention tribute to the late Alben B. Barkley and to hear a speech by Sen. George Smathers of Florida.

Tues. 8-14-56

Douglas actually was trying to appeal for party unity on the civil rights question, but the Georgians didn't like the way he was going about it.

The tall, white-maned senator from Illinois with the booming voice stood there on the platform under the glare of the lights and pleaded for what he termed "a fuller brotherhood of all."

SWITCHES TO RACE PLEA

He had started out with a greeting to the convention from his home state, and then he switched into his plea.

Douglas pointed out that Americans are a mixture of many nationalities, and added that later came Negroes, Mexicans, Puerto Ricans and others.

"Those of provincial minds and narrow sympathies have prophesied that this mixture of the races would result in disaster, that there would be continous race wars and an ultimate lowering of standards," Douglas said.

"This has not happened," he declared. "The blood stream of America has been enriched. . . ."

It was at this point that the Georgians began to leave their seats. At first it was not clear whether this was a deliberate move on the part of the Georgia delegates or not. But it was, although quiet, spontaneous and unorganized.

The first Georgia delegate asked about it was W. T. Bodenhamer of Ty Ty, Primitive Baptist minister, state legislator and pro-segregationist states' righter.

"I don't know what the others think," said Bodenhamer as he got a sandwich and a soft drink off the convention floor, "but I got sick.

"When he (Douglas) got to talking about mixing the blood streams of our races, that was too much for me. We have to preserve the blood streams of our races.

OUT TO GET A COKE

Wingate Dykes of Americus said "Most of the Georgians who left their seats simply went out to get a Coke.

"They like Coca-Cola lots better than that kind of talk," Dykes added.

Many conventioneers in this huge International Amphitheatre don't bother to listen to the many speeches, and some Georgians didn't hear what Douglas was saying.

"I didn't hear it, so I didn't walk out, said Atty. Gen. Eugene Cook.

Gov. Griffin did not leave the floor but he got up to confer in the aisle with an Alabama delegate while Douglas was speaking.

OTHERS KEPT SEATS

Mrs. Edna Kendrick of Columbus, newly elected national committeewoman, was among those who kept their seats. So was Roy Harris of Augusta, an avowed

segregationist like most Georgia delegates.

Although showing their displeasure at Douglas' views, the Georgians showed their appreciation of Negro talent when many of them applauded the fine voice of Mehalia Jackson after she sang a hymn during the tribute to Alben Barkley.

That was a stirring moment when Democrats from all across the nation stood reverently to honor the memory of the beloved "Veep" from Kentucky, who four years ago breathed fire and life into the 1952 convention in this same hall.

The bugle sound of "Taps" began the tribute to the late, great Democratic vice president and senator as the delegates rose and a hush spread in the cavernous convention hall.

SPINE-TINGLING MOMENTS

Earlier spine-tingling moments occurred when a color guard moved down the long aisles and Johnny Desmond sang the "Star Spangled Banner" to open this great institution of Democracy at work.

And then again when Georgia's Gov. Griffin presented the gavel and the convention applauded reference to Franklin Roosevelt.

That ceremony occurred soon after Butler called the convention to order with Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburgh of Alabama, secretary of the national committee, standing by.

Griffin held the spotlight briefly, after earlier remarking that he probably would make "the shortest speech of the convention."

A battery of photographers flashed their bulbs as Griffin and Butler jointly held the gavel aloft, and the Georgia chief executive said:

"It is a genuine pleasure and a high privilege for me to present this gavel to you and the convention. It is made from a hickory tree which grew at the Little White House, Georgia home of our great President, the late Franklin D. Roosevelt."

Conventioneers all across the amphitheatre joined the standing Georgia delegation in applause.

Griffin then went on to say that the gavel came from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Warm Springs Commission which administers the Little White House as a memorial and a national shrine.

LEAD TO VICTORY

Then he told Butler that he hoped the gavel would be used for "the success of this convention which will lead to a great Democratic victory in November."

Attired in a natty, dark gray-blue suit, Griffin then left the rostrum with applause ringing in his ears and returned to his floor seat with the Georgia group.

But not before Butler had significant comment to make to the convention in line with his own efforts for party harmony.

ALWAYS DEMOCRATIC

The national chairman said it was an honor to accept such a token associated with the memory of Roosevelt and added:

"It is particularly gratifying that it comes from the only state in the Union whose vote always has been cast for the Democratic nominee."

This, too, drew applause from the assembled delegates and many of the spectators in the galleries, including a sizable number of Georgians.

Another note of tribute to Georgia was sounded by Sen. Smathers from neighboring Florida as he urged Democrats to continue control of Congress.

Smathers was praising the leadership of Democrats in Washington and he had this to say about his Georgia colleagues in the Senate:

"Walter George, the dean of the Senate, has been an incomparable chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, and Dick Russell is admitted by all to be a wise and outstanding chairman of the Armed Services Committee."

TRUMAN SEATED NEARBY

Georgia delegates got a good look at former President Harry Truman at the Monday night session when he took a mezzanine seat not far away.

The Ex-President and Mrs. Truman came into the amphitheater and immediately attracted a lot of attention. Truman looked healthy, alert, vigorous and as cocky as ever.

He seemed to be thoroughly enjoying the stir he caused and the attention he drew from photographers, newsmen, delegates and spectators.

Leaders Striving to Avert Civil Rights Plank Clash

News & Observer - Raleigh, N.C. L.1

Sat. 8-11-56

Raleigh N.C.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10 (AP)—Democratic platform drafters, trying to hold steam below the blowoff point, heard demands today for adoption of a strong civil rights plank and a Dixie warning this would cost the party the election.

The strategy through hours of hearings all was aimed at stopping any big North-South civil rights row before it could start. For today, it worked.

Tomorrow could be different. Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina will be back then for more testimony and questioning by a Negro member of the Platform Committee, Belford V. Lawson of Washington, D.C.

It was Timmerman who warned today of a Dixie bolt and loss of the election to the GOP if the Democrats insist on backing at next week's National Convention the Supreme Court's decision barring segregation in public schools.

The governor, a leader in marshalling Southern opposition to the court decision, took the witness chair after the Platform Committee had heard insistent demands union leaders and others urging a strong civil rights stand. He said:

"A pro-federal civil rights plank infringing upon the constitutional rights of the states and their people, a pro-integration plank, or any approval of the school desegregation decision will insure a Democratic defeat in November.

"It would be an outright endorsement of the Republican administration."

Timmerman reminded the committee that four normally Democratic states, Virginia, Florida, Texas, and Tennessee, had voted Republican four years ago while "eight Democratic Southern states remained loyal to the party at the ballot box." He added: "If the party repudiates them now, they may repudiate the party."

"I do not see," Timmerman said, "how the national Democratic party can expect to win in November without the Southern states."

News & Observer

Cooling-Off Efforts.

Cooling-off efforts in the platform committee were led by Southern members. They refrained from firing at Northern witnesses demanding a school desegregation plank questions that might have touched off explosive debate.

The hold-down was helped along by sandwiching witnesses backing less controversial measures between those advocating party endorsement of the Supreme Court desegregation edict.

P.2

How long the truce would last was uncertain. Many witnesses still were to be heard. Plans to wind up the hearings today had to be junked. Now they are going over into tomorrow.

Only toward the end today did the air of tension in the crowded committee room begin to relax. Chairman John McCormack sat on the lid.

After one noisy outburst, when AFL-CIO President George Meany demanded that the party meet the civil rights issue "head on," Rep. McCormack requested no further "manifestations."

This was the first time in the hearings, which started Monday, that the chairman has attempted to shut off applause.

Plank Writers Group Should Bring Harmony

Constitution Atlanta, Ga.

John Sammons Bell, the boyish orator Georgia sent to Chicago to do a man's job, has had his say. Now wiser and more mature heads have taken over the work of drafting the Democratic Party's platform.

Fri. 8-10-56

The Georgia party chairman's opinions on Adlai Stevenson's civil rights beliefs have been overshadowed by really important events.

P.4

Among them is the announcement of those who will actually draft the civil rights plank of the platform. The group represents a cross section of party opinion but the conservative Southern element is strongly represented. Former Gov. John Battle of Virginia is a member, as is Gov. J. F. Coleman of Mississippi. Included also are such stalwarts as Rep. Brooks Hays of Arkansas and Sen. Sam Ervin of North Carolina. Another Southerner is Vann M. Kennedy of Texas, a protege of Sen. Lyndon Johnson.

Northerners on the drafting committee all have reputations for moderation and common sense.

Out of this composite gathering should come a plank acceptable to the majority of both the Southern and Northern wings of the party.

That the radical elements of both extremes may try to make trouble goes without saying. The Harriman forces are reportedly planning a strong minority report and a floor fight in an effort to block the Stevenson steam-roller. The more reckless and shortsighted Southerners may take advantage of this to wreck the convention and destroy all chances for a party victory in November.

Unity now is the party need and unity the convention should have under the masterminding of Sen. Lyndon Johnson and Rep. Sam Rayburn of Texas. These seasoned war horses know that the party without the South is weak, and that the South without the party is helpless.

In the meanwhile we place our faith in Gov. Coleman, ex-Gov. Battle and others and hope the junior hotheads have the party interests enough at heart to follow their ordained leaders.

Best Man, Truman Says

'Ready, Equipped To Step in Office'

Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-12-56

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—Former President Harry S. Truman Saturday asked Democrats to nominate Gov. Averell Harriman of New York as their presidential candidate.

Mr. Truman intervened on the eve of the convention opening Monday in an effort to stop renomination of Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, the conceded front runner whose managers are confident of an early ballot victory.

The immediate reaction among leading Democrats was that Mr. Truman spoke too late to halt the Stevenson bandwagon.

THE FORMER President's praise of Gov. Harriman was not coupled with any criticism of Mr. Stevenson or any other aspirants for top place. He agreed there were several others, besides the New York governor, who could conduct successful campaigns with credit to the party.

Mr. Truman praised Gov. Harriman as a man fitted by experience, training and principle to fill the Presidency in crucial times without the danger of costly delay through trial and error.

He said Gov. Harriman was dedicated to the principles of the New and Fair deals, and would make a "fighting and successful candidate."

* * *

MR. TRUMAN'S fateful decision, on which he risked his prestige as party leader, was disclosed before a jam-packed nationally televised press conference in the Crystal Ballroom of the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel. He had a short statement, which he had written out in pen and ink himself in order to keep his decision secret until the last minute.

The concensus among leading Democrats was that Mr. Truman had little chance to force through the nomination of Gov. Harriman, but that it was conceivable a combination of forces might block renomination of Mr. Stevenson.

* * *

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR was an announcement by Senate Lyndon Johnson of Texas, the Senate included, among other things, the question of a civil rights plank in the party platform. But he declined to say if they had reached any conclusions.

Mr. Stevenson early this week threw a scare into the Georgia delegation when he was quoted as saying he favored a plank with "unequivocal endorsement" of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

* * *

MEMBERS OF the Georgia delegation are dead set against any such provision in the platform plank dealing with civil rights.

While the Georgia governor did not say so specifically, it was apparent that the presidential candidate gave him enough assurance to allay his fears about his civil rights position.

The Georgia delegation, which is uninstructed and unpledged, will get a full report on the Griffin-Stevenson talk here Sunday at an afternoon conference.

Gov. Griffin, besieged by reporters as he came out of the Stevenson meeting, told them he was hopeful that "we will work out our problems." He said everywhere here he had been impressed with the spirit of cooperation which is being manifested.

* * *

HE SAID "There are bound to be some differences of opinion, but I am hopeful for the best. I believe we can get together on a common ground."

In reply to a question, Gov. Griffin said that an angry statement which State Party Chairman John Sammons Bell directed last week at Stevenson was "his personal view and not for the delegation."

Mr. Bell blasted Stevenson's civil rights statement as a "stupid blunder" and called the former Illinois governor a "political opportunist."

* * *

GOV. GRIFFIN said he did not believe the Georgia delegation would finally make up its mind how to vote until after the platform has been adopted. It is scheduled for consideration by the convention Wednesday night.

The Georgia chief executive said he came here with a "sincere desire and willingness" to promote unity within the Democratic Party and to "work out our differences."

He added "that sentiment prevails among the majority of our delegates. There seems to be a feeling to settle the problems and not drive a wedge in the Democratic Party."

* * *

HE POINTED out for out-of-state newsmen that Georgia supported Mr. Stevenson in 1952 and is the only state in the Union which has never deserted the Democratic Party.

He added this significant statement:

"And I don't know of anything he has done since to sour the people of my state."

Stevenson but now doubtful because of the 1952 nominee's demand for a stronger civil rights plank than the South wants.

If the Johnson bloc held out for several ballots, it might eliminate Mr. Stevenson, and thus bring consideration of a "dark horse," such as Senator Stuart Symington of Missouri.

The Truman announcement for Gov. Harriman represented a defeat for backers of Mr. Stevenson, who during the last two days have been urging the former President to remain neutral in this contest if he could not give support to Stevenson.

* * *

MR. TRUMAN said he favored a free and open convention, and that he had "little faith in bandwagon operations or in the value of political polls."

His choice, he said, would cause disappointment in some quarters, and "resentment" in others.

He said he had counselled with many persons before reaching his decision on the "strongest and best qualified candidate."

A cheer went up from Harriman supporters jammed in the ballroom when Mr. Truman said finally his choice as the best qualified man to be the next President was the New York governor.

* * *

HE PRAISED Mr. Harriman in the most flattering terms. Mr. Truman said he had long experience in government at home and abroad, had "played historic roles in Europe and Asia" and had been a "tower of strength" in the Roosevelt and Truman administrations.

"I know him and you can depend upon him," Mr. Truman said.

At the outset of the conference, the former President barred any questions on his statement. He offered to hold another news conference early next week if the reporters still wanted to question him. He announced at the outset he would read his statement through once without interruption, and then pause for the benefit of those who might wish to risk breaking a leg by rushing from the room to file their news stories.

When this commotion ended, he read the statement again more slowly so that reporters could copy a more exact text.

* * *

THE NATION watched on several television networks as the former President put his political prestige on the line. His trend toward Gov. Harriman had been well known Friday, and the Stevenson forces were ready for the announcement.

Stevenson, surrounded by campaign aides in a suite at the Conrad Hilton Hotel across the street, made pencilled notes as Mr. Truman made his statement.

His press secretary, Roger Tubby, told newsmen the Stevenson forces "still think we'll get the nomination."

"It will have some effect—but we'll win," said Mr. Tubby.

He told reporters there would be no resentment against Mr. Truman so far as Stevenson headquarters were concerned.

* * *

IT WAS WITH Mr. Truman's backing that Mr. Stevenson, then governor of Illinois, was drafted for President at the 1952 Democratic convention. In that case, Mr. Truman passed over his old friend, Mr. Harriman, to back Gov. Stevenson. Now the tables are turned.

Mr. Truman's closest advisers were divided on the course of action he adopted. Several warned him he could not win this fight, and that he would thereby destroy his own influence in the party we led to victory in 1948. But Mr. Truman was determined, influenced in part by his belief the course of "moderation" urged by Mr. Stevenson was not one that would win for the Democrats against President Eisenhower's bid for a second term.

* * *

THE HARRIMAN headquarters was elated, of course. They now saw hope of victory.

TRUMAN BOMB TOSSED INTO RIGHTS ISSUE

Nod to Harriman Regarded as Blow To Compromise

Journal + Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.
Sun. 8-12-56

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CHICAGO, Aug. 11—The civil rights issue before the Democratic National Convention was thrown into crisis Saturday.

Former President Harry S. Truman's strong endorsement of Gov. Harriman of New York, a leading figure for a "strong" civil rights plank, was a hard blow to all efforts to compromise the question between North and South.

The strongest forces in the convention's platform committee have been backers of Adlai E. Stevenson for the nomination. The work of that committee has on the whole been directed toward finding some accommodation between Stevenson's relatively moderate position on civil rights and that of the relatively extreme Harriman forces.

* * *

HOPE FOR a compromise settlement in the committee that would not be upset on the convention floor next week has lain basically in the assumption that Stevenson would be in a hardly challengable position for the nomination itself.

The fact that he is no longer in that position is expected to lead immediately to a revival of planning among the Harriman and allied forces for a civil rights plank going far beyond anything the Southerners have seemed prepared to accept.

Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson of Texas, the Democratic leader of the Senate, became, immeditely the Truman statement had been issued, the center of power on the civil rights issue.

* * *

JOHNSON ALREADY had taken, on his arrival in Chicago at noon, an influential part in the platform negotiations.

The situation opening out Saturday night gave him a greatly enlarged opportunity to serve as a bridge on the civil rights question between North and South as he has long done in the Senate.

It also made him the largest uncommitted center of power in the convention. He holds Texas' 56 delegates in his hand as a

nominal "favorite son" aspirant for the presidency. He has many standing offers of heavy support elsewhere from the South.

Johnson in consequence was at once laid siege to by both civil rights factions.

He had told a press conference on arriving here, that he had "complete confidence" that a civil rights plank acceptable to a majority of the convention would emerge and that only "extremists" would be dissatisfied with it.

HE LEFT THE impression privately with friends that this was not only a statement of hope but one of conviction.

As to his presidential prospects, Johnson declared himself entirely "serious," though his status at the moment was only that of a favorite son having control of the 56 delegate votes from Texas and offers of other votes from the South.

Most of all, however, he centered his efforts on avoiding any appearance of being a sectional spokesman on the civil rights issue.

He paid marked tributes to the liberal Northern Democratic chairman of the platform committee, Rep. John W. McCormack of Massachusetts.

The fundamental situation on civil rights was:

* * *

1. A GROUP in the platform committee, which has the support of influential liberals, was pressing for a plank calling for strong federal civil rights legislation but omitting mention of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing public school segregation.

Some Southern leaders were ready to accept this, if reluctantly. The advanced civil rights forces still held out against it. They continued to demand, among other things, a specific endorsement of the Supreme Court Decision.

* * *

2. THERE WAS new and thus far inconclusive discussion of the possibility of obtaining a platform committee majority for this plank by incorporating a statement accepting the validity of Supreme Court decisions in general but not in any specific way.

Activity on the civil rights issue proceeded here on two distinct levels.

The platform committee continued its public hearings and both sides continued to use that forum with rising vigor as a sounding board for their demands.

Outside the committee room many party leaders, Northern and Southern, were holding more critical informal discussions. They were seeking, in far quieter atmosphere and with far more ultimate power, to find an accommodation that on the whole they believed could be at length obtained.

* * *

THIS SENSE of confidence was waning Saturday night after Mr. Truman's sharp endorsement of Harriman.

In the platfoom committee itself the atmosphere changed almost from hour to hour. The advanced civil rights forces made a distinct concession at one point; for example, in forbearing any cross-examination of one of the Southern witnesses of Friday, Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr.

All-out civil rights witnesses, on the other hand, later attacked the Southerners so strongly that one of their leaders, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, broke what had been a general Southern silence to declare:

"Because of the invective heaped upon the South by witnesses yesterday and today I can no longer forbear to speak."

* * *

ERVIN PARTICULARLY objected to the charges made by some Negro witnesses that the South was in "insurrection" against the Supreme Court decision.

Still, though the atmosphere was often angry and the day brought more North-South quarrelling than had Friday, there still had been late Saturday no violent or general explosion in the platform committee.

Johnson had not been in Chicago an hour before he began to take the leadership in attempts to compromise the civil rights issue.

In the process of a press conference on this and many other topics he made these declarations: tions:

* * *

1. THAT HE was flatly "not interested" in the vice presidential nomination but that his name would remain before the convention for the top place until he withdrew it.

* * *

2. THAT HIS "primary objective" was to see the convention write a generally acceptable platform and "to bring about the greatest possible unity."

* * *

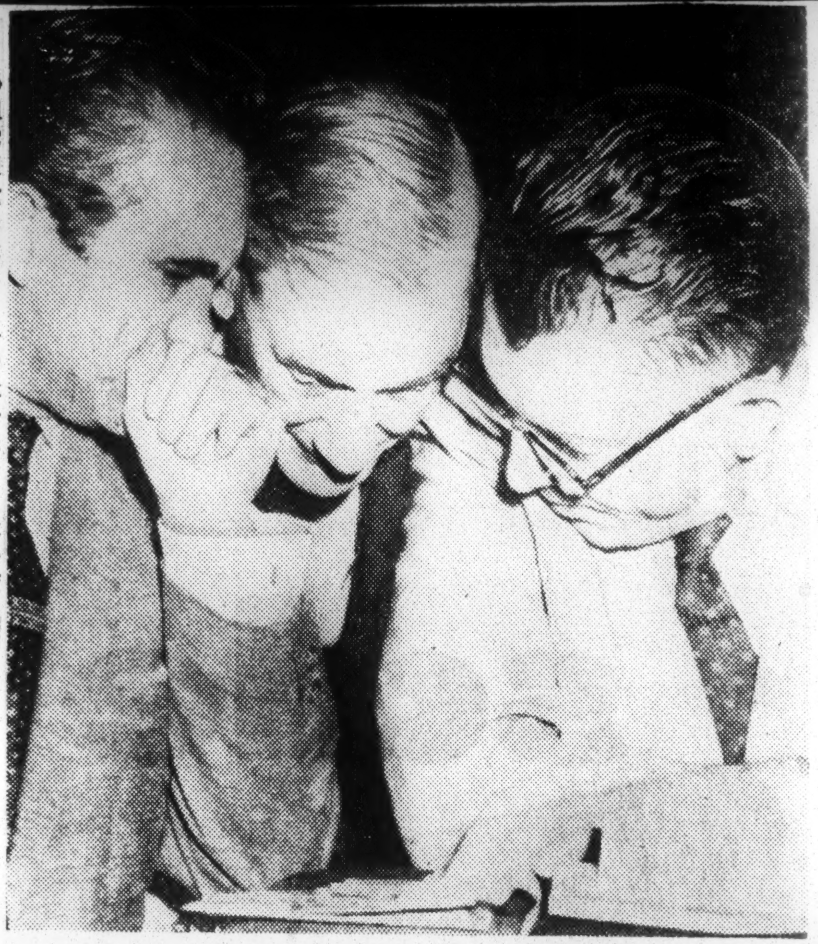
3. THAT HE was prepared to settle for something on civil rights similar to the 1948 and 1952 planks. These, though regarded by the Southerners as very strong at the time, still are the basic working papers in the present civil rights negotiations.

* * *

4. THAT HE believed the Democrats in the campaign should use against President Eisenhower not the issue of his health but rather the issue of "big business versus the people."

* * *

5. THAT HE, Johnson, thought no "health issue" could fairly be used against himself, in spite of his heart attack of last year, since for many months he had been on a "15- to 16-hour schedule a day" as the Senate Democratic leader.



Associated Press Wirephoto

DIXIE DELEGATES PUT THEIR HEADS TOGETHER
L-R: Wallace, Ala.; Battle, Va.; Gov. Coleman, Miss.

34d 1956

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

Thomas L. Stokes

Constitution
Atlanta, Ga.

The South Must Stay Within the Party

Fri. 8-10-56

CHICAGO—Impressive in the preliminaries of the 1956 Democratic convention is how two figures—one here in the flesh in his characteristic breeziness, the other in his grave at Hyde Park, have left their imprint upon the party. These two—Harry S. Truman and Franklin D. Roosevelt—offer an example of how a political party can be reshaped.

We see here in two ways the results of the Roosevelt-Truman handiwork in implanting the New Deal-Fair Deal philosophy in their party, which before their entry was dependent upon its Southern conservative redoubts.

P.4

That both Stevenson and Harriman vie for the Roosevelt-Truman trademark tells the story of the success of the two past presidents in making their party into a national instrument that stayed in power for two decades and is making a bold and confident bid for a return to power.

Truman also can appreciate the other manifestation of how the party has changed under the Roosevelt-Truman impact—that is, the loss of power by the South in national conventions. For he, himself, was pilloried by the South in a rebellion in 1948 that almost ousted him from the White House at the end of his first term.

Today there is a striking contrast in the temper of Southern leaders with that of the 1948 rebellion, or even with that of 1952 when there was a defection to Gen. Eisenhower south of the Mason and Dixon Line

There is plenty of resentment about the Supreme Court decision. But now Southern leaders recognize that they can no longer challenge successfully the strong national party built up in the Roosevelt-Truman era and come out with anything for themselves, whereas in this year, because of special circumstances, they have much to gain by staying in the party.

Because of Democratic Party strength at the grass roots, demonstrated in local and state election triumphs since early in 1953 and culminating in recapture of Congress in 1954, a united Democratic Party has a good chance of keeping its control of Congress, even should it lose the presidency. This means they would keep the key posts of power which give them a dominating influence in Congress.

There are other circumstances that encourage Southern adhesion to the national party. For one thing, they have nowhere else to go, since they can get no balm on civil rights from the Republicans.

They could form a third party, but that would shut them out of all the benefits they would enjoy if they hold Congress and maybe win back the White House.

Practically, too, the South stands a better chance to prevent civil rights legislation with a Democratic Congress than with a Republican Congress.

Associated Press Wirephot

GEORGIA GAVEL PRESENTED TO PAUL BUTLER

Gov. Griffin, Right, Makes Presentation to Party Chairman

34d 1956 NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

South Girds For Fight On Civil Rights Today

Platform Drafters Warned Dixie May Bolt Democrats

By GROVER C. HALL JR.
Editor-In-Chief, The Advertiser

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina cautioned the Democratic Party here today that it might forfeit the Solid South if it turned its back on the South to honeybunch the Negro minorities in the North.

"In 1952," Gov. Timmerman told the Democratic platform committee, eight Democratic Southern states remained loyal to the party at the ballot box. If the party repudiates them now, they may repudiate the party.

"I do not see how the national Democratic party can expect to win in November without the Southern states."

Timmerman's warning was the conclusion of a recital showing how the Democrats had courted the Northern Negro blocs in the 1952 campaign in pivotal states, but that the Republicans had carried these states and some in the South. Whether Timmerman has in mind organizing a bolt this year was not touched upon.

The South Carolina governor's testimony was rendered almost at the end of a long day of civil rights argument before the platform committee in the Sheraton-Blackstone Hotel. All witnesses today save Timmerman were of the abolitionist wing of the Democratic party.

The Southerners, including Judge George Wallace of Barbour County, a member of the platform drafting committee, will take the floor at the Saturday session. Before the session commenced this morning, Wallace told The Advertiser that in a Thursday night caucus of Southern leaders it had been agreed that the Southerners would let the Northerners speak their peice without hectoring cross-examination, then let go with their artillery. Accordingly, although each of today's witnesses answered questions, no Southerner opened his mouth.

However, in the late afternoon, following the provocative testimony of the chairman of the Americans for Democratic Action, Joseph Rauh, Jr., the boyish-looging Wallace broke the self-imposed discipline, spat his cigar out of his mouth and barked:

"You are having silence from certain sections of the country.... in order to expedite the work of this committee and we will be heard in response to this repetitious testimony."

At the close of the committee's business this afternoon, a singular circumstance existed. There was an interminable parade to the witness chair of Negroes, labor leaders and Northern politicians. Several of these argued that the Republican party was the true ally of the South and hence should be rejected by the American people. Second, former President Harry Truman for the time stands on the right of Adlai Stevenson and Averell Harriman on the civil rights program.

STEVENSON TALKS

Stevenson all but had the nomination bradded down earlier this week when he encountered, as he departed his South La Salle Street quarters, a TV walkie-talkie microphone. Into this gadget Stevenson indiscreetly and innocently said that the Democratic civil rights plank should include an endorsement of the Supreme Courts school decision. He had been saying this ever since the court ruled in 1954, but in warming over the toast, he gave offense to Southern delegates and created what is now the commanding issue before the platform committee to commend the Supreme Court or not to commend the Court.

Truman's tenacious, calculated evasions before the committee Thursday put him on the conservative side of the question. What begat this caution in the usually unbridled Truman is not known to your reporter.

The Mayfair room of the Blackstone was packed for the civil rights session today. The Negroes seem to congregate largely on the norther side by the section reserved for reporters and witnesses.

KING IN CORNER

Sitting in the corner impassively was a witness to come, a Democrat from Montgomery, the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On the committee rostrum sat two Negro congressmen, Charles Diggs, Jr. of Detroit and William Dawson of Chicago, vice-chairman of the Democratic Party. Two seats down was Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi.

Gov. Coleman observed the discipline of Southern silence today and it seemed that the only witness he really wanted to brain was George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO. On him the governor of Mississippi fixed an icy smirk. Meany, with Stilson wrench oratory, demanded that the party plank praise the Supreme Court. Whereupon he departed with his retinue, lead by Walter Reuther, the automobile workers head.

The ablest Negro witness was unquestionably Roy Wilkins, director of the NAACP. He is smart, fluent and knows how to keep his voice down.

SUNDAY DEMANDS

Among the sundry demands of such ones as Sen. Herbert Lehman of New York were those for a plank anointing the head of the Supreme Court, anti-lynch law, abolition of the Senate Filibuster rule and "federal action" to wad the court's dose down the South's gullet.

The problem was discussed entirely in terms of the South, despite the fact that about 10 miles from the committee room, in Thumbull Park, a detail of 75 policemen is on duty guarding the lives of 23 Negro families.

SOUTH MOLLIFIED ON 'RIGHTS' ISSUE

McCormack Names Drafting Unit That Also Satisfies Party's Northern Wing

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8—The Democrats made long strides today toward accommodating the civil rights issue in advance of the party's national convention opening next Monday.

A marked calm succeeded the storm of last night. Southern delegates who had been denouncing Adlai E. Stevenson's position on the issue as recently as last midnight took a much more temperate view.

Mr. Stevenson, in a television interview last night, said "that the platform should express unequivocal approval of the [Supreme] Court's decision" on anti-segregation. He had not been willing, however, to be quoted directly on this matter by newspaper men.

The Northern and Southern wings of the party were drawing together, therefore, though there was every prospect that the controversy would be renewed on the convention floor.

This was the situation:

¶The chairman of the Democratic Committee on Platform and Resolutions, Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, chose a drafting subcommittee that greatly pleased the Southern wing of the party and was acceptable to the more liberal Northerners.

This subgroup, which will write the civil rights plank, was notably moderate in its composition.

It was widely regarded as reflective of the wishes of the two Texan Democratic Congressional leaders, Speaker Sam Rayburn and Senator Lyndon B. Johnson.

¶Southern plans for renewed caucuses were suspended. There was a general agreement that nothing substantial would be attempted by this group until after the platform subcommittee had done its work.

¶The supporters of Mr. Stevenson, who is the favorite for the Presidential nomination, made it plain that the subcommittee's personnel was satisfactory to them.

Tone Is Softened

They made a conciliatory gesture toward the Southerners, moreover. Roger Tubby, Mr. Stevenson's press secretary, issued a statement softening the tone, though not the substance, of the candidate's civil rights position.

In stating last night that the convention must specifically endorse the Supreme Court's anti-segregation decision, Mr. Tubby said, Mr. Stevenson had spoken "on the spur of the moment."

There was no suggestion, Mr Tubby added, that Mr. Stevenson had not meant what he said. He explained:

"I am not implying that he would have phrased it differently [meaning on greater reflection] but I think some Southerners felt he was trying to dictate the platform. He isn't trying to dictate to the platform committee."

This statement had some effect in soothing the Southerners.

A far more vital factor, however, was Mr. McCormack's selection of a plank-writing subcommittee that was plainly determined to avoid a knock-down fight on civil rights.

McCormack Heads Group

Mr. McCormack himself took on the chairmanship of the subcommittee. He selected these colleagues:

Miss Grace Hudlin of Oklahoma, a backer of Governor Harriman of New York for the Presidential nomination.

Mrs. Emma Guffey Miller of Pennsylvania, a liberal Democrat but one counted by the Southerners as sympathetic to their problems.

Representative Gracie Pfost of Idaho, whose position is regarded as quite similar to that of Mrs. Miller.

Former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, the untitled leader of the Southerners present here and a supporter of Mr. Stevenson.

Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn, an old-time liberal but also an old-line party worker with whom the Southerners have maintained fairly good relationships.

Gov. James P. Coleman of Mississippi.

Representative William L. Dawson of Illinois, a powerful Negro leader in the party.

Former Gov. Paul A. Dever of Massachusetts.

Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, a middle-roader whose exertions have been toward bringing together the more or less extremist Southerners and the more or less extremist Northerners.

Senator Theodore Francis Green of Rhode Island, an octogenarian patriarch of the party; a liberal but one with good Southern connections.

Representative Brooks Hays of Arkansas, a middle-of-the-road Southerner.

Vann M. Kennedy of Texas who is in practical fact Senator Johnson's representative in the platform struggle and probably will attempt the party-bridging role that Mr. Johnson himself long has played.

Representative John E. Moss Jr. of California, a middle-roader.

Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney of Wyoming, a liberal with long experience in dealing with the Southerners.

Jennings Randolph of West Virginia, a former member of the House of Representatives and a man in Senator O'Mahoney's general cast.

The subcommittee is made up 100 per cent of men and women known to be trying to find a way out of the civil rights dilemma.

Most of all at issue was whether—and if so precisely how—the subcommittee should specifically affirm the Supreme Court's ruling outlawing racial segregation in the public schools.

Many men of great influence in the party—not all of them Southerners—were opposed to any such declaration on varying grounds.

The Southerners resisted it in

a fundamental sense; some others simply took the view that it would be unnecessary to state what to them was an obvious fact—that the Supreme Court was the highest arbiter of law.

The dominant view in the liberal wing of the party was that something must be said in acceptance of the court's decision, substantially as Mr. Stevenson had suggested.

Court Issue Passed Up By Truman In Chicago

Party's Resolutions Committee Hears Ex-President 'Pour It On' Ike Regime

By Robert C. Albright
Staff Reporter

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Former President Harry S. Truman today called on the Democratic Resolutions Committee to write a platform "in simple language so that the people can understand what the Democratic Party stands for," but failed to call for indorsement by name of the Supreme Court's school integration decision.

In fact, Mr. Truman passed up two separate opportunities to go beyond the Party's 1948 and 1952 civil rights planks in resolving the most explosive single issue before this convention.

Back in his old "give-'em-hell" form, Mr. Truman literally "poured it on" the Eisenhower Administration, which he said "doesn't know anything about anything that's going on anywhere."

But he cautiously refrained from saying anything that would fan into flame the racial issue in his own Party. It split Democrats down the middle during his 1948 campaign, and could do it again.

Bolsters 'Compromise' Hopes

Net result of his testimony before the 108-member Resolutions Committee was to bolster Southern hopes for a civil rights "compromise" that does not specifically mention the Court ruling.

Liberal elements in the Party, who have been plugging for a specific indorsement, noted dourly that the former President never "eluded" such mention. But not once did he go so far as Adlai Stevenson, who declared only last Tuesday that the platform "should express unqualified approval of the Court's decision."

Mr. Truman's appearance transformed the hitherto prosaic platform hearings into a colorful moment in the sun, with Democrats vying with each other in praise of their old leader, and exhibiting the first real enthusiasm on issues that has marked this gathering.

Until he took the stand, the civil rights issue had been excluded from the testimony, under an agreement to discuss it Friday.

A parade of foreign policy, small business and natural resources witnesses was held up for nearly an hour, while Mr. Truman had his say.

Finletter Is Heard

Immediately following the former President was Thomas K. Finletter, his former Secretary of the Air Force. Finletter urged the Democrats to present a "program for peace," highlighting reliance on "superior power in the absolute weapon, air atomic power, so that neither Russia nor any other state will dare start a war or allow one to start."

Mr. Truman told the Committee a civil rights statement based on a commission he named in 1947 should be taken into account in writing that plank. He said either the 1948 or 1952 Party stands would satisfy him.

In 1948, when Mr. Truman ran successfully for reelection, the Party indorsed his proposed legislative program. It included proposals for a Fair Employ-
poll tax legislation.
ment Practices Commission, as well as antilynching and anti-

In 1952 the Party went on record in general terms for equal voting, job and educational opportunities.

The 1947 report called for safety and security of person, the right and privileges of citizenship, freedom of conscience and expression and equality of opportunity.

Urges Enforcement

Mr. Truman said the 14th (equal protection under the law) Amendment to the Constitution "is the law of the land and should be enforced." He noted that it was adopted after the Civil War.

Asked to expand his testimony to include specific recommendations—a move obviously inviting him to take a stand on the Court's anti-segregation order—Mr. Truman said he had nothing to add to his testimony.

"Study the platforms of 1948 and 1952," he told the delegates. "This Committee is perfectly capable of writing a plank that will be fair to all of the people as the Constitution provides."

His statement met a generally favorable response from Dixie delegates.

Sen. John Sparkman (Ala.) said the former President's proposal to return to previous civil rights statements "sounded like moderation to me."

Sen. Sam Ervin (N. C.) said the adoption of such a plank "wouldn't cause me to bolt." Ervin added:

"They are stronger than I believe in but if a plank of that kind were adopted I believe the Party can go away from here united and beat the Republicans in November."

Monroe Sweetland, Oregon National Committeeman and an advocate of a strong civil rights plank, said he wouldn't be willing to stand on the 1948 or 1952 planks.

"Important things have happened since then," Sweetland said. "We can't stand still on civil rights."

Other Topics Discussed

On other subjects, Mr. Truman was asked by Rep. John Moss (Calif.) for his opinion of the Republican campaign slogan of "Peace, progress, and prosperity."

Smiling broadly, Mr. Truman replied: "The Republicans like to steal from us, don't pay any attention to them."

Wisconsin Delegate Richard S. McKnight asked which was more important from the farmer's standpoint—the type of farm law or type of administrator.

Mr. Truman said that, of course, a good administrator could make a good program of a bad law.

"But take a good law and a bad administrator—and that's a Republican—he'll make it a bad law."

Harris B. McDowell, Delaware committeeman, asked for advice on how to attack the problem of inadequate educational facilities.

"When Congress gave away the tidelands oils, it gave away the best opportunity we had to get money for schools," Mr. Truman said.

Angrily deny 'lawlessness,' 'insurrection'

CHICAGO, Aug. 11—(AP)—Southern members flared up today with angry denials of "lawlessness" and "insurrection" during a Democratic platform hearing on the explosive issue of a civil rights plank.

The said "invective" and "half truths" had been heaped on their states by advocates of a strong civil rights declaration—particularly over the question of school desegregation — and said these had goaded them into breaking a self-imposed silence.

The plan, agreed upon at a strategy meeting of the Dixie delegations Thursday night, had been to stay out of any bitter pro and con debate. The Southerners stuck to that rule yesterday.

BUT TODAY Sen. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina took the committee floor to declare in an emotion-charged voice:

"Because of the invective heaped upon the South by witnesses yesterday and today, I can no longer do so."

Referring to previous accusations by spokesmen for Northern and Negro groups that "insurrection" exists in Southern states in regard to the Supreme Court decision outlawing racial segregation in public schools, the senator said:

"I have heard of no case in which a Southern official has refused to comply with an order of a Federal District Court."

THE FIRST BREAK in the strategy was made by Fred J. Cassibry, a Louisiana delegate, who asked for permission to make a statement.

"I had not intended," he said, "to engage in verbal warfare over this terrible issue. But I can't sit here and listen to all these half truths and the statements questioning the integrity of our officials and our people."

Like Ervin, he said there is no thought of Southern insurrection.

Ervin appealed for silence, so far as the platform is concerned on the Supreme Court decision. He said the controversy between the North and South is a "matter of constitutional law that cannot be settled in a political convention."

EARLIER IN TODAY'S hearing a Negro witness told the committee that many Northern Negro voters will leave the Democratic Party this Fall unless it adopts a strong civil rights plank.

John T. Blue Jr. of Washington, D. C., director of the American Council on Human Rights, said Northern Negro voters "want to stay in the Democratic Party but if asked to continuously postpone what is simple justice, there will be great defections."

THE REV. MARTIN LUTHER KING JR. a Negro leader in the dispute over segregated public transportation in Montgomery, Ala., urged Democrats to provide "strong federal action in the area of civil rights."

The Negro minister said "elements in the South have risen up in open defiance" of the Supreme Court ruling against segregation in the public schools.

"Methods of defiance range from the economic reprisals of the Deep South to the tragic reign of bombings, beatings and mob rule," he said. And added:

"The state of affairs in the South has come to such a point that the only agency to which we can turn is the federal government."

King is president of the Montgomery Improvement Assn. which staged the long boycott by Negro riders against use of segregated public transportation in Montgomery.

JUDGE GEORGE C. WALLACE of Clayton, Ala., a member of the platform committee, was expected to present the views of the Deep South on what the platform should contain.

He was called as an early witness but asked to be heard later.

Gov. George Bell Timmerman Jr. of South Carolina told the committee yesterday any such action "will insure a Democratic defeat in November.

He recalled that four normally Democratic states went Republican four years ago and warned that eight others may break away this time unless the views of the South prevail in the convention platform.

"I do not see how the National Democratic Party can expect to win in November without the Southern states," he said.

AFTER THE HEARING recessed, former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia said the South had been as conciliatory as it could be. He added:

"We've sat there and listened to insults. They've questioned out loyalty. But if they throw this thing (endorsement of the court decision) at us, they can kiss us goodbye."

Text of Proposed Plank on Civil Right

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—The following is the text of a proposed plank on civil rights being circulated by influential members of the Committee on Platform and Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention:

Every American child irrespective of race or national origin, economic status or place of residence has full rights under the law without discrimination to every educational opportunity to develop his potentialities.

The Democratic party is dedicated to full recognition and protection of the individual rights and liberties of all Americans.

The basic concept of our governmental system is that all men are created free and equal, are entitled to all political rights and all opportunities for education, employment and decent living conditions without discrimination.

The Democratic party has provided the greatest advancement in the area of human rights and in the elimination of discrimination based upon race, religion or national origin. Democratic Administrations took the first concrete actions to eliminate segregation in the armed forces, to end discrimination in Government employment and to appoint qualified persons of all races to high Government posts; to ban discrimination by Government employment facilities in the nation's capital.

The Republican Administration, on the other hand, has promised much and boasted much but has done little. Words are no substitute for deeds. What is required is co-operative effort on the part of individual citizens as well as action of local, state and Federal governments.

Americans acting individually and through governmental agencies must recognize the principle enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. The Government must exercise the powers vested in it by the Constitution and laws of the land.

We advocate Federal legislation (1) to secure the right to equal opportunity for employment, (2) to provide protection for the right to security of person, (3) to protect all citizens in the exercise of their rights, (4) to perfect and strengthen existing Federal civil rights laws, (5) to provide effective administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights.

Proposed Plank on Rights Fails to Cite Court Ruling

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Generally liberal members of the Democratic Committee on Platform and Resolutions have prepared a proposed civil rights declaration avoiding all mention of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

Tey are attempting now to obtain majority approval for such a plank, which probably would be accepted, if reluctantly, by Southerners.

It well may become substantially the document that the platform writers will take next week to the Democratic National Convention, which opens Monday.

Text of proposed plank on civil rights is on Page 6.

The more advanced liberals, within the committee and within the convention itself, are not willing yet to go along with the compromise. It falls between the combined position of the labor unions, the Americans for Democratic Action and the National Association of Colored People on the one side and that of the Southerners at the other extreme.

Equal Educational Rights

It would proclaim equal educational rights for all children. It would pledge Federal legislation to these effects:

¶For equal opportunity in employment.

¶For Federal protection of the right to security of person—meaning against mob action or violence based on the race of the vicim.

¶For strengthening Federal civil rights laws.

¶For Providing "effective administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

The authors of the plan cannot be identified at this stage but they hold several places on the platform committee. They are understood, moreover, to the general support of Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Too, their general approach is reckoned to be similar to what former President Harry S. Truman recommended yesterday.

Mr. Truman's position still is regarded by the Southerners as surprisingly moderate and conciliatory. So much is this the case for example, that one of the Southern leaders, Senator Sam J. Ervin Jr. of North Carolina, publicly commented tonight that if only the Northerners would settle "for what Mr. Truman has recommended" it would be possible for the South to "live with" the result, if not happily.

The former President first stirred and then calmed the controversy during the day.

'Misunderstanding' Cited

On one of his habitual walks this morning Mr. Truman described as "good" a recommendation made in 1947 by his Civil Rights Commission for denial of Federal aid to segregated schools.

Some four hours later, however, he issued a statement that there had been some "misunderstanding." He had in fact endorsed "some but not all" of the commission's 1947 recommendations, he said.

He recalled also that in a recent letter to Representative Richard Bolling, Democrat of Missouri, he had asserted that the Republicans had seized on a proposed anti-segregation rider to kill the school aid bill in Congress.

Between the first observation and the second statement Mr. Truman had conferred with the party's front-running aspirant for the Presidential nomination, Adlai E. Stevenson, and with others.

In his clarification the former President reaffirmed the position he had taken in his letter to Mr. Bolling in opposing the anti-segregation rider. The rider was offered by Representative Adam Clayton Powell Jr., Democrat of Manhattan.

The result of pressing the rider, Mr. Truman had said to Mr. Bolling, would be "that no Federal aid legislation would be passed at all, and the losers would be our children of every race and creed in every state in the Union."

The net of the incident seemed to be that the former President was carrying forward his effort to avoid a party-splitting fight over civil rights.

This at least was the view of the Southerners who heretofore had looked with suspicion on Mr. Truman on the civil rights question.

Strong Plank Is Urged

That issue came frontally before the platform committee for the first time today.

Representatives of the American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations, the Americans for Democratic Action and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People strongly demanded a civil rights plank specifically endorsing the Supreme Court decision.

They went beyond this to insist that the convention come out for alteration of the Senate rules that permit filibusters, or deliberate time-killing techniques, to prevent votes on civil rights legislation.

Some of them demanded also that Democratic chairmen of Congressional committees be required to pledge loyalty to Democratic platform proposals or resign their chairmanships.

Senator Herbert H. Lehman of New York took a leading part in the demand that the Supreme Court be saluted for its action and that Congress pass legislation to implement its anti-segregation decree.

Mr. Lehman told the committee that the Democrats must fight out their division over civil rights and must "embrace" the court's decision.

This was the position of several others, including George Meany, president of the A. F. L.-C. I. O.; Roy Wikins, executive secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; and Joseph L. Rauh Jr., national chairman of Americans for Democratic Action.

Hearing Room Is Tense

For hours the committee's hearing room was a place of tension and suppressed bitterness. Nevertheless the outright explosion that had long been feared by party leaders did not come.

Late in the day, George Bell Timmerman of South Carolina took the witness stand to open a Southern rebuttal that will continue tomorrow.

Mr. Timmerman asserted that a "strong" Democratic civil rights plank in 1952 had been followed by Democratic defeat instead of victory.

He told the Northern Democrats that such a plank this time would cost the party the South in the November elections.

He demanded a platform that would promise to "protect the rights of the states."

He left the stand without having been questioned by the pro-civil rights forces on the committee; they made plans to attempt to interrogate him tomorrow.

Though there were harsh words on both sides, each exercised an obvious restraint every time it began to appear that the situation was about to get out of hand.

At the end the Southerns restated their old position that any specific endorsement of the Supreme Court would be, as former Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia

Draft of Rights Plank Avoids Supreme Court

By WILLIAM S. WHITE

(Copyright 1956 by The New York Times Co.)

CHICAGO, Aug. 10—Powerful and generally liberal members of the Democratic Platform Committee have prepared a proposed civil rights declaration avoiding all mention of the Supreme Court's decision outlawing school segregation.

They are attempting now to obtain approval of a majority of the committee for such a plank, which probably would be accepted by influential Southerners.

It thus may become substantially the document the platform-writers will take next week to the Democratic National Convention.

SOME MAY BALK

The more advanced liberals, within the committee and the convention itself, are not willing as of now to go along with the compromise. It falls between the combined position of the labor unions, the Americans for Democratic Action and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People on one side and that of the Southerners on the other.

It would proclaim equal educational rights for all children,

would pledge federal legislation to these effects:

1. For equal opportunity in employment.

2. For federal protection of the right to security of person—meaning against mob action or violence based on the race of the victim.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S AID

3. To strengthen existing federal civil rights laws.

4. To provide "effective administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights."

Authors of the plan cannot be identified at this stage, but they hold several places on the platform committee. They are understood to have the general support of Mrs. Eleaner Roosevelt.

Too, their general approach is reckoned to be similar to what former President Truman recommended yesterday.

Constitution

TRUMAN'S STAND

Truman's position still is regarded by Southerners as surprisingly moderate and conciliatory. So much is this the case that one Southern leader, Sen. Ervin of North Carolina, commented publicly that if only the Northerners would settle "for what Mr. Truman has recommended" it would be possible for the South to "live with" the result, if not happily.

P. 3

The former president first stirred and then calmed the controversy during the day.

Out this morning on one of his habitual walks, Truman described as "good" a recommendation made in 1947 by his civil rights commission for denial of federal aid to segregated schools.

CLARIFICATION

Four hours later, however, he issued a statement that there had been some "misunderstanding." He had endorsed "some but not all" of the commission's 1947 recommendations, he said pointedly.

He recalled also that in a recent letter to Rep. Bolling (D-Mo), he had asserted that the Republicans had seized upon a proposed antisegregation rider to kill the school aid bill in Congress.

Between the first observation and the second statement Truman had conferred with the party's front-running aspirant for the presidential nomination, Adlai Stevenson, and with others.

OPPOSED RIDER

In his clarification Truman reaffirmed the position taken in his letter to Bolling in opposing the anti-segregation rider, which had been offered by Rep. Powell (D-NY).

The result of pressing the rider, Truman had said to Bolling, would be "that no federal aid legislation would be passed at all, and the losers would be our children of every race and creed in every state in the Union."

The net of the incident seemed to be that Truman was carrying forward his effort to avoid a party-splitting fight over civil rights.

ALLAYS SUSPICION

This was the view of those who heretofore had looked with the greatest suspicion on Truman on the civil rights question—the Southerners.

That issue came frontally and hotly before the platform committee for the first time today.

Representatives of the AFL-CIO, the ADA and the NAACP repeatedly demanded a plank specifically endorsing the Supreme Court decision.

RAP SENATE RULES

They went beyond this to insist the convention come out for alteration of Senate rules that permit filibusters or deliberate time-killing techniques to prevent votes on civil rights legislation.

Some of them demanded that Democratic chairmen of congressional committees be required to pledge loyalty to Democratic platform proposals or resign their chairmanships.

Sen. Lehman of New York took a leading part in demanding that the Supreme Court be saluted for its action and that Congress pass legislation to implement its anti-segregation decree.

LEHMAN TESTIFIES

Lehman told the platform committee the Democrats must candidly face and fight out their division over civil rights and must not merely accept but "embrace" the court's decision.

This was the position of several others, including George Meany, president of the AFL-CIO; Roy Wilkins, NAACP executive secretary, and Joseph L. Rauh Jr., ADA national chairman.

For hours the committee's hearing room was a place of tension and suppressed bitterness. Nevertheless, the outright explosion that long had been feared by party leaders did not come.

S.C. Gov. George Bell Timmerman later took the witness stand to open a Southern rebuttal that may or may not be expended tomorrow.

DIXIE REBUTTAL

Timmerman asserted that a "strong" Democratic civil rights plank in 1952 had been followed by Democratic defeat instead of victory.

He told Northerners that such a plank this time would cost the party the South in the November election. He demanded a platform that would promise to "protect the rights of the states."

He left the stand without having been questioned by the pro-civil rights forces on the committee; they made plans to attempt to interrogate him tomorrow.

OBVIOUS RESTRAINT

Though there were harsh words on both sides, each exercised an obvious restraint every time it began to appear the atmosphere might get wholly out of hand.

At the end the Southerners restated their position that any specific endorsement of the Supreme Court would be, as John S. Battle of Virginia put it, to "kiss the South goodbye."

There also were many Southern predictions of voter revolts in the South if such a plank was adopted.

On the other side there were threats by "strong" civil rights advocates to appeal to the convention over the head of the platform committee if it omitted a Supreme Court endorsement.

Mississippi's Gov. Coleman Places Lid On Dixie Temper As Atmosphere Changes

Montgomery Ala.

Thurs 8-9-56

By ARTHUR EDSON
AP Newsfeatures Writer

CHICAGO, Aug. 8 (AP)—In the old days, many a Southerner arrived at a Democratic National Convention hurling invectives and threats of what they would do if they didn't get their way.

P. 6-A

But Gov. James Plemon Coleman of Mississippi—the man who has charge of the fuse that could blow next week's convention sky high—has an entirely different approach.

"I've always disagreed with that old policy," Coleman said today. "What's the sense of firing your shotgun before you get to the battlefield?"

Coleman was the first governor to hit town, and his first words were significant.

Asked if he thought a civil rights plank could be written that would satisfy the South, Coleman beamed confidently and said:

"It can be done. The atmosphere is different this year."

Modestly, Coleman didn't mention that he's one reason for the change.

The atmosphere got its first severe test last night. Adlai Stevenson, the front running candidate, had said he thought the party platform should give "unequivocal approval" of the Supreme Court's ruling on segregation.

The word was passed quickly. Coleman, who had been chosen earlier as the Southern leader, had called a meeting in his hotel suite.

This could be it: The South had risen, in anger, again.

But when reporters finally were let into his room, what did they find? A big (6 foot 2, 235 pounder) easy talkin', quick smilin' man who wasn't mad. Not at all, fella, at no one, no how, no where.

And when this reporter dropped around today to recheck his impressions, he found Coleman as relaxed as ever.

Yet his attitude can be misleading. Few politicians have moved faster.

A district attorney at 25, a delegate to a National Democratic Convention at 26, a circuit judge, a Mississippi Supreme Court justice, and now, at 42, governor, the first man in 32 years to get elected on his first try for the job.

More than that. He has been governor only since Jan. 17 and yet he already is established as spokesman for the South.

One reason he has got where he has soon as he has:

"Any hobbies? Why, yes, my hobby is work. W-O-R-K. Work."

And he figures if he works at it hard enough, he will come up with a civil rights plank the South can swallow.

He put it this way:

"Of course, it won't be what we want. But while it won't please our folks, at least it won't be reprehensible to them."

Mississippi went for the States' Rights ticket in 1948, and the regular Democratic ticket wound up with only 19,000 votes. In 1952, it was back in the fold, and Stevenson breezed in easily with 170,000 votes.

Coleman worked for Stevenson four years ago and still says he's "a fine man—excellent."

But then Coleman adds, softly and matter of factly:

"Of course, he could take a stand that would make it impossible for me—or any 50 men—to help him carry Mississippi."

And though he smiled when he said that, pardner, it was a reminder that though the shotgun is out of sight now, it's there—and it's loaded.

The flame tree or royal poinciana is a native of Madagascar but has been carried around the world. It decorates gardens from Hawaii to Jamaica and from Florida to South America.

A 2-year-old needs about 14 hours' sleep each 24 hours; the 4-to-6 group need about 11 hours.

The Washington National Monument, completed in 1884, is a tapering shaft of marble towering 555 feet.

CIVIL RIGHTS AT CHICAGO

Times 8-12-56

The only plank in the 1956 platform that has ever threatened to give real trouble to the Democrats in convention assembled is the one on civil rights. For obvious geographical reasons the Republicans do not face this difficulty. The issue is nothing new; and if this time the arguments are less strident than at other recent Democratic conventions, that is mainly because the spirit of compromise is in the air. The Southerners have no desire to repeat the walk-out performance of 1948, and most of the liberal Northerners have no desire to goad them into it.

New York

Recognizing that there has to be a civil rights plank, the Southerners are simply aiming to keep it as vague and meaningless as possible. The one thing they want least is an explicit declaration of approval of the Supreme Court's desegregation decision, which is the one thing many of the Northerners want most.

The resultant jockeying between the two sides therefore involves not only what the platform will say on this subject but, even more important, what it won't say. Mr. Stevenson has now gone so far as to suggest that it express "unequivocal approval" of the decision, while the Southerners want to stick to something like the 1952 civil rights plank, which was vague enough.

Sat. 8-11-56

The situation has its truly ironic aspects. For one thing, the declarations in a party platform are so frequently ignored after the election that one may well wonder why so much excitement and energy are expended on the wording of the planks anyway. Furthermore, the specific point at issue here—acceptance of a decision of the United States Supreme Court—has been so completely settled by American law, tradition and practice that it is odd that a national political party must worry about taking an official position in favor of it.

Former President Truman argues that "whenever anything is right, it makes no difference how controversial it is, we ought to make an effort to put it through." If this laudable standard were to be taken at face value by his party, there wouldn't be any doubt that the platform would contain a strong and meaningful civil rights plank. Nor would there be any doubt that the Democrats in Congress next year would do their best to carry it out. Unfortunately, there is quite a bit of doubt on both points, especially the latter.

DEMOCRATS TO HIT G.O.P. ON MIDEAST

New York Times

Platform Pledges of Arms to Israel and Easing of Alien Laws Also Likely

Wed. 8-8-56

By WILLIAM S. WHITE
Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 7—The Democrats are preparing to hit the Eisenhower Administration hard on Middle Eastern policy and to pledge themselves to send arms to Israel.

This became increasingly evident today as the Committee on Platform and Resolutions of the Democratic National Convention which will open here next Monday, went on with its hearings.

Speaker after speaker denounced the Eisenhower Administration for its handling of the crisis involving the Israelis and the Arab states.

Some began as well to strike at the Administration for what they termed its lack of leadership in the controversy between Egypt and the West over the Suez Canal.

Coincidentally, the committee was looking with obvious sympathy upon demands for a liberalization of United States immigration laws.

Arms to Israel Favored

The two subjects—world policy and immigration policy—were in effect, being treated as inseparable.

High Democrats said privately tonight that the platform committee and the convention were almost certain to adopt a plank for at least limited weapons assistance to Israel.

This was stated even though the prospective Democratic Presidential nominee, Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois, apparently had not directly sent his views to the committee on the subject.

Though Stevenson followers declined to commit the aspirant himself to a course of assistance for Israel, they clearly were going with this general movement.

The front-running Presidential hopeful at any convention traditionally is in ultimate control of platform declarations.

President Eisenhower has refused to authorize the dispatch of weapons to Israel, in her troubles with the Arab States and specifically with Egypt.

His position has been that the transfer of Soviet-bloc arms to Egypt could not feasibly be counterbalanced by sending arms to the Israelis, and that the result would be to promote a Middle Eastern armaments race.

Strong Declaration Likely

The fact that the Democrats are heading toward a strong foreign policy declaration, in what is now the most troubled part of the world, underlines this significant aspect of Democratic platform-making:

The Democrats, who in the domestic political sense have been clearly on the defensive in world affairs since 1950, are making ready to attempt a counter-offensive.

They are preparing the way for such an action, that is, assuming that the nominee of the convention wishes to carry it forward in the forthcoming campaign.

Today and tonight, in a large, disorderly and sweaty hotel room, there were the high points as the platform committee pressed on with hearings involving more than thirty witnesses:

¶Representative Thomas J. Dodd, Democrat of Connecticut, an aspirant for the Senate seat now held by Senator Prescott Bush, a Republican, presented a manifesto from ninety-one Democratic members of the Senate and House.

Times

This paper charged the Eisenhower Administration with drifting toward Middle Eastern war.

It recommended this declaration of intention by the Democratic convention:

P. 13

"We shall strive to avert war in the Near East by vigorous leadership in the United Nations, by strengthening our commitments in the 1950 tripartite declaration [a statement by the United States, Britain and France of their grave common interest in Middle Eastern peace and order], by security treaties to give effect to that declaration and, by making defense arms available to Israel."

Wed. 8-8-56

Nathan Offers Views

¶Robert R. Nathan, a representative of the liberal political group, Americans for Democratic Action, demanded "demilitarization" of the foreign-aid program of the United States.

It would be better, Mr. Nathan argued, to engage the Soviet Union in a competition for economic aid to uncommitted countries than to compete in purely military terms.

¶William Benton, a former Senator from Connecticut and a former Assistant Secretary of State, asserted that the nation had been fortunate to "avoid disaster" under the foreign policies of the Eisenhower Administration.

Mr. Benton was one of those demanding liberalization of immigration restrictions and particularly of the McCarran-Walter Immigration Act.

He recalled that the Republican platform in 1952 had promised revision of the act and that President Eisenhower had "inveighed against it," but that no substantial revision had been accomplished.

'Goaded' into action—

News

Southerners blast strong civil rights plank advocates

B'ham, Ala.

Sat. 8-11-56

P. 1

Coleman to answer 'attack' on his state

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 11—(AP)—Gov. J. P. Coleman said Friday an official of the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People attacked Mississippi during a meeting of the Democratic Party's platform committee in Chicago.

Coleman, who issued the statement through his Jackson office, said Roy Wilkins, NAACP secretary, "made an attack upon the state of Mississippi in his appearance before the platform committee.

"On Saturday, I will make a full and complete answer to the statement of Wilkins."

Coleman did not specify the nature of the attack.

Associated Press wirephot

PLATFORM HEARING IN CHICAGO

. . NAACP's Roy Wilkins talks to Gov. J. P. Coleman of Mississippi

Advertiser
Montgomery, Ala.
Thurs. 8-9-56
P. 6-A

GOV. COLEMAN TELLS STORY

Gov. J. P. Coleman (right), of Mississippi, tells AP writer Arthur Edson, during a pause in the Democratic platform committee hearings in Chicago, he doesn't agree with Stevenson's new anti-segregation stand.—AP Wirephoto

IN CHICAGO:

Advertiser P. 4-A

The Defeat Of NAACP-ADA

CHICAGO, Aug. 16.

WHENCE came this mint julep civil rights plank on which the NAACP-Lehman-Reuther-ADA revolutionaries fell?

Montgomery, Ala.

Whence this plank called "tragic" by Walter Reuther of the United Auto Workers?

Adv. 8-17-56

Whence the action of the Democratic convention in comforting the South and giving deep offense to some of the most powerful, perhaps indispensable, elements of the Northern party?

We have already remarked the marvel, but it needs to be done again as it is not easy to grasp.

P. 4-A

The devils turned angel: Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt and Harry Truman were prime movers in shielding the South from what would have been unbearable. This was aid and comfort from an implausible and nearly incredible quarter.

But it was they and others of their kind that formed a phalanx that humbled the red-eyed revolutionaries. They were assisted by the Negro Congressman, William Dawson, vice chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

★

IT IS no matter why such civil rights apostles as Mrs. Roosevelt, Truman and Congressman Dawson opposed adoption of a plank more offensive to the South. The matter is that they did, whereas the pards of their previous die-hards against the South kept to their traditional aggressions.

Mrs. Roosevelt had been discreetly working for a tolerable civil rights plank throughout last week's sessions of the platform committee. A competent source related how last week she asked Chairman John W. McCormack, her hand on his arm, not to report out a plank that would be unbearable to any element.

Truman has systematically banged on the theme that the Democrats could win without the Solid South. Indeed, his championing of Harriman was an earnest of that conviction. Yet in the critical conflict, when a flaring civil rights struggle was to the interest of Harriman's dying candidacy. Truman made his speech in opposition to Lehman and Gov. Williams and in behalf of the plank with the missing front teeth.

★

IT WAS strange to see Senator John Sparkman joining all other Alabamians in token opposition even to the mint julep concoction. For in 1952 Sparkman, as vice-presidential nominee, supported the FEPC plank and stood upon it a great deal of the time.

★

THIS is all agreeable to the South, which beheld with wonderment a dominating element of the Northern Democrats holding the line in its favor. But no doubt the Republicans will exploit the plank to a faretheewell.

The Republicans have been shown that they can't make very good showing in the South insofar as electoral votes are concerned (although Ike got about 40% of the Southern popular vote). So why not go after the Northeastern Negro vote in a big way?

The GOP will have a Democratic plank called "tragic" in its weakness by Reuther and the NAACP, and in Adlai, an opponent certified by Truman to be F.O.B. defeated.

★

THIS has been a stiflingly tedious convention, but it was worth coming to Chicago to see the pampered minority embodying the NAACP-Reuther element get a businesslike brushoff, leaving them rattled and sulking.

When it was all over this morning we happened to look up to see Clarence Mitchell, the Washington NAACP duke, departing. He had laid away his swagger stick and was gripping a brass rail on which hung a blue drape.

—*GCH.*

Now The Truth Can Be Told

Afro-American
Baltimore, Md.
Sat. 8-25-56
p. 1

By LOUIS E. LOMAX
SPECIAL AFRO CORRESPONDENT

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago—Mahalia Jackson has just sung the Lord's Prayer.

"Mister" Sam Rayburn banged his gavel at eleven fifty five p.m. and the 1956 session of the National Democratic Convention was adjourned sine die.

With the sound of the last gavel, the lips of five reporters were unsealed and, as one of them, I can now write the greatest story I have ever known.

For five days 100 million Americans have seen and heard the convention on radio and television. What they saw had nothing to do with what happened.

* * *

THE POLICIES and candidates of the party were made and chosen in hotels far away from the convention hall, and the delegates did but the bidding of the party leaders who did the thinking and executed the maneuvers.

Along with four other reporters, I had the thrill of watching the story that made the story you saw.

I rode the secret elevator in the Conrad Hilton, and climbed the secreted steps in the Sheraton Blackstone.

While hundreds milled in the lobbies of these two great hotels, the political kingmakers and destroyers rode the hidden elevator and climbed the unknown steps.

* * *

THEY TALKED, planned, and called the plays that were executed on a convention floor ten miles away.

They watched TV and saw a delegate trying to get Sam Rayburn's eye, and they picked up a telephone and told "Mister" Sam not to recognize him. The delegate never got the floor.

You thought you saw a civil rights fight. You did not. You saw a sham.

The civil rights plank was written six weeks ago and approved four weeks ago.

YOU HEARD about Lyndon Johnson, but do you know why he did what he did?

Do you know why Truman backed Harriman? If you don't then you don't know why Kennedy is not vice presidential nominee instead of Estes Kefauver.

Let us go back to Thursday, August 9.

Harry and Bess Truman arrived aboard the Kansas Chief at Chicago's Dearborn Station. Notables, including Stevenson, were there to greet the elder statesman of the party.

Two hours later Truman held a press conference and tossed a bombshell by saying he would name his choice for the nomination on Saturday.

* * *

THERE WAS little doubt that Truman would choose Harriman. Not that he loved Harriman but that he disliked Stevenson ever since 1952 when Stevenson obliquely condemned Truman's "Give 'Em Hell" type campaign. Ever since, Harry has been seething at the Illinois hopeful.

Last summer he started the Harriman campaign by egging the New York governor on, and the party brass felt Truman could swing it.

But in the past five months Truman had been cool toward the New Yorker and Tammany bosses began to feel Harry had changed his mind. That is why Harriman was so long deciding to run.

* * *

IN THE MEANTIME Harry sat patiently in Independence waiting for chairman Paul Butler, Stevenson and other party luminaries to come and seek his advice as to how best to beat Ike.

They did not come. Harry Truman got mad. He regarded their failure to come as an affront.

He called Carmine DeSapio and then went to New York. A few days later Averell Harriman tossed his Tammany Fedora in the ring.

Truman arrived Thursday to support Harriman but, like all other delegates, he was pledged to party unity. He was expected to be nice and not say dirty things about Stevenson.

* * *

HE WAS SUPPOSED to quit in time if he saw his man could not win, and throw his arm around Adlai.

But less than one hour after Harry got to his Blackstone suite he found reason to blow his Missouri lid.

The Chicago host committee had given him only two tickets to the convention. Just enough for him and Bess. Not even daughter Margaret could get in if she dropped by.

Even more. Truman brought along his favorite singer, Phil Regan—The Irish tenor. They wouldn't let Phil sing as Harry wanted.

By the time Truman held his conference he was boiling mad and all the party big wigs knew it.

They tried in vain to stem his ranting but the more they pleaded the more Harry boiled.

* * *

FOLLOWING THE Thursday press conference, party leaders went into a huddle and began to prepare for the worst. The intensity of Truman's anger frightened them stiff.

They feared his anger would not only scuttle Stevenson but would split the party. They realized that they had been wrong in thinking of Harry as an elder statesman.

What Harry wanted was the control of the Democratic party. The power to make men and break the disloyal.

While still in his pajamas on Saturday morning, Truman sat on the edge of his bed and wrote his statement on hotel stationery.

* * *

SHORTLY AFTER nine he called Frank McKinney—his old buddy and strong backer of Harriman to 508 (Truman's Blackstone suite) and read the statement to him.

"They have spit on me for the last time" Truman said to McKinney. Even Harriman did not know what was in Truman's mind.

And his backers, save McKinney, were equally in the dark.

At two-thirty, Truman called in fifteen of his close friends and read them the statement.

"This is it. Let's roll up our sleeves and go to work," Truman said.

* * *

AN HOUR LATER he stood before the press and the nation and read the statement you saw on TV.

The Stevenson band wagon screeched to a halt.

David Lawrence and Jake Arvey, both Stevenson men, were at Washington Park race track and watched the explosion on TV. They hired a cab twenty miles back to the Conrad Hilton.

Jim Finnegan, Stevenson's top adviser, raced down the corridor of the 16th floor and took the "VIP" elevator and scurried over to Stevenson's Blackstone suite.

* * *

LYNDON JOHNSON was in Texas. He had planned to go to Washington to talk with Ike about the Suez Canal and then come to Chicago on Monday. Instead he grabbed a plane and flew to Chicago two hours later.

"Johnson for President" headquarters opened on the 23rd floor and he became a serious candidate.

Johnson buttons, with wet ink, showed up all over the place. Johnson got on the phone and called Richard Russell of Georgia, who had not planned to attend the convention, and said "Git the hell up here."

* * *

TYPEWRITERS CLICKED, big men raced around like ants and the pre-convention broke into bedlam.

Sunday was the Sabbath, but nobody stopped work.

Stevenson's strategy was to pick up "Favorite Sons" on the second ballot and move to victory on the third. Truman's blast blew the confab wide open.

A deadlock was in the making and every ambitious politician saw himself emerging as the candidate.

"Favorite Sons are showing up all over the place," Roger Tubby, Stevenson's press aide told the AFRO, "This will never do."

* * *

IN A WORD, Stevenson had lost control.

To stop the tide Stevenson made a double assault. He had his best men visit delegation after delegation to arrest defection due to Truman's statement.

He then got busy on Kefauver's backers and tried to heal the breach that developed between them during the bitter primary campaign.

By mid afternoon Sunday Hubert Humphrey reported that Michigan was saved.

Illinois representative Yates, who was assigned to contact other legislators, reported that his mission was going well.

At four o'clock Sunday afternoon Finnegan phoned Stevenson: "The tide is stopped, we can hold where we are. Now we need to start picking up what we have lost."

* * *

EIGHT O'CLOCK Sunday night a turn came that can only be described as one of the mysteries of politics.

Pennsylvania's powerful labor leader, David McDonald, president of the 1,200,000 steel workers union, announced that he was for Harriman. The Stevenson forces quivered in their boots.

Half an hour later Walter Reuther walked up a secret stairway in the Sheraton that led to Stevenson's suite. He and Stevenson talked for over an hour.

Reuther considers McDonald a threat, and little love is lost between the two labor leaders. The word was quietly passed that Reuther was for Stevenson.

* * *

AT ONE O'CLOCK Monday afternoon Stevenson walked down to Lyndon Johnson's suite. He made a great show of doing so.

It was obvious that he wanted everybody to know he was visiting Johnson, the King maker who had vital southern votes in his lap.

The strategy paid off, and the "Liberal camp" went into a frenzy. A Stevenson-Johnson combination would break any deadlock. Reuther openly spoke up for Stevenson.

* * *

KEFAUVER DELEGATES were cornered. "The only chance your man has is for vice president if Stevenson is elected. He doesn't stand a chance with a Harriman ticket."

The followers of the coonskin senator were sobered by the rightness of this logic. One by one they began to move toward Stevenson.

The convention was under way.

From his box (the one he got after blowing his lid) Harry Truman shook hands with scores of men who would be great. Into each ear he whispered the magic words, "you, too, may be president."

The fever spread like wild fire.

* * *

TENNESSEE'S hog-calling governor, Frank Clement, got drunk on his own words, and by the time he reached the now famous phrase "How Long, O Lord How Long?" in his keynote address, he was convinced that the presidency was within his grasp.

His colleague, Tennessee's senator Albert Gore, swallowed the Truman flattery and let the word pass that he was "available."

Tennessee was thus split three ways.

Early Tuesday morning Arkansas caucused and decided to wait and see.

At nine-thirty Arizona caucused and went for Stevenson. Minnesota and Wisconsin met and decided to not decide.

* * *

STEVENSON NEEDED a state with a big vote to swing to his side and start the uphill journey. His aides began to work on Michigan's G. Mennen Williams. They knew he was the cat on a hot tin roof.

Of Michigan's 88 delegates, twenty were in Reuthers union. Six others were also unionist, and Williams faced a bitter fight for re-election.

At four o'clock Harriman started to attend a party at the Drake Hotel. He changed his mind and went to see Williams. They talked for over an hour.

For the next six hours everybody simply waited for Michigan to make up its mind.

* * *

ELEVEN O'CLOCK Tuesday

night Michigan caucused. It lasted for three hours, and Stevenson carried the delegation by a 62-21 margin over Harriman. Shortly after three, Finnegan called Stevenson.

"Soapy has swung to us," he shouted.

The bandwagon had started. Everybody, but the South, scrambled to get aboard. Stevenson had only one obstacle left, a fight on the civil rights issue on the floor of the convention.

The reason his aides feared this was that it could split the convention and divide well-knitted delegations.

It could also solidify vital delegations like New York and Pennsylvania, and Stevenson wanted them divided.

Harriman had come to the convention with the "Liberal" tag.

* * *

DELEGATES from these states would not run the risk of having the minority groups back home see them on TV as they voted other than the liberal ballot.

Thus a vote for a more liberal civil rights plank than the one that cleared the committee would put a delegate in theory —in the Harriman camp.

The civil rights fight broke into the open.

Roy Wilkins and labor leaders provided the fuel and the flames swept down to the shore of Lake Michigan.

But there was one hitch. Those pushing the minority report were not members of the platform committee. They were pressure groups from the outside.

And to get the report on the floor they needed eleven signatures of members of the original committee.

* * *

D.C.'S BELFORD Lawson, and Michigan's Charles Diggs were sure signers. Everybody knew Illinois' William Dawson would not sign. After all he had drafted the original text along with Stephen Mitchell six weeks ago.

All day Wednesday Clarence Mitchell, of the Washington NAACP, and other leaders of the leadership conference of civil rights, sought out platform committee members, trying to get the needed signatures.

Stevenson forces infiltrated vital delegations on the floor and awaited their orders.

* * *

BY NINE-THIRTY Wednesday night there were only nine signatures on the minority report, and as Roy Wilkins took his seat in the VIP gallery he did not know the fate of his efforts.

Stevenson and Finnegan were closeted in the Blackstone, and it became evident that the minority report would not come to the floor.

Shortly before ten Stevenson backers took a second thought and decided it would be bad for him to run on the platform if liberals had been denied the right of expression.

They made a call to Chicago's Robert Ming and other floor leaders.

They pulled the plug and two Stevenson leaders, who were members of the platform committee, signed the minority report, and it was handed to chairman Sam Rayburn.

That is when you got the band music.

* * *

SAM LEFT the platform and the nation was treated to a serenade that lasted for over an hour. The band master ran out of music and the organist took over.

He played everything from Yankee Doodle to Zip A-Doo-Da.

Meanwhile behind the platform Sam Rayburn and William Dawson were cracking dissident heads together.

Leaders from both North and South were beat in line with threats of total political oblivion. Stevenson forces infiltrated the New York delegation and split it three ways. Some were for the majority report, others were for the minority report and others wanted to insert the words "obey and enforce" with respect to the Supreme Court decision.

Knowing New York would divide Stevenson flashed the word to Rayburn to "let her rip." But no roll call. Do it by "yeas" and "nays."

* * *

WHEN IT WAS evident that the report would come out Michigan's Charles Diggs and Virginia's governor James Battle both wanted a roll call.

Each wanted the nation to see who was who but for different reasons. Sam Rayburn cracked the parlimentary whip and shouted "no."

Battle threatened to secede. Diggs said he would run as a Republican. Dawson cruckled. Speakers for both sides were chosen. No southerners or colored delegates were allowed to speak for or against the majority report.

That is why you saw northerners fight a civil rights battle among themselves.

With a resounding "yea" the majority report carried.

* * *

NOBODY LOST face and the Democratic national convention moved merrily and unitedly along.

At that moment Stevenson won the nomination. The vote on Thursday was anti-climactic. But the well-oiled machine of Stevenson had misjudged the common man.

It had been decided several weeks ago that Stevenson would let the convention choose the vice president, rather than express his preference.

This would help him ditch Kefauver without rancor and get the man he wanted, Jack Kennedy, but the strategy backfired.

* * *

AGAIN FAVORITE sons hogged the spotlight, and in the confusion the machinery signals fouled up.

It was known that John McCormack, Stuart Symington and Hubert Humphrey would be put in nomination. It was planned that they would move to Kennedy at the right time and start the bandwagon. They did.

But the Kefauver folk infiltrated vital delegations overnight, and states that were supposed to go solid, split their vote. This caused the Kefauver name to ring out more than had been expected.

* * *

TENNESSEE'S Albert Gore, who allegedly dislikes Kefauver—and who was not expected to be in nomination in the first place, got the floor and dropped all of Tennessee's votes in Kefauver's lap.

John McCormack was frantically working the aisle trying to get the right folk to speak at the right time, but he failed.

Stevenson's alternate in the Illinois delegation shouted for Kennedy, but no one realized he was Stevenson's alternate and was thus speaking for the presidential nominee.

By now the convention was in bedlam. A great nip and tuck race was on. Kennedy was

WAS HE IN ON PLOT?—Democratic Platform Chairman John McCormack has good reason to beam on Rep. William L. Dawson affectionately. Mr. Dawson helped him put over the surrender to the South in the civil rights plank, AFRO Correspondent Louis Lomax reports.

within thirty nine votes of the nomination when Gore struck him down. The bandwagon rolled on and Kefauver was nominated. And then it was Friday night.

* * *

MEN WHO HAD fought bitterly stood together. The house lights darkened, and the organ struck a solemn note.

Mahalia Jackson began to sing; "Our Father which art in Heaven, hollowed be Thy name."

Mississippi's Coleman and Michigan's Diggs were united in reverent silence.

"Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done"

Stevenson and Kefauver stood within three yards of each other. Gone were the days of Minnesota and Florida;

"On earth as it is in Heaven"

James and Franklin Roosevelt—Bearers of a great name —lost in the momentum of the convention, bowed balding heads;

* * *

"GIVE US this day our daily bread"

Harriman has gone. His Hospitality room is now closed;

"And forgive us our debts as we forgive us our debtors"

Harry Truman is grim and tight lipped. He still seems to say "Stevenson can't win"

"And lead us not into temptation"

Far away in California the Republicans are poised. It will be Ike and Nixon. A campaign based on the president's health can be nasty.

"But deliver us from evil"

Segregation still stands. Georgia is still angry. The Supreme Court is a forbidden name;

* * *

"FOR THINE is the power and the glory forever"

The Democratic process, for better or for worse, has ground its common way and from the clamor of the voices and the din of seething spirits the party has a ticket and a platform the remainder shall be left to the gods of the future.

And we—we who watch and write—shall continue to report what we see and hear the better that you — you who read and vote—may discharge this sacred responsibility to a struggling society. "A Men"

34d 1956 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION PRAYER-REV.C.LUTHER CUNNINGHAM
ST. PAUL BAPTIST CHURCH, PHILADELPHIA

Negro Cleric Offers Prayer At Convention

CONVENTION HALL, Chicago Aug. 16 (AP)—A Negro clergyman opened today's session of the Democratic National Convention with a prayer for racial justice.

The Rev. C. Luther Cunningham of St. Paul's Baptist Church, Philadelphia, asked divine guidance so the convention might seek "freedom and justice for all people" without regard to race or religion.

He prayed that the delegates might "think unselfishly" for the welfare of all Americans.

Gov. Harriman Accuses Eisenhower Of Failing to Lead Civil Rights Fight

Post & Times Herald Washington, D.C.
Fri. 8-10-56

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 9 (AP) Gov. Averell Harriman said tonight President Eisenhower has "failed utterly to exercise leadership on desegregation.

The candidate for the Democratic presidential nomination aslo renewed his attacks on "moderation" within his own party. He said such a policy would lead to defeat.

p. 27

The Harriman forces repeatedly have used the term "moderate" in reference to Adlai Stevenson, the front runner for the nomination. Harriman, due to arrive in Chicago Friday for the National Convention opening Monday, spoke at length on the civil rights issue in a speech prepared for the 50th annual convention of the Alpha Phi Alpha college fraternity.

He declared the Supreme Court decisions on segregation "are the law of the land" and added:

"President Eisenhower has failed utterly to exercise leadership in this matter.

"During two years of default, he permitted a vacuum to develop which extremists proceeded to fill.

"If he had, for example, called together men and women of good will, of different backgrounds and from different parts of the country, and asked them to work together . . . many of the tensions and emotions that have developed, in the north as well as the south, would not have arisen.

"President Eisenhower asked for congressional authority to establish a commission. He needed no congressional authority. He could have estabilsehed a commission without it. President Truman did precisely that in 1946."

Harriman noted the court "has recognized that some localities will have greater problems and difficulties than others in complying" with desegregation laws, and added:

"Governmental authorities—federal, state, and local—have an obligation to see to it that the law, through normal procedures, is complied with."

Further outlining his views on the controversial issue, Harriman said: "The Communists are making effective use of racial discrimination in America in their hate campaign against us. I have seen it and I know that it works.

"It is vital to our security that we move forward to eliminate racial discrimination in law, in fact, and in our hearts."

In his references to moderation, Harriman did not refer by name to Stevenson, who said "moderation is the spirit of the times," in a speech last year.

American historian Sidney Hyman writes about "rebel lions" in previous conventions over the "bosses'" choices for Vice President. The fourth article of his series appears on Page 20.

Presidency." Thornton said. "People think more about an administrator today than they did a few years ago. There's nobody can touch Tom as an administrator."

Thornton thinks 'party loyalty" will persuade Dewey—twice beaten as GOP presidential nominee—to come back to the wars, this time draped in a senatorial toga. Thornton had talked to President Eisenhower only three hours before he made his Dewey remarks.

The persistent talk at Chicago is that Dewey triggered Harold Stassen into the dump-Nixon campaign with the tacit understanding Stassen would be "taken care of" no matter how the experiment turned out.

"How come a smart cookie like Harold Stassen makes a boo-boo indorsing Gov. Herter?" Thornton was asked.

"Harold's timing was bad," he replied.

HARRIMAN'S CAMP LOOKS TO TRUMAN

Times p. 1, 18-C
New York

Endorsement Called Vital —Governor Will Arrive In Chicago Today

Fri. 8-10-56

By LEO EGAN

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 9—Governor Harriman of New York arrives here tomorrow morning to take personal charge of his campaign for the Democratic nomination for President.

At his convention headquarters here tonight the almost universal feeling was that his chances of getting the nomination depended entirely on receiving the endorsement of former President Harry S. Truman.

At least three of Mr. Harriman's top advisers and supporters had private interviews with Mr. Truman today. None would say afterward that he had received any reliable hint of the former President's intentions.

The Harriman representatives who talked to Mr. Truman were Samuel I. Rosenman, former State Supreme Court Justice and a confidential adviser to Mr. Truman while he was in the White House; Gov. Raymond Gary of Oklahoma, chairman of Mr. Harriman's western campaign committee, and Loyd Benefield, national director of the Harriman-for-President organization.

Gary 'Encouraged'

At a press conference Governor Gary turned aside a question whether he had received any encouragement from Mr. Truman. All he would say was that he had received a good deal of encouragement since he had reached Chicago.

"Mr. Truman will have great influence and the candidate who receives his blessing will pick up a great many delegate votes," the Oklahoma Governor declared.

He said he did not know whether Mr. Harriman's name would be submitted to the convention, which opens on Monday, if Mr. Truman's endorsement went to someone else. Then he added:

"My opinion is that Mr. Harriman's name will be submitted regardless. He is not a quitter. He is a Harry Truman type of candidate."

Governor Gary predicted that Mr. Harriman would have 350 to 400 votes on the first ballot. To win the nomination he needs 686½. Of Mr. Harriman's first-ballot strength, he said 120 votes would come from Western and Mountain States.

Carmine G. De Sapio, National Committeeman for New York, together with Michael H. Prendergast, New York State Chairman, and Frank McKinney, former National Chairman, spent time after Mr. Truman's arrival talking with individual delegates and state leaders.

Most of the delegates and leaders are committed or leaning to Mr. Stevenson. But the three Harriman managers reported afterward that a majority would switch to Mr. Harriman if he received Mr. Truman's endorsement.

They were unanimous in believing that Mr. Truman's announcement that he would declare a preference by Saturday had halted a drift to Mr. Stevenson. Until Mr. Truman speaks out, delegates who are uncommitted will keep their minds open, it was reported.

At his news conference, Governor Gary declared that the party platform should contain a specific endorsement of the Supreme Court's decision ordering the end of racial segregation in public schools.

Bars View of Conflict

His statement was meant, apparently, to eliminate the appearance of a conflict between himself and Governor Harriman on this question. Earlier this year, Governor Gary had said he saw no essential difference between the positions taken by Mr. Harriman and Mr. Stevenson.

"People of good will, guided by Christian principles, should be able to find proper solutions to all important government questions, including civil rights," he remarked. "I feel the President of the United States should take the lead in bringing together reasonable people of differing views and work these complicated problems out in the spirit of justice."

Asked if he had any preference for a Vice-Presidential candidate to run with Mr. Harriman, Mr. Gary proposed Senator Stuart W. Symington of Missouri, a favorite son candidate for the Presidential nomination. Senator Symington, he said, would make a good candidate for Vice President or for President.

Governor Harriman left New York yesterday, saying he thought he would win the Democratic Presidential nomination but refusing to specify on which ballot.

"I don't do any crystal gazing," he said.

Mr. Harriman held a ten-minute sidewalk news conference in front of his home at 16 East Eighty-first Street. He fended off questions on whether he thought former President Harry S. Truman would support him and whether he thought Adlai E. Stevenson's newest recommendation for a civil rights plank had hurt Mr. Harriman's bid. He told reporters to ask Mr. Truman and Mr. Stevenson.

He said his position on civil rights was too well known to bear repeating and that the principles on which he stood could win him the nomination and election in November.

Mr. Harriman said he had not been invited to give his views on the civil rights issue to the convention platform committee, and had no intention of doing so. He said Representative Emanuel Celler of Brooklyn represented the New York delegation on the platform committee and would present its views.

Mr. Harriman planned to remain overnight at the Statler Hotel in Buffalo. He will fly to Chicago on an American Airlines plane leaving at 8:40 A. M., arriving at 9:50 A. M.

HARRIMAN WARNS PARTY MODERATES

Times p. 1, 18-C
New York

Attack on Stevenson Implied as He Backs Strong Stand on Civil Rights Issue

Fri. 8-10-56

By WARREN WEAVER Jr.

Special to The New York Times.

BUFFALO, Aug. 9—Governor Harriman paused here tonight on his way to the Democratic National Convention and stepped up his campaign against Adlai E. Stevenson for the party's Presidential nomination.

Although Mr. Harriman did not mention the former Illinois Governor in his prepared speech, he made another bitter attack on "moderation," the one-word label that he has attempted to pin on Mr. Stevenson.

Moderation in the nation's domestic and foreign policies, the Governor told the fiftieth annual convention of Alpha Phi Alpha, national Negro fraternity, is "the counsel of timidity and stagnation—and of defeat."

Governor Harriman was expected to arrive at the convention tomorrow.

In Chicago his aides believed the Governor's chances hinged on his winning the endorsement of former President Harry S. Truman.

"What shall we say about the proposition that our national policies should now be based on 'moderation'? What answer should we give when it is suggested that moderation is the spirit of the times and that we Democrats should crowd the Republican party for the middle of the road?" he asked.

"I say the answer must be that we are confronted with dangers and opportunities that are not moderate, but infinite," Mr. Harriman declared. "If moderation is the spirit of the times, it is a dangerous and false spirit."

Times

Warning on Civil Rights

The Governor also issued an implied warning that failure by the Democratic party to press forward on the issue of civil rights could spell defeat in the national election and injure the country as a whole.

If the party now "falters or fails" to insure that the advances of our technological civilization are available to "all the people, not just the few," Mr. Harriman warned, "the consequences both to the party and to the nation may be disastrous."

Underlying the Governor's speech to the Negro fraternity was the theme that "moderation" as a political philosophy involved inescapably a lukewarm position on civil rights for minorities. This position, he has said, is contrary to his views.

The fraternity presented its Founders' Award to Mr. Harriman for "leadership in human relations" at its meeting at Kleinhans Music Hall. Later he conferred with Negro leaders. Tomorrow he will fly to Chicago for the national convention.

Assails Eisenhower

Fri. 8-10-56

On the civil rights issue, he said President Eisenhower had "failed utterly to exercise leadership," and thus had encouraged national dissension.

"During two years of default, he permitted a vacuum to develop which extremists proceeded to fill," Mr. Harriman charged. "If he had, for example, called together men and women of good-will, of different backgrounds and from different parts of the country, and asked them to work together under this inspiration and leadership, many of the tensions and emotions that have developed in the North as well as in the South would not have arisen."

The Governor pointed out that all of New York's Democratic delegation in the House of Representatives had voted for the civil rights Bill. New York State Republicans, he said, accounted

for one-sixth of the opposition to the measure.

"This," he said of the Republican faction, "is part of the same group that blocked adequate appropriations this year here in the State of New York to carry on the work of the State Commission against Discrimination.

"It is unthinkable that the Democratic party shall now falter in its progress toward social justice," he added.

Says U. S. Loses 'Cold War'

Mr. Harriman said the Soviet Union was using evidence of discrimination in the United States to win over the world's underprivileged peoples.

"Pivotal in this momentous struggle," he said, "is the ability of the United States to inspire and strengthen free peoples in unity of purpose and action. And yet the fact is that during the past three years our leadership and world position have sharply deteriorated. Almost every responsible observer returning from abroad reports that the confidence of free peoples in us has declined and that the prestige of the United States has fallen. And while this has been hapening, the influence of the Kremlin has grown. The editors of the nation's newspapers, at a recent conference in Washington, expressed judgment, by a two-to-one vote, that the United States is losing the cold war.

"The reasons for this are plain. These newly independent peoples abhor colonialism, and yet this Administration has identified our country with colonialism. They want national dignity, and yet this Administration has given them the impression that we respect them only if and as they become military allies. They want peace, and yet Mr. Eisenhower and Mr. Dulles, through al ong series of crude remarks and actions, have given the impression we are militaristic, and mightl oose nuclear warfare on the world.

"They want our help in developing their resources so as to be able to raise their standards of living. And yet we have failed to develop an adequate, reliable, long-term program for responding, and have given them the impression we have no genuine interest in their economic and social progress.

"There is another thing. Two-thirds of the free peoples of the world are non-white. Racial discrimination in this country and in others is not new. But the world sensitivity toward it, as a natural result of newfound freedom, is increasing. The Communists are making effective use of racial discriminations in America in their hate campaign against us. I have seen it and I know that is works.

"It is vital to our security that we move forward to eliminate racial discrimination in law, in fact, and in our hearts."

'Lop-Sided' Prosperity Cited

Mr. Harriman also accused the Eisenhower Administration of producing "lop-sided" prosperity. He said the farmers had lost "a third of their income" in the past three and a half years and that "economic power is being concentrated at a rapid and alarming rate in fewer and fewer hands."

ADLAI AND HARRIMAN LEANING TO STRONG CIVIL RIGHTS PLANK

Commercial Appeal
Tues. 8-7-56

Aspirants' Associates Say Both Want '52 Program To Be Bolstered

Memphis, Tenn.

PLATFORM SHAPING UP

P. 1

Kefauver Backers Advocate Stevenson-Estes Ticket As Humphrey Supporters Also Seek Spot

(Additional Story on Page 15)

By FRANK ELEAZER
United Press Staff Writer

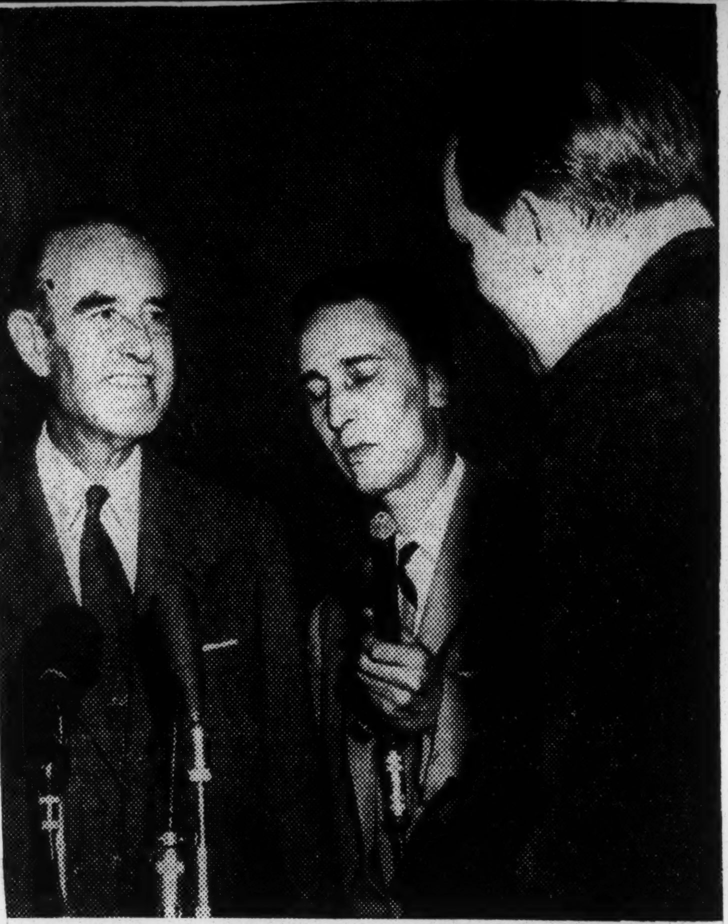
CHICAGO, Aug. 6.—The two leading Democratic presidential candidates were represented Monday night as favoring a stronger 1956 civil rights platform plank than the party's 1952 model.

These views were attributed by their associates to Adlai E. Stevenson, now the leading candidate for the nomination, and Gov. Averell Harriman of New York, his strongest challenger.

Platform Work Starts

They were heard as the Democratic Platform Committee started to work a full week ahead of the opening of the National Convention, which must act on the committee's recommendations. The hardest job facing the 108-member committee is shaping a civil rights plank that will satisfy Northern liberals and the Southern wing of the party.

Meanwhile the Kefauver camp came out openly for a Stevenson-Kefauver ticket. Senator Estes Kefauver's campaign manager, F. Joseph Donohue, advanced the proposal at a news conference—the first time any



The New York Times

NO CRYSTAL GAZER: Governor Harriman talking yesterday to reporters outside his home here. He said he expected to win the Democratic nomination for President, but declined to guess on which ballot he would be victorious.

official connected with the Tennessean's organization has openly suggested Senator Kefauver as Mr. Stevenson's running mate.

Representative Eugene J. McCarthy (D., Minn.), announced that volunteers representing 10 states and the District of Columbia have launched a drive to win the vice presidential nomination for Senator Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), the only avowed candidate for the Number 2 spot.

Representative McCarthy went to Kansas City to consult with former President Truman about the vice presidential situation.

Tug of War Due

It is still uncertain whether Mr. Stevenson will become publicly involved in the tug-of-war between North and South over the civil rights plank.

It was understood, however, that his views are being conveyed privately to men who will play a key role in the platform which goes before the Democratic National Convention next week.

Since he now is the leading contender for the presidential nomination, there is good reason to believe there will be some public expression of his views before the platform is adopted.

The report that Mr. Stevenson wants a stronger civil rights plank than in 1952 means that he hopes the South will be persuaded to go farther than its leaders are talking now. Southern moderates are urging the dispute be settled by acceptance o fthe 1952 plank.

A large bloc of Southern delegates is committed to or leaning toward Mr. Stevenson because he is viewed as a "moderate" on the desegregation issue.

Mr. Stevenson has long been on record that the Supreme Court decision on schools must be carried out eventually. But he has not given any public expresson of his views on how the civil rights plank should be written.

Commercial Appeal
P. 2

Friends of Mr. Stevenson are convinced he thinks the platform should give at least implied support to the decision as a matter of principle and of good politics.

They believe he also would like to go farther than the 1952 plank in calling for protection of the right to vote and for an end to segregation in transportation and housing.

In connection with endorsement of the Supreme Court decision, men familiar with Mr. Stevenson's views say he concedes there is ground for argument about the phrasing of the plank. They said he admits there is a question whether a political party platform should refer to a specific Supreme Court decision.

May Ask Compliance

Hence, it was said the plank merely might call for compliance with the law of the land because such language would imply compliance with court interpretation of that law.

The 1952 Democratic plank pledged the party to seek to wipe out discrimination based on race, religion, or national origin. With reference to housing, it applauded Justice Department efforts in court to eliminate discrimination "involving rights to own and use real property."

There was no specific reference to transportation.

The plank concluded with a call for Federal laws to insure equal opportunity for jobs, the right "to security of persons," and the right "to full and equal participation in the nation's political life."

1956, POLITICAL, PARTY AFFILIATION

Continues on Reel 154